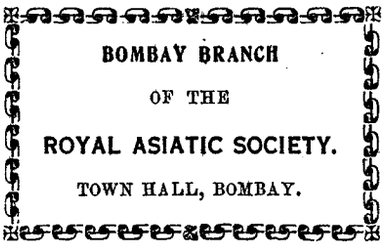
Land Records,
Bengal,
report

1904-05
to
1907-08



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ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE DEPARTMENT OF LAND RECORDS, BENGAL,

FOR

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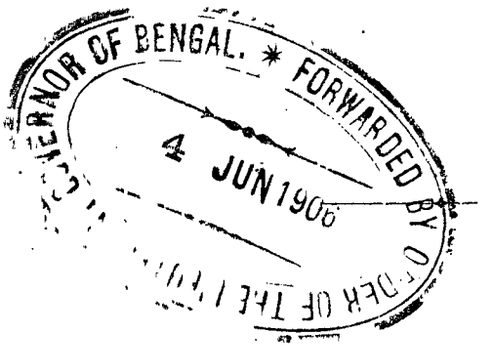
The year ending 30th September, 1905.



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DEPARTMENT OF LAND RECORDS, BENGAL.

No. 45S.

FROM J. H. KERR, ESQ., I.C.S.,

Offg. Director of the Dept. of Land Records, Bengal,

TO THE SECRETARY TO THE BOARD OF REVENUE, L. P.,

LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Dated Calcutta, the 11th January 1906.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit the following report on the settlement operations conducted under the supervision of this Department during the year ending 30th September 1905. This report includes the operations in Eastern Bengal which were under the control of this Department throughout the year under report.

CHAPTER I.

SECTION A.—GENERAL SUMMARY AND GENERAL REMARKS.

Extent of the year's operations.

2 Survey and settlement operations were in progress during the year in thirteen districts belonging to eight out of the nine Divisions which were included in the Province of Bengal before its recent partition. The total area included in these operations was 22,663 square miles contained in 24,686 villages. The area cadastrally surveyed during the year was 4,522 square miles, while preliminary records were written for 6,970 villages. Records were attested in 6,113 villages and finally published in 1,700 villages. The rents of 205,916 tenants were settled. The expenditure of the year amounted to Rs. 9,15,557.

Total area settled in the Province up to 30th September 1905.

3. The total area for which a record-of-rights has now been completed under the control of this Department is 37,635 square miles. Of this, 2,404 square miles were completed during the year under report. Progress during the last nineteen years has averaged 1,981 square miles a year.

Settlement staff.

4. The largest number of Settlement and Assistant Settlement Officers employed during the field season was 11 and 69 against 9 and 82 respectively of the preceding season. Two additional Settlement Officers were appointed during the year owing to the inception of survey and settlement operations in the Banki Government Estate in Cuttack and in the Seraikela and Kharsawan Political States in Singhbhum. The number of Assistant Settlement Officers was reduced from 82 to 69 owing to contraction of work in Bihar.

Completion Reports dealt with.

5. The following two Completion Reports of settlements were dealt with during the year :—

(1) Kalimpong Government Estate in Darjeeling.
(2) Porahat Estate in Singhbhum.

No. (1) was submitted to the Board with this office letter No. 374S., dated the 3rd February 1905, and No. (2) with letter No. 567S., dated the 27th idem. The former has been reviewed in Government Resolution No. 4154T.R., dated the 11th October 1905.

SECTION B.—GENERAL SETTLEMENT MATTERS DEALT WITH DURING THE YEAR.

Revision of the Boundary Commissioner's Lists of villages.

6. The work of revision of the Boundary Commissioner's Lists of villages is being carried on by Mr. R. N. L. Chandra, Deputy Collecter on special duty, in 26, out of a total number of 47 districts which were in Bengal during the year. The other districts are being left untouched for the present, either because there are no mauzawar maps to work with and no Boundary Commissioner's Lists to revise, or because mujmili maps and village lists have recently been prepared for them by the Settlement Department which do not require bringing up to date, or because such maps and lists will be prepared shortly in the course of the survey and settlement operations which have been begun or are about to begin. Of the 26 districts being dealt with, 9 have, since the 16th October last, been transferred to the new Province of Eastern Bengal and Assam, but the work in connection with them is being completed by the Special Officer at the request of the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam. The Board of Revenue have decided that the maps should be reproduced and the lists printed. Accordingly trace copies of the maps are being prepared and supplied to the Bengal Drawing Office where they will be reproduced by the Vandyke process. The lists are being printed by the Government press.

The table below shows the work done during the year under report and the balance left at the close of the year. The total number of villages dealt with during the year was 76,736. In the case of 3,330 villages discrepancies were found between the Boundary Commissioner's lists and the Census records. In the published 1″=1 mile maps, which are being used for the preparation of the Jurisdiction maps, 2,500 villages had to be inserted from the original survey records in the office of the Surveyor-General of India. The marking of omitted and unintelligible boundaries of villages has proved a heavy piece of work. The boundaries of 4,000 villages were marked during the year under report, and this is delaying the completion of the Jurisdiction maps. The greater part of the work, however, will be completed by the end of February next, when it is expected that it will be possible to dispense with the Special Officer's services. The work then pending will be completed by a small temporary establishment.

Districts.	Thanas.	Survey mauzas.	Discrepancy lists.		Jurisdiction maps.		Jurisdiction lists.		Trace copies of jurisdiction maps.		Remarks.
			Completed.	Balance.	Completed.	Balance.	Completed.	Balance.	Completed.	Balance.	
			Thanas.								
24-Parganas	26	4,237	26	...	26	...	26	...	...	26	
Murshidabad	24	2,745	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	
Nadia	19	2,709	19	...	19	...	19	...	...	19	
Khulna	13	2,477	13	...	13	...	13	...	...	13	
Jessore	17	4,131	17	...	17	...	17	...	...	17	
Hooghly	13	2,538	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	
Howrah	11	964	11	...	11	...	11	...	...	11	
Midnapore	26	10,054	26	...	26	...	25	1	...	26	
Burdwan	17	3,021	17	...	17	...	17	...	...	17	
Birbhum	9	4,489	9	...	9	...	9	...	...	9	
Bankura	10	6,264	10	...	10	...	10	...	...	10	
Rajshahi	14	5,000	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	
Tipnera	12	4,130	12	...	12	...	12	...	...	12	
Malda	10	3,751	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	
Bogra	8	3,289	8	...	8	...	7	1	...	8	
Pabna	9	3,311	9	...	6	3	6	3	...	9	
Noakhali	9	1,795	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	
Mymensingh	19	10,201	19	...	3	16	...	19	...	19	
Rangpur	16	4,582	16	...	3	13	3	13	...	16	
Dinajpur	15	7,665	15	...	15	...	15	...	...	15	
Gaya	14	7,379	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	
Shahabad	11	7,835	11	...	4	7	2	9	...	11	
Muzaffarpur	10	4,517	10	...	10*	...	10	...	...	...	* Printed thana mujmilis have been used.
Champaran	9	2,845	9	...	9*	...	9	...	...	...	
Saran	10	4,886	10	...	10*	...	10	...	...	...	
Cuttack	10	5,232	10	...	10*	...	10	...	...	...	
Total ...	361	120,047	361	...	322	39	315	46	84	238	

Thana index maps and lists of villages.

7. Up to the end of the preceding year thana index maps had been prepared for the cadastrally-surveyed districts of Saran, Champaran, Muzaffarpur, Cuttack, Balasore and Puri. Similar maps were prepared during the year for five thanas of the district of Darbhanga and two thanas of the district

of Chittagong. As soon as the jurisdiction lists of villages for these districts are prepared by the special officer engaged on the revision of the Boundary Commissioner's Lists of villages, both the thana maps and lists of villages will be distributed to Heads of Departments and the local officers. The cost of reproduction of maps by the Vandyke process having been much reduced, the price of a copy of the thana map and its list of villages was reduced during the year from Rs. 3 to twelve annas with the object of popularizing them. A simple form has been introduced for the preparation of the lists of villages of the Ranchi district in modification of the form prescribed by the Board's Circular order No. 3 of March '904.

Village maps.

8. The work of reproduction of village maps has now been completed for the Districts of Cuttack, Puri (including Khurda), Balasore, Chittagong and Saran as well as for the Jaipur and Kalimpong Government estates in the districts of Bogra and Darjeeling respectively. The districts of Muzaffarpur, Champaran and Bakarganj are also nearing completion. The cost of the reproduction of the maps having been reduced meanwhile, the price of each village map has now been reduced from 4 to 2 annas with a view to popularize their use.

The "Vandyke" process of direct photozincography and the use of the "sensitive" paper for successful reproduction by that process.

9. In this office Circular No. 59S., dated the 8th October 1904, the system of photozincography invented by Mr. Vandyke was explained and the use of the "sensitive" paper by the Settlement Officers for successful reproduction of the maps under that process was prescribed. The Controller of Stationery has been directed by the Board to supply the "sensitive" paper to indenting officers as a standard article of stationery.

Agencies for settlement work.

10. The hope expressed in last year's report that from the field season of 1905-06 all the Assistant Settlement Officers of the Department would be gazetted officers has not been fulfilled. It is greatly to be desired that, at least for attestation, none but Deputy or Sub-Deputy Collectors of some experience in the general administration who have passed their departmental examinations should be employed. Proposals to this end are under preparation.

Transfer of control of cadastral survey and record-writing from Survey to Settlement Department.

11. The question of the transfer of the control of cadastral survey and record-writing operations from the Survey to the Settlement Department was discussed during the year at a representative conference presided over by the Senior Member of the Board of Revenue. The Conference recommended the transfer of the control of the above-mentioned operations to the Settlement Department, except in Bihar, and, on the representation of the Local Government, the Government of India have in their letter No. 1438—98-2, dated the 22nd September 1905, accorded their sanction to the proposal. Accordingly the control of the cadastral survey and record-writing work in Eastern Bengal and Chota Nagpur has been transferred from the Provincial Survey Department to the Settlement Department, with effect from the 1st October 1905. With a view to qualifying Settlement and Assistant Settlement Officers, cadastral training camps under the supervision of the Superintendent of Provincial Surveys, were opened at Ranchi and Titaghur in the months of August to October 1905. The Ranchi camp was attended by 11 officers, including the Settlement officers of Ranchi and Eastern Bengal, and the Titaghur camp by 13 Assistant Settlement Officers and 21 kanungos.

Pension and Provident Funds for Ministerial Officers of the Settlement Department.

12. In a letter No. 251, dated the 3rd November 1904, Mr. N. D. Beatson Bell, I.C.S., then Settlement Officer of Eastern Bengal, raised the question whether, in view of the extension of survey and settlement proceedings all over the Province, the prospects of the Ministerial Establishment of the Settlement Department should not be placed on a better and more substantial basis. Proposals have been submitted to the Board in this office letter No. F., dated the 20th June 1905, suggesting that the Ministerial Officers of the Settlement Department should be, either wholly or partly, put upon the pensionable list, or that a Provident Benefit Fund should be established for them. The matter is now under the consideration of the Board and Government.

13. To secure a more effectual inspection of monetary transactions in settlement camps certain rules were framed by the Director of Land Records and have been approved by the Board and embodied in their circular order No. 7 of November 1904.

Inspection of monetary transactions in settlement camps.

14. Under rule 43, Chapter VI of the Government rules under the Bengal Tenancy Act copies of records-of-rights are supplied at the conclusion of settlement proceedings to landlords and tenants free from stamp duty. This is in accordance with clause (4) of a notification issued by the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 4650, dated the 10th September 1889. But the proviso to clause (4) of the notification lays down that these copies of settlement records must be stamped under the Court-fees Act VII of 1870 before they are filed in any Court of Justice. Thus much of the benefit conferred by clause (4) of the notification was taken away by its proviso. A representation was therefore made during the year with the object of securing to the landlords and tenants the full benefits of the copies of the settlement records supplied to them, and the Government of India have issued a notification in the Finance Department No. 4634Exc., dated the 18th August 1905, whereby these documents will now be admissible in Courts of Justice free from stamp duty.

Admissibility of copies of settlement records in Courts of Justice without payment of court-fees.

15. The question of the admissibility in evidence of copies of village maps reproduced from the originals by the system of photozincography invented by Mr. Vandyke came under the consideration of Government during the year. After consulting its legal advisers the Government of Bengal submitted to the Government of India in letter No. 2532T.—R., dated the 6th October 1904, a proposal to amend sections 36 and 83 of the Indian Evidence Act I of 1872 with a view to rendering admissible in evidence maps reproduced under the mechanical process refered to. The Government of India have, however, decided in letter No. 256, dated the 25th February 1905, that it is not advisable for the present to amend the Indian Evidence Act in the way indicated, as differences of opinion exist among the legal advisers consulted as to whether maps of this description would or would not be admissible in evidence under the existing law, and as the question has not yet been brought to the test of a legal decision.

Admissibility in evidence of copies of village maps reproduced by mechanical processes.

16. With the approval of the Board of Revenue, instructions were issued in this office Circular No. 34S., dated 20th May 1905, to all officers in charge of settlements under this Department, in order to afford landlords and tenants facilities in the matter of institution of suits under sections 105 and 106 of the Bengal Tenancy Act in the case of tenancies spread over several villages, some of which have been finally published, while others have not been so dealt with. It has been laid down that, where the "tenure by tenure" system of publication is unsuited to local conditions, endeavours should be made to meet the convenience of the parties by postponing the signature to the certificate under section 103B until the latest possible date, so that the period of limitation for instituting suits under sections 105 and 106 may run from that date. Where recovery operations take place before the disposal of suits under sections 105 and 106, the publication certificate of each village should be signed on the date on which recovery begins in that village. In cases, however, in which, even with the precautions suggested above, the period of limitation is likely to expire in respect of the lands in one village before the papers of a second village, also concerned in the suit, are distributed, the plaintiffs should be advised to institute suits within the period of limitation of the first village, supplementary plaints being allowed in respect of subsequent villages and the series of suits being tried as a single suit in respect of the whole tenancy.

Procedure for institution of suits under sections 105 and 106, Bengal Tenancy Act, in tenures spread over several villages, some of which have been completed in final publication, while others have not been so completed.

17. In their letter to Government No. 426A.T., dated the 3rd November 1904, the Board of Revenue discussed the advisability of curtailing the size of Final Settlement Reports. They expressed the opinion that the size of Bengal Settlement Reports could not advantageously be reduced to the size

Curtailment of the size of Final Settlement Reports.

of the Central Provinces Settlement Reports, the circumstances of the two tracts differing so widely from each other from a Settlement Officer's point of view. They recommended, however, that the size of a Final Settlement Report, excluding its appendices, should not ordinarily exceed 120 pages. The Government of Bengal having accepted this recommendation, a rule has been inserted to that effect by the Board's Circular order No. 3 of January 1905 in the Survey and Settlement Manual, 1900.

Training of Junior Civilians in Survey and Settlement work.

18. A report on the action taken during the year to train junior members of the Imperial Civil Service in Survey and Settlement work was submitted to the Board in this office letter No. 1249S, dated the 15th May 1905. The training camp opened at Forbesganj in the Purnea district on the 15th January, and closed at Purnea on the 12th March 1905. Twelve officers attended the camp, and all but one who left in the middle of the course of training, were fully instructed in the various stages of the work, and were examined at the end of their training. All of them are reported to have acquired a fair general knowledge of the principles of settlement work.

Training of Munsifs in survey and settlement work.

19. The desirability of affording a knowledge of the revenue administration of the Province to the Judicial service engaged the attention of the Government and the High Court during the year under report. It was considered to be of the greatest importance that Judicial Officers should have a practical knowledge of revenue procedure and of the registers, records and documents connected therewith, and it was decided that the best means of securing this end was by the deputation of a number of Munsifs to the Settlement Department every year for a course of six months' training. As a result of this decision, ten Munsifs have been deputed to the Settlement Department for training in the current field season, viz., four to Eastern Bengal, four to Bihar and two to Ranchi.

Training of District Kanungos in survey and settlement work.

20. Eight district kanungos received training in settlement work and fifteen others were deputed to the Survey Camp for a course of training in survey under the Superintendent of Provincial Surveys, Bengal.

Draft publication of records.

21. It was decided in Government order No. 2797T.R., dated the 19th October 1904, that the existing practice whereby draft publication takes place in the village should be continued, but that, in order to secure greater efficiency in the publication work, the Attestation officers should devote a period equivalent to three days in each month to paying surprise visits to their draft publication kanungos and should also keep a record of the mistakes discovered at draft publication. It was directed that this system should be introduced in the field season of 1904-05 and that the result of its working should be embodied in this Annual Report. The orders of Government were given effect to and the Settlement Officers generally report that they resulted in improvement of the method in which draft publication was previously carried out. The subject will again receive careful attention during the current season.

Treatment of illegally enhanced rents at attestation.

22. The question of the procedure adopted by attestation officers in dealing with illegally enhanced rents came before the Board and Government during the year in connection with a memorial from the Bihar Landholders' Association. The legality of the action of the Settlement Department in treating enhancements by contract exceeding two annas in the rupee as illegal, no matter how long they have been paid, has been placed beyond all doubt by the ruling of the Full Bench of the High Court in the case of Bepin Behari Mandal *versus* Krishna Dhone Ghose. But the Board have directed that where the tenants raise no objection to the existing rents, the attestation officer should not take action of his own motion to test their legality without previous reference to the Settlement Officer.

Amendment of the Bengal Tenancy Act.

23. The question of the amendment of the Bengal Tenancy Act was again under consideration during the year. No final conclusion has yet been reached in regard to this difficult problem.

CHAPTER II.

[*See* Appendices IA, IB, IIA, IIB, IIC, IID, IIE, III, VIA and VIB].

SETTLEMENTS OF LAND REVENUE—GOVERNMENT AND TEMPORARILY-SETTLED ESTATES.

The Damin-i-Koh Government Estate in the Sonthal Parganas.

Area—1,096·81 square miles.

Number of villages	...	...	...	1,931
Number of tenants	...	...	...	71,325
Number of plots	...	...	...	912,105

Programme.

24. The programme of work for the year in the Damin-i-Koh Khas Mahal consisted of (1) disposal of pending appeals; (2) delivery of the records of the remaining area (Pakaur and Rajmahal Subdivisions) to the Deputy Commissioner.

Staff.

25. Mr. H. McPherson, I.C.S., was in charge, as Settlement Officer till 15th April 1905, when he proceeded on combined leave, making over charge of the operations to Mr. H. Ll. L. Allanson, I.C.S., who has been the Settlement Officer since then.

Appellate work of Settlement Officer.

26. During the year under report the Settlement Officer decided 109 appeals in this area. On most of these orders were passed by Mr. McPherson before he went on leave. The orders of the Assistant Settlement Officers were upheld in 91 cases, reversed in 11, modified in 4, and 3 cases were remanded. More than 95 per cent. of the Settlement Officer's decisions were upheld by the Commissioner.

Delivery of records.

27. The records of the Rajmahal and Pakaur Subdivisions were handed over to the Deputy Commissioner in February and March 1905 and the areas gazetted out of settlement by Government Notification No. 121L.R., dated 7th January 1905, with the exception of the three Parganas Manjhwa, Pyar and Bara Kanjiala. These form the area to which Nahal Singh and others have laid claim. The suits regarding them were pending on the Settlement Officer's file at the beginning of the year. Government having declined to compromise these cases, they were transferred by the Settlement Officer to the Civil Court having jurisdiction under section 5, Regulation III of 1872. The Commissioner was of opinion that these Parganas should not be gazetted out of settlement at the present juncture, and so they still remain formally under the Settlement Department. The ordinary Civil Courts have resumed their jurisdiction in these Parganas, so that the Settlement Courts have practically been relieved of all connection with them.

Mission lands in the Damin-i-Koh.

28. The proposals of the Settlement Officer and of the Deputy Commissioner regarding the assessment of Mission lands were sanctioned by the Commissioner in his letter No. 82R., dated 12th April 1905. These lands have been assessed at 4 annas per bigha, and leases are to be given to the Mission Societies for the lands they hold in each village.

Cost during the year.

29. The net expenditure of the year, inclusive of share of control, was Rs. 3,067 only. The previous expenditure was Rs. 2,54,392. The total up to date is therefore Rs. 2,57,459. The Damin settlement, will, however, have to be re-imbursed to the extent of Rs. 42,353 from the Zamindari Estates Settlement Fund for the use of buildings, tents, instruments, &c., and by the adjustment of common charges. The net expenditure of the Damin settlement thus amounts to Rs. 2,15,106. The area being 1096·81 square miles the average cost per square mile is Rs. 196-2 or 4 annas 11 pies per acre, as compared with the cost rate of Rs. 196-12 per square mile, estimated by Mr. McPherson in his Annual Report of the last year. Government has secured an ultimate increase of revenue of Rs. 93,747 which will repay the entire cost of the operations in less than three years.

Angul Estate in Angul.

Area—630 square miles.

Number of villages	...	...	629
Number of holdings	...	...	40,000
Number of plots	...	...	410,000

Short history.

30. The state of Angul lies within the limits of the Tributary Mahals of Orissa. The Chief of the State having rebelled, the State was confiscated in 1847. Since that time it has been treated as a Government Estate. The last regular survey and settlement of the estate was commenced in 1886, and a settlement was concluded for 15 years, with effect from 1892, with a gross rental of Rs. 4 ›,936. No enhancement in the rates of rent was made in the last settlement, the increase in rental being almost entirely due to the extension of cultivation and re-classification of soil.

Initiation of the present operations.

31. In view of the expiry of the current settlement of the estate in March 1907, proposals for its re-settlement were submitted in October 1904 and sanctioned by Government in order No. 623P.D., dated 30th June 1905.

Notifications.

32. The survey was notified under the Bengal Survey Act V (B.C.) of 1875 in notification No. 629P.D., dated 30th June 1905, and in notification No. 864P.D., dated 26th July 1905, a Court consisting of the Deputy Commissioner of Angul and of the Settlement Officer and the Assistant Settlement Officer was established under section 12 of the Angul District Regulation (I) of 1894 as amended by Regulation IV of 1904. These officers were invested with the necessary powers for the purpose of conducting inquiries and proceedings in relation to the settlement of land revenue in the estate. It was directed that the Court should follow, as far as possible, the procedure prescribed in the Bengal Survey Act and the Bengal Rent Settlement Act, VIII (B.C.) of 1879, under which the previous settlement was made.

Programme.

33. The programme of the year consisted of demarcation, field survey, comparison of plots with the khasras and maps, jamabandi rent-settlement and disposal of case work.

Staff.

34. Rai Narayan Chunder Naik Bahadur, Deputy Collector, was in charge as Settlement Officer under the general supervision of the Deputy Commissioner of the district from 1st February to 23rd September, when he went on leave. He had as his Assistant Settlement Officer Babu Upendra Nath Mahanti, who was employed from the beginning of the operations to the end of the year.

Work done.

35. It was not possible to carry out the entire programme during the year. The operations began in February and were retarded by the hot weather and the unsuitability of the original rules which were framed on insufficient information. The khanapuri of 43 villages done according to the rules originally sanctioned for the work was revised, and the khasras of 225 villages prepared in the field season were re-written according to the revised rules sanctioned in Government order No. 943 P. D., dated 5th August 1905. The orders passed at the khanapuri stage in all those villages were carried out, and statistics were compiled for the rate report. Skeleton maps for all the 629 villages comprised in the estate were prepared. The field work and record-writing of 225 villages were inspected and the khasra entries were tested by the Settlement Officer, the Assistant Settlement Officer, kanungos and Head Amins at the rate of 8, 7, 12 and 27 per cent., respectively.

Government Estates and Zamindari Estates in Midnapore.

	Estimated area in square miles.	Number of villages.
Government and temporarily-settled estates ...	594·64	1,599
Zamindari Estates	263·86	868
Total ...	858·50	2,467

36. The above area includes 65 Government Estates, 10 temporarily-settled estates and 20 zamindari estates. During the year under report the operations were extended to 4 Government Estates and 5 zamindari estates of which the most important is the Nayabasan and Rohini Moubhandar estate, tauzi No. 1981, belonging to the Maharaja of Mourbhanj, containing an area of about 194 square miles.

Programme.

37. The programme consisted of (1) the cadastral survey of 27 square miles; (2) preliminary record-writing of 149 square miles; (3) attestation of the records of 442·52 square miles; (4) disposal of objections under section 103A., in respect of an area of 476 square miles; (5) settlement of rents in an area of 139 square miles; and (6) disposal of case-work under section 106 in an area of 90 square miles.

Staff.

38. Mr. J. H. Taylor, Deputy Collector, was in charge of the operations throughout the year under the general supervision of the Collector. Of the 14 Assistant Settlement Officers, most of whom were quite new to the work, only one was a Deputy Collector and five were Sub-Deputy Collectors.

Work done.

39. The programme of cadastral survey and preliminary record-writing was fully carried out. The khanapuri of 43·56 square miles was done entirely by the Settlement Department. Besides the above, the Settlement Department also surveyed and wrote the preliminary records of an area of 1·78 square miles. Of the 257,492 plots dealt with in khanapuri, about 4 per cent. only could be tested. This low rate of check is due to the following reasons:—

(1) Khanapuri having been rushed towards the end of the season in order to get flooded areas finished.

(2) Scattered areas and difficulties of communication.

(3) Khanapuri officer's time being much taken up in preparing the record of the raiyats who were being suppressed by *chakdars* or tenure-holders..

Attestation work proved more arduous than was anticipated, owing to the absence of *ails* or ridges in the fields in many parts of the Contai sub-division and the fact of a large number of revenue-free, rent-free and other privileged tenures lying scattered throughout the *mal* or revenue-paying area. In khas mahals a large number of cases of encroachments by under-raiyats on one another's lands had to be enquired into and decided. Elaborate references to the last settlement maps and records had also to be made in connection with the record of rents in the khas mahals In *Jalpai** tracts the difficulty was increased by the systematic attempts of tenure-holders to prevent the record of their tenants' names. At the request of the Subdivisional Officer of Contai, the Settlement Department had to make enquiries into the ownership of the crops of certain lands in the Jalpai area which were attached under section 145, Criminal Procedure Code. The *chakdars* tried to conceal the names of the tenants who cultivated the lands. Inferior establishment and inexperienced staff and the unhealthiness of certain tracts also interfered with the completion of the attestation programme. In consequence of these difficulties attestation could only be done of the records of 330·59 square miles out of 442·52 square miles, included in the revised programme, though the work was carried on well into the rains.

During recess the records of 77 villages with an area of 47·43 square miles were prepared for attestation; areas were extracted in respect of 47·43 square miles; maps of the last and the present surveys of 196 villages with an area of 75 square miles were compared in order to identify privileged lands; and enquiries were made into the classification of soils of 67 villages of which the records are to be attested during the cold season. Office check was completed in 115 villages with an area of 25 square miles and containing 16,176 plots.

Miscellaneous.

40. A map is being prepared showing all *khals* (water channels) and *grambheris* (village embankments) for the use of the Khas Mahal Department.

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* Lands relinquished by the Salt Agency after the abolition of salt manufacture. Fuel for salt manufacture used to be supplied from these lands.

Resettlement of the Banki Estate in Cuttack.

Area—117 Squares miles.

Number of	villages	...	...	144
,,	tenants	...	...	35,298
,,	plots	...	...	140,289

Initiation of the operations.

41. The resettlement operations in the Banki Government estate were sanctioned in Government Order No. 3162T.R., dated 7th November 1904, and notified in Government Notifications Nos. 751L.R. and 752L.R., dated 10th February 1905. The last settlement of the estate, which was made under Act VIII (B C.) of 1879 expired in September last and the new settlement took effect from that date. The present operations were conducted under section 101 (2) (*c*) and (*d*) of the Bengal Tenancy Act.

Staff.

42. Babu Murari Misra was in charge of the work from 5th December 1904 to 15th March 1905, when he was succeeded by Babu Balmukund Kanungo as Settlement Officer. Practically the entire operations were carried out by the latter with the aid of Maulvi Shafiquddin Mohamed, an outsider Assistant Settlement Officer who joined on the 18th March 1905.

State of the records of previous settlement.

43. It was at first believed that ample materials for the proposed resettlement operations already existed in the records of the Milan Khasra (maintenance of records) Department of the estate and programmes and estimates were framed accordingly. Closer inspection, however, falsified these anticipations and Mr. Maddox and Mr. Fischer, the Collector, after a field-to-field enquiry found that mistakes existed in no less than 60 per cent., of the plots and that the work of the maintenance of the records had been done very perfunctorily. This discovery led to considerable modifications in the original programme.

Programme.

44. The programme for the year as actually accomplished consisted of the revision of the khanapuri records, attestation, assessment, draft publication, disposal of objections, office work and final publication.

Attestation.

45. Before starting attestation which went on *pari passu* with the work of assessment, it was found necessary to bring up to date the old village records and maps. This involved the decision of some 5,000 objections recorded by amins in the course of the revision of the khanapuri. About 1,025 applications for lease of waste lands had also to be disposed of after local enquiry. The work of attestation proved somewhat difficult, as the old plot boundaries were not corrected in the field at the time of khanapuri. The old khatians also were spoilt by corrections and could not be easily deciphered.

Settlement of rents.

46. An enhancement of 19·5 per cent. on the existing rental has been obtained at this resettlement, mainly on the ground of the rise in prices of the staple food-crops. The general rate of enhancement on this ground was limited to 2 annas in the rupee. No objection has been filed to the rents settled and the raiyats are reported to be paying them readily.

Objections under section 103A.

47. The 1,028 objections under section 103A include applications for taking lease of new lands and others which should not, properly speaking, be classed as objections at all. The number of real objections was very small.

Final publication.

48. The final publication of the records has been completed and the final report is being prepared.

Government Estates and Zamindari Estates in Tippera.

	Area in square miles.	Number of villages.	Number of tenants.
Government estates and temporarily-settled estates ...	45·01	179	10,123
Zamindari estates	37·76	80	8,247
Total ...	82·77	259	18,370

Additions during the year.

49. Forty-seven Government estates with an area of 18·48 square miles and the villages of the Patikara Wards' Estate under direct management, with an area of 29·37* square miles were added to the programme during the year. The tracts under settlement are scattered over the whole district and some are situated in the districts of Dacca, Noakhali and Mymensingh.

Programme.

50. The programme was—(1) to complete the survey, khanapuri, attestation, draft publication and the disposal of objections under section 103A in respect of an area of 47·73 square miles; (2) to settle rents in an area of 18·36 square miles; (3) to dispose of case work under sections 105 and 106 in the zamindari villages shown in the previous year's report; (4) disposal of objections under section 104E, final publication of the records and submission of confirmation reports in respects of an area of 16·74 square miles; and (5) submission of final report of the 23 Government estates shown previously. The above programme was carried out with the exception of the case work under sections 103A., 104, 105 and 106 of the Bengal Tenancy Act and the submission of the confirmation and final reports referred to therein. Khanapuri commenced a month later, and attestation work took longer than was anticipated, which made it impossible to dispose of the objections under section 103A. before the close of the year.

Staff.

51. Throughout the year, Babu Romesh Chandra Dutt, Deputy Collector, was in charge as Settlement Officer under the general supervision of the Collector. Babu Sukumar Sen was employed as his Assistant Settlement Officer for the same period.

Features of the work done.

52. One hundred and thirty-four villages with an area of 47·73 square miles were traversed. The survey was difficult in the petty estates where the villages are scattered, and the extent of Government interest or that of the Court of Wards is small. Great difficulty was experienced in the cadastral survey of Char Banian, as the lands are intricately mixed up with those of Diara Banian, a temporarily-settled estate. The *diara* line was with great difficulty laid in the presence of the representatives of the Collector of Dacca and of the Patikara Estate. Similar difficulty was experienced in tracing out the *chhit* or detached lands of this estate. Two large *bils* (swamps), known as the Megha and the Azimpur *bils*, in which paddy is grown, were surveyed with much difficulty, as even in the driest season a large portion of these *bils* remains under water.

Some of the boundary disputes between the Government villages and those of private proprietors were keenly contested.

Attestation of rents was specially difficult in Char Banian, as there were no reliable data to go upon. Of the total number of tenancies, 98 per cent. are held by settled raiyats. The number of under-raiyats is very large, but most of them have occupancy rights. In the Chandpur subdivision, sub-infeudation prevails to a considerable extent. In 21 estates in which land revenue has been settled an increase of 94 per cent. has been obtained. The large increase is due to three of the estates having been resettled after fifty years, two estates having greatly increased in area owing to alluvion, and one estate having been kept khas with an allowance of five per cent. to the talukdars against twenty-five per cent. allowed at the last settlement. The bulk of the work comprised in the programme that remained over has been finished since the close of the year.

Miscellaneous.

53. Boundary marks were erected at the trijunction points of villages, and the rules for the maintenance of records in the khas mahals of this district were framed and approved during the year under report.

GOVERNMENT ESTATES AND ZAMINDARI ESTATES IN NOAKHALI.

	Area in square miles.	Number of villages.	Number of tenants.
Government estates and temporarily-settled estates ...	45	18	2,093
Zamindari estates... ...	57	63	10,499
Total ...	102	81	12,592

* This area is exclusive of Dihi No. 3 Manickganj and of the three villages of the estate shown in the previous years' report.

54. Excludiug five settlements under the Regulations conducted under the Commissioner's control, the following settlements under the Tenancy Act were dealt with under the supervision of this Department.

Area.

I.—Government Estates and Temporarily-settled Estates.

		Number of villages.	Area in acres.
Pending from the previous year—			
1.	Thak Algi	1	207
2.	„ Sekandar	1	367
3.	Char Bhutakhali	1	152
4.	„ Pir Bakhsa	1	5,802
5.	„ Dhupi	1	80
6.	„ Hudrakhali	1	3,328
7.	„ Bangshi	7	6,927
Taken during the year—			
8.	Char Bihari	4	10,628
9.	„ Lawrence	1	1,459
	Total ...	18	28,950 or 45 sq. miles

II.—Zamindari Estates.

Pending from the previous year—			
10.	Jimbe Aliraja Chaudhuri	3	546
11.	Pargana Nij Sandwip	24	29,619
12.	Taluk Srikanta Kalikanta Chakravarti ...	1	53
13.	Pargana Dandra	(6+2*)	1,812
14.	Taluk Bhairab Chandra Chakravarti ...	4	78
15.	„ Sitaram Bose...	1	14
16.	„ Syam Sundar Birti	1	134
17.	„ Gorachand Gourkishor	1	727
18.	Dandra Moy Bhukta Elahabad	13	356
Taken up during the year—			
19.	Pargana Bedrabad	7	3,091
	Total ...	63	36,430 or 57 sq. miles.
	Grand Total ...	81	65,380 acres or 102 sq. miles.

55. The programme was to complete the survey and record-writing of 58 square miles; to attest the records of 41 square miles; to publish in draft the records of that area; to settle fair rents in an area of 17 square miles; to dispose of objections in respect of Estates Nos. 4 to 7, 16 and 17; and to finally publish the records of Estates Nos. 1 to 6, 13 and 16 to 18.

Programme.

56. Babu Sarat Chunder Bose, Sub-Deputy Collector, was in charge of the operations throughout the year under the general supervision of the Collector. Two kanungos were also employed for khanapuri inspection.

Staff.

57. The programme for the survey and record-writing was carried out in full. Of the 58 square miles surveyed, the survey of 57 square miles was preceded by a theodolite traverse carried out departmentally by the agency of experienced sub-surveyors. The check work in respect of cadastral survey amounted to 12,423 chains or an average of 155 linear miles per square mile.

Survey and record-writing.

58. The total area attested was 42 square miles with 3,797 tenancies and 55,427 plots in 25 villages.

Attestation.

* Two villages were taken up during the year.

59. The records of 7 estates or 33 villages with an area of 42 square miles were published in draft, including 13 villages of Estate No. 18 pending from the preceding year. The records of 9 estates comprising 21 villages and covering an area of 17 square miles were finally published. The final publication of the record of 6 villages of Estate No. 13 was deferred at the request of the proprietors.

Draft and final publication.

60. Fair rents were settled according to the programme in the Government and temporarily-settled Estates Nos. 1 to 6. The high percentage of enhancement, viz., 73·7, which was generally accepted by the tenants was due to expansion of cultivation and increased area discovered in the holdings. Individual cases of hardship due to sudden rise in the rent were eased off by gradations spread over several years. The enhancement of 20·3 per cent., shown in Appendix II, Part B, against the two cases instituted by the proprietors of Estate No. 16, which was accepted by the parties was given on the ground of rise in prices of staple food-crops and increase in area.

Settlement of fair rents.

61. One suit under section 106 was instituted in respect of Estate No. 16, but on the prayer of the parties it was referred to the Civil Court for decision.

Case work.

CHAPTER III.

[*See* Appendices IA, IB, IIB, IIC, IIE, III, IV, V, VIA and VIB.]

ZAMINDARI ESTATES.

RANCHI DISTRICT.

Area—7,128 square miles.

Number of villages 3,177

62. With the publication of the Government notifications Nos. 4147 to 4149L.R., dated the 16th November 1904, extending the provisions of the Bengal Survey, Bengal Tenancy and the Chota Nagpur Commutation Acts to those parts of Ranchi to which they were not formerly applied, the extension of the survey, settlement and commutation operations to the whole of the district was completed during the year. The settlement has been in progress for 3½ years and has now reached the boundaries of the Mundari tract to which the operations were at first limited. The settlement records are now freely consulted by the majority of the Courts and executive officers of the district and are already showing their effects on agrarian oppression such as illegal dispossession, fraudulent registration and unlawful enhancement of rents. The most important event of the year has been the transfer of the control of the cadastral survey and preliminary record-writing to the Settlement Department, which, however, was not carried into effect till after the close of the year.

General.

63. The programme of the year consisted of (1) the supervision of record-writing in 130 square miles left incomplete from the previous year, as well as in 909 square miles of new area; (2) attestation of 804 square miles khanapuried in the preceding field season, and (3) office work in the records of 900 square miles and final publication of the records of 400 square miles. The entire *khanapuri* programme was successfully completed by the end of April. The attestation programme was also completed in due time, but the case-work under section 103A., being unexpectedly heavy, dragged on till the rains, and case-work under section 106 of the local Act has not yet been finished, as local enquiry is needed in every case. Some arrears of office work still remain to be completed. The absence of accommodation impeded copying and the prolongation of case-work reduced the staff for office check. Final publication presented no difficulties and was carried out rapidly and satisfactorily.

Programme of the year.

64. Mr. E. Lister, I.C.S., was the Settlement Officer throughout the year. Mr. Berthoud was unfortunately compelled by illness to leave settlement immediately after joining. Mr. Leighton, I.C.S., took his place as Assistant Settlement Officer in

Staff.

charge, but reverted to the general line upon the completion of the section 103A work. Mr. J. Reid, I.C.S., joined for survey and settlement training in July and will continue in the service of the Department during the cold weather. Seven Assistant Settlement Officers were employed on khanapuri and six on attestation and office work, while one was kept at head-quarters for supervision of the large staff engaged on office work.

Notable features of the work.

65. Dispossession, jungle rights, rights to timber in trees, and *korkar* or new reclamations were the chief subjects of contention at khanapuri. The general principles for deciding the disputes regarding trees and *korkar* which were issued by Mr. Lister have since been embodied in proposals for amending the Act. As regards *korkar* or reclaimed land, a definition was framed by the Settlement Officer which was satisfactory to the cultivators.

Complaints regarding extortion by amins were more numerous than usual. The Settlement Officer has made arrangements in the present season for the distribution of *parchas* by Assistant Settlement Officers and for the payment of amins direct instead of through Inspectors, and these measures will, it is hoped, strike at the root of the evil.

The most important boundary disputes were those connected with the Gangpur State boundary. They were all disposed of by a Commission consisting of the Settlement Officer, Mr. J. A. Craven, the Dewan of the State and Mr. A. Burton, Assessor on behalf of Ranchi. The unanimous decision of the Commission has now been confirmed by Government, and the State boundary has been continuously demarcated.

Attestation was difficult in Tamar, Bundu, Silli and Rahi owing to the prevailing condition of agrarian lawlessness in the Munda country, regarding which a separate report has already been submitted to Government. In Khunti and Torpa, rents, *rakumats* and racial quarrels were the chief causes of disputes.

The system of marking the trijunctions of villages by means of cairns was continued, and the index-maps and registers of these boundary marks have been made over to the District Officer.

The work under the Commutation Act proceeded smoothly and objections continued to be few. There is no longer any doubt about the desirability of dealing with *rakumats* and *begari* simultaneously with rent.

As was remarked last year, the most notable feature in the status return is the exceedingly large proportion of non-occupancy raiyats and the extent of sub-letting that prevails in many parts of the district. The Settlement Officer points out that the figures clearly show the necessity of amending the law so as to do away with the innovation made in 1879 of recognizing occupancy rights only after 12 years' cultivation. The under-raiyats are in number one-eleventh of the raiyats.

In considering the rent statistics *don* or terraced area only need be considered, as that is the area ordinarily taken into account by the parties in fixing rent. The average incidence per acre of *don* land on occupancy raiyats, non-occupancy raiyats and Mundari *khuntkatti* quasi-raiyats is as follows:—

Thana.	Occupancy.	Non-occupancy.	Mundari khuntkatti quasi-raiyats.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Khunti (portion)	1 1 0	2 3 6	0 11 3
Torpa	0 14 5	1 7 6	.....
Tamar (portion)	1 6 0	1 11 4	0 15 0
Bundu	1 1 5	1 11 0	1 7 0
Silli (portion)	1 6 0	1 9 0	0 9 0
Rahe (portion)	1 11 10	1 14 0	1 1 5

The most notable item is the comparatively high rents paid by Mundari khuntkattidars in Bundu, and this bears out the belief based on other evidence that in that thana the Mundaris have been specially attacked by the landlords. The comparatively high rates in Rahe are probably due to the rent assessment made some 18 years ago in the khas villages of the Maharaja of Chota Nagpur.

The rents of under-raiyats rarely exceed those paid by their landlords, the raiyats, which shows that these tenancies are in the majority of cases rather sub-divisions of holdings than genuine sub-leases.

The high rate for non-occupancy raiyats in Khunti is due in part to excessive assessment in the Jaria ward's village of Birhu (24 acres let for Rs. 222).

Computation and recovery of costs.

66. The principles for the apportionment of costs were discussed by the Director of Land Records with the Deputy Commissioner, the Settlement Officer and the Manager of the Chota Nagpur Raj, and the decisions arrived at were approved by the Commissioner and confirmed by the Government.

It is estimated that the total cost will not exceed six annas per acre on the average, and various rates have been assessed on different classes of land accordingly. The system of computation devised by Mr. Lister is very complete and is working well.

Crops.

67. Out of a total of 478,896 acres surveyed, the area annually cropped amounts to 189,707 acres, or 39 per cent. Of the latter, no less than 107,000 acres are terraced lands under rice. Upland rice and *gondli* are the only other staple food-crops in the district, and the one important non-food crop is *surguja*.

Cost.

68. The total cost of the operations up to the end of September 1905 amounted to Rs. 1,89,406 including Rs. 85,876 incurred during the year under report.

Purnea District (excluding Parganas Surjapur and Harwat).

Area—3,599 square miles.

Number of villages	...	...	3,504

Area of operations.

69. The first programme of survey and settlement operations in this district consisting of pargana Surjapur has been completed. The operations have since been extended to the whole of the district, and by the end of September 1905 the records writing was completed throughout the district, with the exception of thana-Saifganj and Kadwa.

Staff.

70. Mr. Coupland, I.C.S., was the Settlement Officer till April 1905, when he was relieved by Mr. J. G. Cumming, I.C.S. Mr. J. Byrne and Mr. J. A. Hubback were in subordinate charge throughout the year. Besides these, 23 Assistant Settlement Officers were employed for various periods during the year under report.

Programme of the year.

71. The programme of the year consisted of—(1) the preliminary record-writing for an area of 1,734 square miles in 2,313 villages; (2) the attestation, draft publication, disposal of objections and office work of 1,486 square miles, in 1,190 villages with 182,000 holdings and 873,000 plots.

Work done.

72. The cadastral work was at first much impeded by insufficiency of staff and illness of the men. Internal disputes were numerous as in previous years and concerned principally waste lands, rights in trees, rents of homestead lands and rent-free claims. In the end the cadastral camps reported 1,413,000 plots and 250,000 khatians. More than 30,000 plots or 10 per village on the average were tested by the Settlement Department, in addition to the testing done by the survey staff. The average plot was ·79 of an acre and the average holding 4·42 acres.

Out of 30,090 internal disputes decided at khanapuri in the previous seasons, in only 1,179 was the decision revised at attestation. Every rent-free claim was disputed again at attestation, but there were very few disputes about the existing rents; 47·78 per cent. of the objections referred to status, 20·1 per cent. to possession, 15·46 to title and 11·65 to disputes about money rent.

The records of 364 villages out of the 1,190 attested were finally published during the year under report.

Greater attention was paid to the periodic inspection of draft publication. Visits to markets were made, and the current prices of food-grains were noted in the village notes and the attestation records. The checking of trijunction

stones was at first carried out under the old rules by the draft publication kanungos, but later the surveyor munsarim was detailed for the purpose. Mr. Cumming reports that, owing to the late receipt of the Board's orders on the subject, the check was incomplete and will have to be done again in part before registers are prepared for the Collector.

Cost.

73. The total expenditure in Purnea up to the end of September 1905 amounted to Rs. 1,74,749. It is intended to apply for an apportionment order as soon as the actual cost of the past season's khanapuri is known.

Bakarganj District.

Area—3,258 square miles.

Number of villages 3,049

Area.

74. The district has been divided for the purposes of the survey and settlement operations into four blocks containing the number of villages and areas noted below:—

	Number of villages.	Square miles.
Block A (including Bamna)	639	425
„ B	532	733
„ C	894	808
„ D	984	1,292
	3,049	3,258

Programme.

75. The programme was—(*a*) to complete the tenure tree work of the remainder of the district; (*b*) to complete khanapuri in Block B; (*c*) to complete attestation and the disposal of objections under section 103A in Block C; (*d*) to dispose of case work under sections 105 and 106 in Block A, and to settle rents under Part II of Chapter X in certain tracts and to recover costs of the operations in Block A, and to do office work and final publication in Blocks A and B. The programme was carried out, with a few exceptions, of which the most serious was the failure of the Survey Party to make the khanapuri of the Sundarbans owing to early and excessive rains. Twenty-seven villages and 262 square miles remain for next season. Jamabandi assessment was also somewhat backward.

Staff.

76. Mr. N. D. Beatson Bell, C.I.E., I.C.S., continued as Settlement Officer till 25th March 1905 when Mr. J. C. Jack, I.C.S., succeeded him. The latter went to Ranchi on 2nd July for survey training, returning to Barisal on 18th September. Mr. J. D. Sifton, I.C.S, was the Civilian Assistant Sattlement Officer from 13th January to 19th June, and was employed principally on khanapuri work. The staff of Assistant Settlement Officers varied from seven officers in September to twenty-three officers in May and June.

Work done.

77. Tenure-trees have been completed for the entire district. Khanapuri has also been completed, with the exception of the twenty-seven villages in the Sundarbans. The records of Blocks A, B and C were attested, and objections under section 103A in respect of that area were disposed of. Good progress was made in office work and the final publication of records, *janch* (check work) having been completed of the records of all villages in Blocks A and B, and in a portion of Block C, the whole comprising 1,174 villages and 523,729 interests. No special camp could be formed for the disposal of case work on account of the want of a sufficient number of officers, the 233 cases under section 106 shown in Appendix II, Part C, having been disposed of at head-quarters. Only one officer could be spared for settlement of rents under Part II of Chapter X of the Tenancy Act for about eight months, and he settled fair rents in 34 estates. The settlement of seven estates was finally sanctioned during the year. Three recovery camps were at work for six months and one camp for four months. The results of the recovery operations are shown in Appendix IV.

THE ZAMINDARI ESTATES IN THE SONTHAL PARGANAS.

	Area in square miles.	Number of villages.	Number of tenants.	Number of plots.
Work included in Mr. McPherson's first programme	812·09	2,050	54,615	796,058
Work included in Mr. McPherson's second programme	1,597·29	4,147	215,756	1,299,811
Total ...	2,409·38	6,197	270,371	2,095,869

The programme of the year.

78. The programme of the year referred to (*i*) the second programme of zamindari estates noted above, and (*ii*) 724 square miles of Mr. Craven's first programme. It consisted of (1) the disposal of objections to, and the arrangement of, the published records of 776 square miles (first half of Mr. McPherson's second programme); (2) attestation, rent settlement and publication of records of 809 square miles (second half of Mr. McPherson's second programme); and (3) part disposal of objections to the published records of the same area. Regarding Mr. Craven's first area, the programme for the year was: (*a*) to take over from the Deputy Commissioner the last settlement records of 724 square miles, (*b*) to copy the last settlement jamabandis of the same area for the use of the survey and khanapuri amins.

Staff of the year.

79. As in previous years, the settlements in both the Government estates and in the zamindari estates were carried out by the same staff of officers. Mr. H. McPherson, I.C.S., was the Settlement Officer up to the 15th of April 1905, when he was succeeded by Mr. H. Ll. L. Allanson, I.C.S., who was previously in subordinate charge. Six Assistant Settlement Officers were employed thoughout the year, one Assistant Settlement Officer was employed for about a month and his successor for two months.

Work done—first half of Mr. McPherson's programme.

80. In the first half of Mr. McPherson's second programme of zamindari estates (776 square miles), 4,345 objection cases were pending from the previous year and 2,248 were instituted during the year, giving a total of 6,593, of which 5,428 were disposed of during the year under report. A number of these cases have been kept pending, awaiting the orders of the Commissioner on some test cases. The unforeseen difficulties and tediousness of the attestation work in the second half of the programme threw back the case work considerably.

During the year the Settlement Officer disposed of 915 appeals and revision cases in the zamindari estates. The orders of the Lower Court were upheld in 707 cases, or 77 per cent., modified in 44, reversed in 121, while 43 were otherwise disposed of.

In 113 appeals and applications for revision decided by the Commissioner, the Settlement Officer's orders were upheld in 101, reversed in 4, the remainder being otherwise disposed of.

The records of all taluqs of which the case-work was disposed of before the field season have been arranged.

Work done—second half of the programme.

81. The second half of Mr. McPherson's second programme of 809 square miles contained 1,937 villages surveyed and khanapuried during the season 1903-04. The areas to be attested lay in different parts of the district, and included parts of all the six subdivisions, except Deoghur. During the year the records of the whole of this area were attested, rents were settled and the records were published. This attestation programme was the heaviest undertaken in this district in any single year, and the work is reported to have been more intricate and troublesome than in any other part of the district. Mr. McPherson had estimated that the work would be finished in February 1905, but, as a matter of fact, all the attestation circles had to work up to June, and one up to August.

In the ordinary tracts of the Sonthal Parganas attestation and rent settlement are comparatively simple. The last settlement classification of soils is adopted at khanapuri and the last settlement rates of rent are usually applied to existing areas, and remissions are allowed, where necessary, to temper cases of high assessment resulting from the above process. Further, as transfers are forbidden, the

transfer lists are generally not bulky. In the year under report, there were large areas (about 150 square miles) where totally different conditions prevailed. There was a manifold classification at the last settlement which was replaced at khanapuri by one simple system of three classes of *dhani* (paddy) lands and two of *bari* (non-rice). For obvious reasons, the last settlement rates for the manifold classification could not be applied to the revised classification, and so fair and equitable rates had to be fixed by the Settlement Officer after considering carefully the last settlement areas and rents, extension of cultivation and the results of the reclassification of lands. Unlike other parts of the district, the right of transfer was found to exist in this exceptional area, which necessarily swelled the transfer list, but hardly any of the transferees had effected mutation in the zamindars' records, as the latter demanded *chaut* (a premium amounting to a quarter of the sale price) for them. The zamindar's claim to a mutation-fee had to be recognised, and the fee had in some tracts to be collected by the Attestation Officer and credited against the dues of the zamindar for the costs of the settlement, before the work could proceed. Then in the Bengali tracts there are considerable areas of brahmatter, lakhiraj and similar privileged tenures, but, as the *sanads* were not forthcoming in many cases, the last settlement records had to be consulted. The areas were generally much in excess of the lands recorded at the last settlement, and in such cases lands had to be identified on the spot from the old records, in order that the excess areas, after due allowance for more accurate measurement in the present settlement, might be brought under assessment.

Agricultural statistics.

82. At last settlement the total assessed area was 177,289 acres which was 34 per cent. of the whole. The assessed area now is 295,877 acres or 57 per cent. of the whole. The increase in cultivation has been nearly 67 per cent, *dhani* or paddy lands have increased by 57 per cent. and the *bari* or non-rice land by 85 per cent. Of the total cultivated area, 62 per cent. is under rice and 38 per cent. under other crops. The proportions at last settlement were 66 per cent. and 34 per cent., respectively.

Settled rents.

83. The settled rents now amount to Rs. 4,38,855 for the first five years of the settlement, and Rs. 4,51,663 from the sixth year onwards. These rents are 37 per cent. and 41 per cent., respectively, in excess of the last settlement rents. But the last settlement rents do not represent existing rents, as lands brought under cultivation during the period of settlement pay rents at half rates. The enhancement over existing rent is 24 per cent. for the first five years and 28 per cent. from the sixth year. The incidence of the last settlement rent per acre was Rs. 1-12, as compared with Rs. 1-7-9 for the first five years and Rs. 1-8-5 from the sixth year onwards in the present re-settlement. These figures clearly indicate the moderation of the present assessment.

Ghât chaukidari *jaigirs*.

84. Under orders of Government, the *jaigirs* of 56 ghât chaukidars in Tappa Mahamadabad were resumed at the time of attestation by mutual consent. The *jaigirs* were settled as *jamabandi* or assessed lands with the ghât chaukidars whose services will now be dispensed with. The settled rent for such lands is two-thirds of the prevailing rent, but the present incumbents will pay only half during their life-time. Of this, Government will receive half as revenue.

Chaukidari *jaigirs*.

85. During attestation registers were prepared in each circle showing: (*a*) the area of chaukidari *jaigirs* in each village as shown in the last settlement, (*b*) the area now claimed as *jaigir* (*c*) the area recorded in the thana register, and (*d*) the area allowed at attestation. Excess areas, after the usual allowance for more accurate measurement, have been brought under assessment.

Mr. Craven's first area.

86. In Government Order No. 1009T.R., dated 2nd June 1905, a fresh survey and settlement of this area of 724 square miles was sanctioned to begin in the current season. It has since been found that the preliminary traverse of trijunction points made a few years ago is not a sufficient basis on which to start a cadastral Survey. It has therefore been proposed that a fresh traverse should be made during the current season and that the cadastral survey should be postponed for a year.

87. The net expenditure on the zamindari settlements from October 1904 to September 1905 was Rs. 98,600. The previous net expenditure was Rs. 1,95,866, making a total to date of Rs. 2,94,466. Against this is held in hand total receipts of Rs. 2,86,751. The deficit of each year is met from recoverable advances made by Government.

Cost.

88. During the present year the work of recovering settlement costs from the proprietors by the filing of certificates under Regulation II of 1904 has begun. Certificates have been filed since January for a sum amounting to Rs. 52,000. For the present, certificates have been filed against defaulting proprietors at the rate of 4 annas an acre. The Deputy Commissioner has proposed not to realize more in any one year on a certificate than the amount of the increment of rent which the proprietor has received at this settlement. The first realization should begin after the December *kist*.

Recoveries.

North Bhagalpur.

Area—1,868 square miles.

Number of villages 1,130

89. The whole of the district to the north of the Ganges has been taken up and the fringe of the southern high bank in thanas Sultanganj, Bhagalpur and Colgong.

Area of the operations.

90. It was proposed to complete the attestation, draft publication, disposal of objections, office work and final publication in the area of 280 square miles with 175 villages between thana Kishenganj and the south Bhagalpur area. The recovery of costs and distribution of records entirely and the disposal of the section 105 and 106 cases as far as possible over the northern area of 1,587 square miles from thana Kishenganj to Nepal were also included in the programme of the year under report.

Programme.

91. Mr. H. Coupland, I.C.S., was the Settlement Officer up to the middle of April 1905 and thereafter Mr. J. G. Cumming, I.C.S. Mr. P. W. Murphy, I.C.S., was the Assistant Settlement Officer in charge up to the middle of April, when he went on leave, and since then the detailed control has been exercised by the Settlement Officer. There were two Assistant Settlement Officers on recovery work, two on attestation, and the case work staff had a maximum of nine in the months of August and September.

Staff.

92. The attestation of the 175 villages mentioned above in thanas Bihpur, Colgong and Sultanganj was completed and the records of 93 villages were finally published by the end of September. A fresh attestation of rents was carried out by order of the Director of Land Records in 27 villages of the Pachgachia estate which were attested in the preceding year, and resulted in a compromise satisfactory to the landlords and raiyats.

Work done.

Recovery was started in two camps in January and February 1905, and the total demand of Rs. 3,98,358 was entirely realized by the end of August. Ninety-five per cent. was collected without certificate, and of the balance 75 per cent. without any coercive measures.

The case work was extremely heavy. In the area attested in the previous year, covering 1,587 square miles and 2,31,917 tenancies, applications for the settlement of fair rents were filed in respect of 27,503 tenancies. There were 2,111 suits under section 106 of the Bengal Tenancy Act. The file has been cleared since the close of the year. Applications for the settlement of fair rents were withdrawn in respect of more than 25 per cent. of the tenancies concerned. The net enhancement obtained from the rest, exclusive of lands settled for the first time, amounted to 7½ per cent. only. The Darbhanga Raj accepted compromises which gave an increase spread over a large number of tenants with comparatively small enhancement for each.

The public appreciated the stationary mufassal camps for the disposal of case work and the facilities afforded for taking of copies of judgments and decrees in the camps.

Cost.

93. The total expenditure to date is Rs. 287,114, out of which Rs. 1,05,783 was incurred during the year under review.

Pargana Surjapur in Purnea.

Area—722 square miles

Number of villages	...	...	...	735
,, tenants	...	...	...	89,340
,, plots	...	...	...	979,083

Programme.

94. The programme of the year, which consisted of the completion of the recovery operations and of the case work under sections 105 and 106, was carried out. The entire costs of the operations amounting to Rs. 3,27,935 have been recovered.

Staff.

95. Mr. H. Coupland, I.C.S., was in charge as Settlement Officer till 15th April 1905 when Mr. J. G. Cumming, I.C.S., succeeded him. Mr. J. Byrne, I.C.S., was in subordinate charge throughout the year. Five Assistant Settlement Officers were engaged on the work.

Miscellaneous.

96. A large staff of copyists and draftsmen was employed during the year for supplying the Khagra and Guzri Estates with complete copies of their maps and records.

Seraikela and Kharsawan States in Singhbhum.

Area—583 square miles.

Number of villages	...	...	...	916

Initiation of the operations.

97. The States of Seraikela, and Kharsawan, which are contiguous to each other, fall within the exterior limits of the British district of Singhbhum. Political control over these States is exercised by Government through the Commissioner of Chota Nagpur and the Deputy Commissioner of Singhbhum. In Kharsawan, settlement proceedings of a primitive character were undertaken by the Chief, shortly before the State came for a time under the direct management of Government in 1884 owing to the minority of his successor. These proceedings caused great discontent among the raiyats, which the Government had to allay by the grant of concessions. A short time before his death in 1902, the late Chief attempted to re-settle the State, but the rates fixed were so grossly unfair that the Deputy Commissioner was obliged to refuse his sanction to the proceedings. In Seraikela also the relations between the Chief and his tenantry were not cordial; an attempt to re-settle rents caused great dissatisfaction and a protracted opposition on the part of the tenants ended after eight or ten years in withholding of rents and in open defiance of the Chief's authority by a large number of his raiyats. This opposition had to be overcome by the aid of the police. While restoring order, the opportunity was taken to ascertain the wishes of the tenantry, who emphatically declared themselves in favour of a regular survey with a complete record-of-rights and a settlement of rents, the whole being made by Government officers. A request to this effect had been previously preferred to Government by the raiyats of the State. The proposals for a regular survey and settlement of these States were sanctioned in the orders of the Government of India, No. 1741, dated 4th November 1903. The operations are being conducted generally on lines analogous to those of the Bengal Survey Act, the Bengal Tenancy Act (as extended to the Chota Nagpur Division) and the Chota Nagpur Landlord and Tenant Procedure Act.

Programme.

98. The programme of the year which consisted of the survey and the preliminary record-writing of the whole area was duly completed.

99. Mr. C. W. E. Connolly, Deputy Collector, was in charge as Settlement Officer throughout the year. He had the services of three Assistant Settlement Officers during the field season.

Staff.

100. Some difficulty was at first experienced in getting the amins to understand the classification of soils and in instructing the Assistant Settlement Officers, all of whom were new to the work, how to prepare the khewats correctly and check the work of the amins. Once these were understood, the work progressed rapidly.

Preliminary record-writing.

101. Internal disputes were numerous but not difficult. In the majority of cases they were instituted by men who had been for many years dispossessed of their lands and who now took advantage of the settlement to try and regain them.

Internal disputes.

The most important of the internal disputes were those put forward by the zamindars of Dugni, Bangsai and Icha in Seraikela, who claimed to be on the same level as the Raja himself and not subordinate to him in any way. The Settlement Officer enquired into the cases himself and found that they were *khorposhdars* or ordinary maintenance holders. The Commissioner on appeal held, however, that the zamindar of Icha was a jagirdar, and that the zamindars of Dugni and Bangsai were not *khorposhdars* but zamindars subordinate to the Raja.

102. Boundary disputes were also numerous, the most complicated and hardly contested being those between the State of Kharsawan and the tenure-holders. The Settlement Officer was appointed Special Commissioner for deciding the following cases—

Boundary disputes.

(1) Between Seraikela and Kharsawan;
(2) Between Kharsawan and Patkum;
(3) Between Kera and Karaikela.

The first was disposed of, and the other two, which were instituted late in the season, were pending at the end of the year.

The Settlement Officer also demarcated the boundary between Seraikela and Mourbhanj with the aid of assessors.

103. The attitude of the people was friendly and they rendered every assistance.

Attitude of the people.

The Fatehsingh Estate in Murshidabad.

Area—79 square miles.

Number of villages	...	...	...	149
„ of tenants	...	...	...	60,000

104. On the application of the Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad the survey and settlement of 99 villages were ordered in Notifications No. 936L.R., dated 20th February 1905, No. 14L.R., dated 3rd January 1905, No. 934L.R., dated 20th February 1905, and No. 1121T.R., dated 7th June 1905. Of the villages under survey and settlement three are situated in the Birbhum district, one in the Burdwan district and the rest in the Murshidabad district.

105. The programme was to finish the survey and record-writing of 43 villages with an area of 20·75 square miles that remained over from the previous year; to attest the records of 15·63 square miles and to publish the draft and final records of 52 villages. The programme of attestation was subsequently cut down to 39 villages containing 7 square miles, as it was apprehended that the quality of the work would suffer if it was pressed on through the rains.

Programme.

106. Babu Haripada Ghose, Deputy Collector, was employed as Assistant Settlement Officer, under the general supervision of the Collector up to 10th July 1905 when Maulvi Muhammad Choinuddin, now a Deputy Collector, succeeded him and remained in charge for the rest of the year.

Staff.

107. The survey and preliminary record-writing were completed. The records of only 38 villages with an area of 6·07 square miles could be attested during the year. The short outturn was partly due to the necessity of re-attesting the records of seven

Work done.

villages at the instance of the proprietors of tauzi No. 254 on the notification of the *ijmali* lands of that tauzi for survey and settlement. The work was also hampered by the existence of a large number of intricate disputes about lakhiraj claims, every one of which was contested, and much time and care had to be devoted to the disentangling of lakhiraj from rent-paying lands. The records of the seven villages mentioned above were also draft published for a second time. During the recess maps of 66 villages were inked up and numbered, areas of 69 villages were extracted, converted into local measure and entered into khasras and khatians. Headings and boundaries of 71 maps were also written.

Miscellaneous.

108. It was found that sufficient deposits had not been made to cover the expenditure incurred. It was therefore arranged, with the sanction of Government, that the Nawab Bahadur should pay up the arrears by monthly instalments of Rs. 2,500. The work has been much delayed by unforeseen difficulties, but these have now been overcome, and it is hoped that the greater part of the attestation will be completed in the current year.

Pargana Panga and Lot Harnarayan in Rangpur.

Area—74 square miles.

Number of villages ... 296

Programme.

109. The programme, which required considerable re-adjustment in the course of the year owing to the reasons stated below, eventually comprised: (1) the cadastral survey and the record-writing of 202 villages including office work during the recess; (2) the attestation and draft publication of 93 villages, the records of which had been prepared during the previous year; (3) disposal of objections under section 103A and office work in connection with these records. The programme was successfully carried out.

Staff.

110. The following officers were employed as Settlement Officers under the general supervision of the Collector :—

(1) Babu Chintaharan Chatterji, Sub-Deputy Collector (1st October to 4th December 1904).

(2) Maulvi Syed Izahar Hossain, Deputy Collector (5th December 1904 to 5th May 1905 and 3rd July 1905 to 30th September 1905).

(3) Babu Shamshair Jang Bahadur, Sub-Deputy Collector (6th May to 2nd July 1905).

The Settlement Officer who was in charge of the operations in three other estates in the district was assisted by two outsider Assistant Settlement Officers for a few months.

Sub-infeudation of holdings.

111. Sub-infeudation of holdings was found to prevail to a great extent. The tenant directly under the proprietor is known as *jotdar* and under him is the *chukanidar*, followed by the *dar-chukanidar*, whose under-tenant again is called the *tashya-chukanidar*. There is no *jotdar* who does not hold more than one *jot*. He has permanently sublet either the whole or part of his *jot* and has in turn taken *chukani* or *dar-cukani* holdings under other tenants. Each tenant may thus be at once a *jotdar*, *chukanidar*, *dar-chukanidar* and even a non-occupancy raiyat. The result is that the intermediate tenants do not even know the lands for which they pay or take rent, nor do they know the status of their landlords. The only information that they can give about the tenancy is that they pay or take a certain amount of rent for it.

Features of the work.

112. The complexity of the tenure system and the ignorance of the tenants regarding their own holdings made the work extremely intricate and difficult, but no attempt had been made at the khanapuri stage to devise any system of work in order to meet these difficulties. When, therefore, the preliminary records came up for attestation, they were found to be very incomplete. In order to

put them right, it was found necessary, in the midst of the work, to introduce a sort of tenure-tree in which the *jot* with its owner, his tenants and under-tenants were all accounted for. The preparation of this table has rendered the records intelligible and removed the confusion arising from the intermingling of the various interests. The confused khanapuri and the bad arrangement of the records, coupled with the large number of petty disputes raised by the agents of the Cooch Behar State, seriously delayed the attestation work.

Cost.

113. Owing to the notoriously unhealthy climate and dearness of provisions in the tract, great difficulty was experienced in getting together an adequate staff of amins even by the offer of more liberal remuneration than is allowed elsewhere. The frequent changes of Settlement Officers also retarded the progress of the operations. The attitude of the zamindar's agents also hampered the proceedings and is responsible for not a little of the high costs incurred during the year under review.

Koya (Tajhat) Ward's Estate in Rangpur.

Area—20·73 square miles.

Number of villages 5

Initiation of the operations.

114. The survey and settlement of the Koya Estate, tauzi No. 80, appertaining to the Tajhat Ward's Estate, were ordered in Government notification No. 1013L.R., dated 27th May 1904, under section 101(2)(*a*) of the Bengal Tenancy Act, on the Manager's application. The lands are situated in pargana Kazirhat near the main line of the railway.

Programme and work done: staff.

115. The programme, which consisted of (1) the traverse and cadastral survey, (2) the khanapuri and the preparation of the records for attestation, was fully accomplished, with the exception of the cadastral survey of one village of ·22 acres and the khanapuri of two villages of 2·09 acres, the lands of which were under water by the time the field season closed. The operations were in the charge of the Settlement Officer of pargana Panga and Lot Harnarayan.

Pargana Harwat in Purnea.

Area—20·11 square miles.

Number of villages	...	...	... 9
,, of tenants	...	...	... 1,602
,, of plots	...	...	... 9,167

Staff and programme.

116. Mr. H. Coupland, I.C.S., was in charge, as Settlement Officer, up to 12th April 1905, and Mr. J. G. Cumming, I.C.S., for the rest of the year. The programme, which consisted of the disposal of case-work under sections 105 and 106, was completed by Babu Khetra Bhusan Prosad.

Features of case-work.

117. The parties settled their differences amicably and agreed upon an increase of 2 annas per rupee over the old rent under section 30 in the case of raiyats, and of 3 annas in the rupee over the old rent in the case of the tenure-holders, under section 7 of the Bengal Tenancy Act. No increase was allowed under section 52, as the landlord had no collection papers and the tenants had not been paying rents for some time.

Cost.

118. The cost of the operations was defrayed from the budget of the Bhagalpur operations and will be adjusted hereafter. Part of the cost was deposited in 1902 by the proprietor.

ESTATES KHARIBARI AND DAHALPARA IN RANGPUR.

Area—7·82 square miles.

Number of villages 2

Programme. 119. The programme comprised the completion of cadastral survey and khanapuri and the accompanying office work and attestation of the records.

Staff. 120. The operations were carried out by the staff employed on the operations in Panga and Lot Harnarayan.

Work done. 121. On account of the paucity of amins, khanapuri could not be finished early enough to admit of the carrying out of attestation which had consequently to be postponed. The rest of the programme was accomplished.

MAUZAS CHHATNAI AND JHARSINHESWAR IN RANGPUR.

Area—6·74 Square miles.

Number of villages 6

122. The programme, which comprised attestation and disposal of objection under section 103 and office work during the recess, was duly accomplished. The staff mentioned in paragraph 110 above conducted the operations in this estate also.

CHAPTER IV.

[*See* Appendices VII to X.]

MAINTENANCE OF LAND RECORDS.

123. No orders of the Government regarding the schemes already submitted by this Department for the maintenance of land records in North Bihar, Orissa and Chittagong have yet been received. But the general question of the maintenance of the settlement maps and records engaged the attention of the Government during the year under report and an interesting experiment was initiated in Balasore by Mr. H. Savage, C.S.I., with a view to utilizing the village chaukidari panchayats in the scheme for the maintenance of records. A record of mutations was written up during the cold weather by the panchayats in respect of over a lakh of plots, but it was only possible to check 60,000 of these owing to the inexperience and inadequacy of the staff employed. At a Conference held in August last it was generally recognised that very valuable experience was being gained by the experiment in Balasore and it was recommended that it should be continued. Proposals have accordingly been submitted for attesting this season the 60,000 plots which were checked last year and for continuing the record of mutations so as to complete two entire thanas before the end of the cold weather. The entire area will have been attested by the end of next season, and it will then be possible to judge of the results of the experiment. So far as can be ascertained before attestation, the quality of the work done by the panchayats appears to have been good, but insufficient provision was made at the outset for the check of the work and for correcting the records for attestation purposes. The record of mutations in regard to the 60,000 plots checked shows changes of possession in regard to 52 per cent. of the plots and 60 per cent., of the tenancies. It must of course be remembered that the original record is now ten years old.

124. The returns of the mutation offices established at Bettiah, Hajipur and Mahnar under the Land Records Maintenance Act, VII of 1895, show little improvement over that of the preceding year. Three thousand and fifteen mutations were recorded during the year under review as compared with 2,864 in 1903-04 and the receipts of the year from fees amounted to Rs. 385-2 against Rs. 365-6 realized last year. As remarked in the previous annual reports of this Department, the results of the working of these mutation offices during a succession of years emphasize the conclusion that the Act, as

worked at present, is a failure, so far as securing maintenance of the records is concerned.

125. Appendices VII to X of this report give a summary of the information received from the District Officers regarding the inspection and maintenance of rent-rolls in such Government and wards' estates as have been surveyed and settled. According to the standard laid down in Board's circular No 11 of April 1903, the number of mutations recorded annually in an estate should not fall below 8 per cent. of the total number of tenancies, and it is noteworthy that so far as the work in the Government estates is concerned, in only 7 out of the 21 reporting districts was this standard attained or exceeded during the year, but six other estates approximated to the standard. The falling off in Angul is due to mutations having been stopped owing to the inception of settlement operations. No explanation has been given of the poor results in Kalimpong (Darjeeling) and Palamau. In Chittagong there is a slight improvement as compared with last year. The other estates which fall below the standard are petty. Taking the Government estates as a whole, the percentage attained is only 4·35 as compared with 7·11 last year, which indicates the necessity of greater attention to this work.

126. Of the eight wards' estates included in the return, only two, the Churaman estate in Dinajpur, and the Dakhin-Shabazpur in Bakarganj have reached the prescribed standard. In the Deo estate, the low percentage (0·24) is ascribed to the settlement records having recently been brought into use. For the Bettiah estate, the figures are reported to be incomplete, owing to the absence of full information regarding the *thika* villages and to the indifferent working of the patwaris in the khas villages. The percentage reached is only 0·34. In regard to Hathwa, the explanation offered is that owing to the practice of giving *zarpeshgi* leases, the number of out-and-out transfers is few, but the percentage is only 2·9 as compared with 4·72 last year, and the Commissioner remarks that the work done was not, on the whole, satisfactory. The Sheohar and Narhan estates also show a falling off, as compared with last year, and in regard to the former, the Collector has called for an explanation from the Manager.

127. As regards the inspection of rent-rolls, the prescribed standard of 50 per cent. was reached or exceeded in 14 out of the 21 districts in Government estates. The short outturn in Angul was due to the settlement operations now going on there and that in Palamau is not explained. The number of unreported mutations discovered by means of this inspection was considerable. The prescribed standard of inspection was reached in all wards' estates except Bettiah, where the rent-rolls of only 1,084 tenants or ·5 per cent. of the total were inspected.

CHAPTER V.

UTILIZATION OF LAND RECORDS.

128. The extracts which have been furnished by District Officers from their Land Revenue Administration Reports for the year 1904-05 show that in 25 districts, which have been completely surveyed, or in which considerable areas have been surveyed, the settlement records are freely referred to in all branches of criminal and revenue work. It is reported that the presumption of correctness attaching to the entries in the record-of-rights is understood by the Magistrates and the Police, and that in land disputes the parties are required to produce their khatians. In several districts, the Police use the survey maps in preparing sketches of the scenes of crime. It is hoped that in the current year printed copies of the thana index maps, accompanied by jurisdiction lists of villages, will be ready for distribution to all the districts, the survey of which has been completed, and that this will lead to a still more extended use of the settlement maps and records in the different Departments of the district administration.

129. In all districts settlement records appear to be utilized wherever possible for collectorate work. They are referred to in Land Acquisition, Cess revaluation, Land registration, and certificate work, and also in granting loans and advances and in the management of Government and Wards' Estates. In twenty

districts the description of lands by survey numbers is insisted on in Sub-Registry offices in tracts for which records-of-rights have been prepared, and several officers have proposed that this should be made compulsory by law.

130. One of the most satisfactory features of the reports received is the confidence displayed in the work of the Settlement Department by the Civil, Criminal and Revenue Courts in the Ranchi district, and this is the more gratifying because the work there has actually been completed in a small part of the district only. The production of *parchas* is generally insisted on in rent suits and criminal cases, and criminal complaints are freely referred for report to attestation officers working in the areas concerned. The credit for this must be ascribed mainly to Mr. Lister, who spares no pains in making his records as useful as possible to the general administration, but our thanks are also due to all officers from the Commissioner, Judicial Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner downwards, who have given the Settlement Officer the opportunity of showing what can be done in this direction.

131. Generally speaking, it may be said that the year was marked by an increased and more intelligent use of the settlement records by the Criminal and Revenue Courts, and this is satisfactory, as, the more they are used, the more their use is likely to extend.

CHAPTER VI.

[*See* Appendix XI.]

MAINTENANCE OF BOUNDARY MARKS.

132. Under Government Order No. 518T.R., dated the 5th May 1904, the application of the rules for the maintenance of boundary marks to districts which have been surveyed and settled and in respect of which schemes for the maintenance of settlement records have been submitted to the Government of India, has been kept in abeyance, pending receipt of orders on those schemes. It was recognized, however, that if the estimates for the preparation of registers and boundary-mark maps were got ready for sanction when the orders of the Government of India on the land records maintenance schemes are received, the work connected with the identification and preservation of the boundary pillars could proceed *pari passu* with that connected with the maintenance of the records. Estimates were accordingly called for from the Divisional Commissioners and their reports have been submitted to the Board. Special boundary-mark maps for the districts of Orissa are now under preparation, and 6,654 out of 14,302 villages were dealt with by the end of July last. Estimates for the completion of this work and for the preparation of similar necessary maps for Chittagong have been received from the Superintendent, Provincial Surveys, since the close of the year, and steps are being taken to provide the funds for the purpose. The Superintendent, Provincial Surveys, reports that a start is being made with the maps showing trijunction points of districts Muzaffarpur, Saran and Champaran. The estimated cost of the preparation of maps and registers of the trijunction marks in the Tippera Government estates has been sanctioned by Government and the mujmilli maps are now under preparation in the Bengal Drawing Office.

133. A summary of the district returns showing the results of the inspection of boundary marks made by the local officers during the year is given in Appendix XI of this Report. Out of 757 Government estates surveyed recently, boundary pillars are reported to exist in 319 only. More than half the number of existing marks was inspected during the year under review with the result that 6,246 were found damaged and 761 missing. Of these, 636 were restored during the year at a cost of Rs. 1,092 only.

134. Of the 323 estates belonging to the Court of Wards which have been surveyed during recent years, trijunction marks are said to exist in 297 and most of their boundary stones are reported to have been inspected in the year under notice. Of the 1760 stones reported to be damaged and missing in them, the Wards' estates in Saran are responsible for no less than 1,613.

135. In most of the estates recently surveyed in the 24-Parganas and Murshidabad, permanent boundary marks have been erected and a register of them is kept up in the former district in a form prescribed by Mr. Stevenson-Moore. The Khas Mahal Tahsildar is held responsible for the preservation of the pillars, and Sub-Deputy Collectors and kanungos inspect and report upon them every year. In Murshidabad Sub-Deputy Collectors and kanungos have been during the year visiting each thana for the purpose of making an allotment of the boundary pillars to the daffadar's circles. In the Sundarbans the estates are bounded by rivers and embankments, and where there are several estates on one island, they are usually separated by embankments also.

136. In the Palamau Government estate there is a special establishment part of whose duties consists in examining and reporting on the boundary marks, and repairs to them are carried out by means of the headmen. In the Kolhan Government estate in Singhbhum, the Deputy Commissioner is having boundary-mark maps prepared, and the Bengal Drawing Office has been requested by the District Officer of Hazaribagh to prepare the requisite mujmilli maps for the Koderma and other Government estates there.

137. In Champaran most of the boundary marks were reported to have been inspected during the year by the Excise Deputy Collector, the Manager and Assistant Manager of the Bettiah Raj, the kanungos, patwaris and the police. Out of the 4,458 pillars inspected in the Bettiah estate, 1,020 were found damaged and 289 missing. The Manager reports that stones have already been sent to replace the missing ones.

138. For the Government estates in Gaya a list of the boundary marks required for the villages surveyed up to date has been prepared, and an estimate amounting to Rs. 1,005 has been submitted for providing 1,261 stones considered absolutely necessary; these pillars will be set up as soon as funds are allotted. The existing marks both in the Government and Wards' estates were inspected by the District Officer, the Subdivisional Officer, the khas mahal Deputy Collector and the kanungos.

139. The permanent boundary pillars in all the villages of the Narhan Wards' estate in Monghyr and Darbhanga were inspected by the tahsildars and Mutation Inspectors of the estate and necessary steps have been taken to replace the damaged and missing marks.

140. All the trijunction marks in the Kalimpong Government estates were inspected during the year by the Manager himself who found them all in good order except a few which he got repaired at once by free labour.

141. As regards zamindari estates surveyed and settled in Orissa, Bihar, Chittagong and elsewhere, boundary marks have been erected in most of them. Owing, however, to the absence of index maps and registers, their inspection during the year was very limited. Only 23,995 stones are reported to have been inspected, of which 1,284 were found missing and damaged. 202 of the former were restored during the year.

142. In accordance with the rules for the maintenance of boundary marks, contained in the revised Appendix T of the Survey and Settlement Manual, special efforts are being made in the tracts at present under survey to demarcate true trijunction points and to prepare index maps and lists of the pillars to assist the district staff in inspecting and preserving them.

CHAPTER VII.

CHARGE AND TOURS OF THE DIRECTOR AND NOTICE OF OFFICERS.

Charge.

143. Mr. S. L. Maddox, I.C.S., was in charge of the Department up to the 28th of March 1905, when Mr. N. D. Beatson Bell, C.I.E., I.C.S., succeeded him and was in charge of the Department for the remainder of the year.

Tours.

144. Mr. Maddox spent 90 days on tour in the plains and Mr. Beatson Bell was on tour for 110 days, excluding 22 days spent at Darjeeling. In November and December 1904, Mr. Maddox inspected the settlement camps in Tippera, Murshidabad, Rangpur

and the Sonthal Parganas, and visited Singhbhum and Hooghly. He made an extensive tour in the Patna and Orissa Divisions and in the districts of Murshidabad, Midnapore, and Ranchi in the months of January, February and March. Mr. Beatson Bell inspected the settlement camps in the Sonthal Parganas, Midnapore, Banki, Ranchi, Singhbhum, Bhagalpur and Purnea, in April and May. In June and July he visited the settlement camps in Rangpur, Murshidabad and Bakarganj and the Sonthal Parganas, and inspected the survey training camp at Titagarh. The settlement operations in the districts of Bhagalpur, Murshidabad, Ranchi and Cuttack were inspected by him in the month of August and and he spent almost the whole of September in visiting the Rangpur, Mymensingh, Dacca and Bakarganj settlements.

Notice of officers.

145. The departure of Mr. N. D. Beatson Bell was a great loss to the Bakarganj Settlement, but a capable successor has been found in Mr. Jack. In Bihar, Mr. Coupland worked indefatigably until compelled to leave the Department owing to ill-health. He was succeeded by Mr. Cumming, whose experience, zeal and thoroughness have been of the greatest advantage to the settlement. Mr. H. McPherson's departure from the Sonthal Parganas Settlement, which he has conducted for nearly seven years with great sympathy, tact and energy, was another serious loss to the Department. His successor, Mr. H. Ll. L. Allanson, who was trained by Mr. McPherson, is carrying on the work with zeal and discretion. In Ranchi Mr. Lister's ability, energy and thoroughness have again proved invaluable, and he has succeeded in winning the confidence not only of the landlords and raiyats, but also of the courts and the public.

Mr. J. H. Taylor is carrying out his difficult and scattered work in Midnapore with great ability and has succeeded in winning the confidence of the raiyats in a remarkable degree. Mr. C. W. E. Connolly in Seraikela, Babu Romesh Chandra Dutt in Tippera and Babu Balmakund Kanungo in Banki, conducted capably the operations in their charge.

Of the junior civilians employed on settlement duty, Messrs. Byrne, Murphy and Hubback did excellent work in Bihar, and Messrs. Reid and Leighton in Ranchi. Mr. Reid has already shown a remarkable aptitude for the work.

The following Assistant Settlement Officers deserve special mention for the good work done by them :—

Deputy Collectors.

Rai Pyari Mohan Basu Bahadur.
Maulvi Mohiuddin Ahmad.
„ Ashfaq Husain.
Babu Hem Chandra Chatterji (I).
„ Charu Chandra Kumar.
Mr. Sorab S. Day.
Babu Nilmoni Dey.
„ Jnanendra Nath Roy.
Mr. E. A. Oakley.
„ P. M. Robertson.
Maulvi Masudul Husain.
Babu Mathura Nath Bannerji.
Babu Jogendra Nath Pal.

Sub-Deputy Collectors.

Babu Khetra Bhusan Pershad.
Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Momin.
Babu Radha Krishna Goswami.
„ Sarat Chandra Bose.
„ Prafulla Chandra Ghose.
„ Rash Bihari Mukerji.
Maulvi A. K. Kabiruddin Ahmad.
Babu Jotindra Narain Mukerji.
„ Harkishore Biswas.
„ Chandra Madhab Pershad.
„ Suresh Chandra Deb.
„ Ananda Bihari Mitra.

Other Officers.

Babu Phanindra Nath Gupta.
„ Baidya Nath Roy.
Babu Surendra Nath Banerji.
„ Rajani Kanta Gupta.
Babu Sudhir Chandra Ghose.

Settlement Officers have received much valuable assistance from the District officers of the districts in which they were working. Mr. Lister specially acknowledges his obligations to Mr. Maude, late Deputy Commissioner and to Mr. T. S. Macpherson, Joint Magistrate of Ranchi, for the help

they have given in extending the use of the record-of-rights by the courts and the public.

The Settlement Department was again indebted to Major Crichton, I.A., Superintendent of Provincial Surveys, Bengal, for cordial co-operation in all matters in which the Survey and Settlement Departments were jointly interested.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

J. H. KERR,

Offg. Director of the Dept. of Land Records, Bengal.

APPENDICES.

[*N.B.*—Figures in these Appendices which do not agree with those in last year's Report are revised figures.]

APPEN

PART A.—WHERE THE SURVEY IS BEING

[*See* Chapters II and

General Statement of the Progress made in Survey and

DIVISION.	District.	Name of estate or tract under settlement.	Date of inception of operations under the settlement staff.	Estimated area in square miles under settlement of revenue or rents.	Total number of villages.	AREA CADASTRALLY SURVEYED IN SQUARE MILES			NUMBER OF VILLAGES IN WHICH RECORDS HAVE BEEN PREPARED FOR ATTESTATION		
						Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.	Total area surveyed.	Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
											I.—Settlements of Land ment and Temporarily
Burdwan ...	Midnapore ...	Majnamutha, Jalamutha and others.	8th October 1903.	589·47	1,577	562·47	27	589·47	272	1,305	1,577
		Total ...	...	589·47	1,577	562·47	27	589·47	272	1,305	1,577
											II.—Other Settlements
Burdwan ...	Midnapore ...	Dipakiarchand ...	8th October 1903.	48·67	100	48·67	...	48·67	80	20	100
	Ditto ...	Jamirapat ...	Ditto ...	9·86	45	9·86	...	9·86	30	15	45
	Ditto ...	Nayabasan and Rohini-Maubhandar.	7th July 1905	194	697	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca ...	Bakarganj ...	District operation ...	November 1900.	3,258	3,049	2,175	1,083	3,258	2,007	1,015	3,022
Bhagalpur ...	North Bhagalpur.	District operation ...	2nd January 1903.	1,868	1,130	1,868	...	1,868	1,130	...	1,130
	Purnea ...	Surjapur	1st January 1902.	722	735	722	...	722	735	...	735
	Ditto ...	District operations ...	October 1903	3,599	3,504	1,486	1,734	3,220	1,190	2,313	3,503
	Ditto ...	Harwat	2nd February 1903.	20·11	9	20·11	...	20·11	9	...	9
Chota Nagpur	Ranchi ...	District operation ...	March 1902 ...	7,128	3,177	1,369	909	2,278	880	542	1,422
	Singhbhum ...	Seraikela and Kharsawan.	15th October 1904.	583	916	...	583	583	...	916	916
		Total ...	.....	17,430·64	13,362	7,698·64	4,309	12,007·64	6,061	4,821	10,882
		GRAND TOTAL ...	.....	18,020·11	14,939	8,261·11	4,336	12,597·11	6,333	6,126	12,459

DIX I.

MADE BY THE SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

III of this Report.]

Settlement work during the year ending 30th September 1905.

NUMBER OF VILLAGES OF WHICH ATTESTATION HAS BEEN COMPLETED			NUMBER OF VILLAGES OF WHICH THE DRAFT RECORD-OF-RIGHTS HAS BEEN PUBLISHED			NUMBER OF VILLAGES OF WHICH THE FINAL RECORD-OF-RIGHTS HAS BEEN PUBLISHED			Cost of operations during the year, excluding survey expenditure.	Cost in previous year, excluding survey expenditure.	Total cost up to the end of the year under report, excluding survey expenditure.	TOTAL COST RATE IN THE OPERATIONS SHOWN AS COMPLETED IN THIS RETURN.		REMARKS
Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.	Total.	Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.	Total.	Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.	Total.				Estimated.	Actual.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Revenue (Govern-Settled Estates).									Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
125	715	840	34	771	805	...	...	...	36,203	27,912	64,115	...	...	
125	715	840	34	771	805	...	...	...	36,203	27,912	64,115	...	...	
(Zamindari Estates).														
...	100	100	...	100	100	...	...	...	3,012	2,042	5,054	...	...	
...	45	45	...	45	45	...	...	...	615	548	1,163	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,159	906	2,065	1,159	906	2,065	276	334	610	2,80,784	5,75,760	8,56,544	...	...	
955	175	1,130	955	173	1,128	468	553	1,021	1,05,783	1,81,331	2,87,114	...	...	
735	...	735	735	...	735	735	...	735	19,736	1,43,842	1,63,578	...	226	
...	1,190	1,190	...	1,190	1,190	...	364	364	1,45,178	29,571	1,74,749	...	...	
9	...	9	9	...	9	9	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	The cost of the operation was met from the Bhagalpur fund; no final adjustment yet made.
282	600	882	282	600	882	9	272	281	85,876	1,63,530	1,89,406	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,165	...	13,165	...	...	
3,140	3,016	6,156	3,140	3,014	6,154	1,497	1,523	3,020	6,54,,49	10,36,624	16,90,773	...	...	
3,265	3,731	6,996	3,174	3,785	6,959	1,497	1,523	3,020	6,90,352	10,64,536	17,54,888	...	...	

APPEN

PART

[*See* Chapters II and

Where survey is being made by

Division and District.	Name of estate or tract under settlement.	Date of inception of operations.	Estimated area, in square miles, under settlement.	Total number of villages.	Area cadastrally surveyed, in square miles.			Linear miles of test survey.	Number of sheets.	Number in which records have been prepared for attestation.		
					Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year.	Total.			Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13

DIX I.

B.

III of the Report.]

the Settlement Department.

OF VILLAGES									Cost of operations			Total cost rate in the operations shown as completed in this return.		REMARKS.
In which attestation has been completed			In which draft publication has been completed			In which final publication has been completed								
Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year.	Total.	Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year.	Total.	Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year.	Total.	Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year.	Total.	Estimated.	Actual.	
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
and Temporarily-settled Estates).									Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56 0 0	56 0 0	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	317 0 0	317 0 0	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	274 0 0	274 0 0	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
108	71	179	106	71	177	17	12	29	13,615 0 0	8,600 0 0	22,215 0 0	...	...	
3	10	13	3	10	13	...	6	6	7,598 0 0	11,733 0 0	19,331 0 0	...	...	
1,931	...	1,931	1,931	...	1,931	No final publication in this district.			2,54,392 0 0	3,067 0 0	2,57,459 0 0	...	235	
...	144	144	...	144	144	...	144	144	...	13,061 0 0	13,061 0 0	121	113	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,365 0 0	16,365 0 0	...	...	
2,042	225	2,267	2,040	225	2,265	17	162	179	2,75,605 0 0	53,473 0 0	3,29,078 0 0	...	...	
(*Zamindari Estates*).														
11	5	16	9	7	16	9	...	9	...	416 0 0	416 0 0	...	...	
10	38	48	4	32	36	...	...	...	22,699 0 0	19,528 0 0	42,227 0 0	...	...	*Revised figures.
...	93	93	...	93	93	...	...	...	18,619 0 0	19,472 0 0	38,091 0 0	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,117 0 0	2,522 0 0	3,639 0 0	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,184 0 0	3,184 0 0	...	...	
...	6	6	...	6	6	...	...	...	2,678 0 0	652 0 0	3,330 0 0	...	...	
17	63	80	17	63	80	17	...	17	6,945 0 0	13,748 0 0	20,693 0 0	...	...	
15	15	30	2	23	25	...	15	15	5,045 0 0	13,610 0 0	18,655 0 0	...	...	
4,260	1,937	6,197	4,260	1,937	6,197	No final publication in this district.			1,25,866 0 0	98,600 0 0	2,24,466 0 0	...	122	
4,313	2,157	6,470	4,292	2,161	6,453	26	15	41	2,52,969 0 0	1,71,732 0 0	4,24,701 0 0	...	...	
6,355	2,382	8,737	6,332	2,386	8,718	43	177	220	5,28,574 0 0	2,25,205 0 0	7,53,779 0 0	...	...	

APPEN

PART

[*See* Chapter II

Progress in Settlement of rents under Section 104 of Act VIII of 1885 in Government

Estate or tract under settlement.	Total area.	Total number of villages.	Total number of tenants.	Number of tenants for whom rents have been proposed			Of the tenants in column 6.			Number of villages for which settlement rent-roll has been published in draft		
				To the end of the previous year.	During the year.	Total.	Former rental.	New rental.	Difference, per cent.	To the end of the previous year.	During the year.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Bakarganj.							Rs.	Rs.				
Government and temporarily-settled estates in Blocks A and B.	29	179	7,000	536	2,424	2,950	9,666	10,485	+8·47	29	44	73
Tippera.												
Government Estates ...	45·01	175	10,123	6,751	...	6,751	...	...	...	106	...	106
Noakhali.												
Government Estates ...	45	18	2,093	...	531	531	4,879	8,474	73·7	...	6	6
Bhagalpur.												
North Bhagalpur Government Estates.	36	22*	1,236	...	1,236	1,236	27,389	28,267	3·2	...	22*	22*
Cuttack.												
Banki Government Estate.	117	144	35,298	...	33,236	33,236	33,091	39,567	19·5	...	144	144

APPEN

PART

[*See* Chapters II and

Progress in Settlement of rents under Section 105 of Act VIII of 1885

Estate or tract under settlement.	Total area.	Total number of villages.	Total number of tenants.	Number of cases which have been instituted					
				To the end of the previous year.		During the year.		Total.	
				Number.	Number of tenants.	Number.	Number of tenants.	Number.	Number of tenants.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Sq. mile.								
Midnapore.									
Zamindari estates	11·33	24	4,559	54	604	...	...	54	604
Bakarganj.									
Bamna and Block A	425	639	109,963	425	494	306	368	731	862
Tippera.									
Zamindari estates ...	37·76	80	8,247	2	402	21	582	23	984
Noakhali.									
Zamindari estates ...	57	63	10,499	...	...	17	155	27	155
North Bhagalpur ...	1,861	1,130	...	23	380	1,698	27,123	1,121	27,503
Purnea.									
Surjapur	722	735	89,340	2,332	2,570	50	157	2,382	2,727
District operations ...	3,599	3,504	...	...	...	91	732	91	732
Harwat	20·11	9	1,603	...	...	69	500	69	500
Sonthal Parganas.									
Zamindari estates ...	2,409·38	6,197	270,371	382	207,616	...	...	382	20,764

DIX II.

A.

of the Report].

and temporarily-settled estates during the year ending 30th September 1905.

Objections under Section 104E.						Number of villages of which during the year a settlement rent-roll has been			Remarks.
Instituted.			Disposed of.			Submitted for confirmation.	Confirmed.	Incorporated in the draft record.	
To the end of the previous year.	During the year.	Total.	To the end of the previous year.	During the year.	Total.				
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1	135	136	1	116	117	48	48	48	
316	508	824	198	626	824	12	12	12	
...	76	76	...	76	76	6	6	6	* Porti ons of the villages.
...	21	21	...	21	21	22*	22*	22*	
...	75	75	...	75	75	144	144	144	

DIX II.

B.

III of the Report].

in zamindari estates during the year ending 30th September 1905.

Number of cases which have been disposed of						Of tenants in column 14.			Remarks.
To the end of the previous year.		During the year.		Total.		Former rental.	New rental.	Difference, per cent.	
Number.	Number of tenants.	Number.	Number of tenants.	Number.	Number of tenants.				
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
						Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
...	...	49	75	49	75	619 0 0	738 0 0	19·2	
419	488	...	...	419	488	9,236 0 0	9,923 0 0	7·5	
1	52	1	352	2	404	3,991 0 0	4,991 0 0	25	
...	...	2	31	2	31	143 0 0	172 0 0	20·	
...	...	1,100	24,856	1,100	24,856	2,56,377 0 0	2,76,657 0 0	7·9	
1,765	1,898	617	829	2,382	2,727	42,102 0 0	45,698 0 0	8·5	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	69	500	69	500	3,4 7 0 0	4,062 0 0	17·1	
87	65,797	295	141,846	382	207,643	3,20,014 0 0	(a) 4,38,855 0 0 (b) 4,51,663 0 0	(a) 118,841 37 per cent. (b) 131,649 41 per cent.	(a) For 1st 5 years. (b) For 6th years.

APPENDIX II.

PART C.

[*See* Chapters II and III of the Report].

Progress in disposal of Case-work other than settlement of fair rents during the year ending 30th September 1905.

Name of district and nature of case.	Instituted to the end of the previous year.	Instituted during the year.	Total instituted.	Disposed of in previous years.	Disposed of during the year.	Total disposed of.	Balance pending.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Midnapore.	*I.—Land Revenue Settlement, (Government and Temporarily-settled Estates).*							
Boundary disputes	167	26	193	156	21	177	16	
Section 103A	...	4,305	4,305	...	1,360	1,360	2,945	
Do. 40	...	379	379	...	...	...	379	
Tippera.								
Boundary disputes	20	13	33	20	13	33	...	
103A objections	797	288	1,085	797	183	980	105	
Miscellaneous	17	65	82	17	61	78	4	
Noakhali.								
Boundary disputes	2	1	3	2	1	3	...	
Section 103A	...	106	106	...	106	106	...	
Cuttack (Banki.)								
Section 103A	...	1,028	1,028	...	1,028	1,028	...	
Angul.								
Khanapuri miscellaneous cases ...	...	11,565	11,565	...	10,39	10,398	1,167	
Midnapore.	*II.—Other Settlements (Zamindari Estates).*							
Section 103A	...	1,004	1,004	...	984	984	20	
Do. 106	102	...	102	59	43	102	...	
Murshidabad—(Fatehsing.)								
Boundary disputes	20	60	80	16	48	64	16	
Lakhiraj disputes	222	1,418	1,640	222	1,418	1,640	...	
Section 103A	22	103	125	22	72	94	31	
Miscellaneous cases	12	32	44	12	26	38	6	
Rangpur (Panga.)								
Section 103A	...	463	463	...	463	463	...	
Rangpur (Chhatnai.)								
Section 103A	...	653	653	...	653	653	...	
Bakarganj.								
Boundary disputes	118	129	247	118	129	247	...	
Section 103A	12,986	8,909	21,895	12,176	6,200	18,376	3,519	
Do. 106	89	829	918	89	233	322	596	
Tippera.								
Boundary disputes	3	29	32	3	29	32	...	
Section 103A	295	345	640	295	200	495	145	
Do. 106	1	83	84	1	65	66	18	
Miscellaneous	20	109	129	20	76	96	33	
Noakhali.								
Boundary disputes	85	50	85	32	53	85	...	
Section 103A	...	131	131	...	131	131	...	
Do. 106	...	18	18	...	1	1	17	
North Bhagalpur.								
Boundary disputes	847	14	861	825	35	860	1	
Section 103A	25,077	1,756	26,833	25,077	1,756	26,833	...	
Do. 106	...	2,111	2,111	...	2,027	2,027	84	
Purnea (Surjapur).								
Section 106	669	3	672	491	181	672	...	
Purnea District.								
Boundary disputes	523	789	1,312	510	771	1,281	31	
Section 103A	...	25,110	25,110	...	25,110	25,110	...	
Do. 106	...	20	20	...	...	...	20	
Purnea (Harwat.)								
Boundary disputes	12	...	12	12	...	12	...	
Section 103A	425	...	425	425	...	425	...	
Do. 106	...	24	24	...	24	24	...	
Sonthal Parganas.								
Zamindari estates objections under section 24, Regulation III of 1872	10,892	2,248	13,140	6,547	5,428	11,975	1,165	
Ranchi.								
Boundary disputes	846	378	1,224	825	398	1,223	1	
Section 103A (B. T. A.)	1,250	6,798	8,048	1,250	6,797	8,047	1	
Do. 9A (C. N. C. A.)	29	255	284	29	255	284	...	
Do. 9B(8) do.	...	3	3	...	...	...	3	
Do. 160 do.	...	120	120	...	18	18	102	
Singhbhum (Seraikela and Kharswan.)								
Boundary disputes	...	281	281	...	277	277	4	

APPENDIX II.

PART D.

[*See* Chapter II of the Report.]

Progress in Settlement of Land Revenue during the year ending 30th September 1905.

Name of Tract or Estate.	Total area.	Total existing assets.	NEW LAND REVENUE SETTLED DURING THE YEAR.				Total costs incurred on area in column 4.	Cost rate according to sanctioned estimate.	Actual cost rate, columns 8÷4.	REMARKS.
			Area.	Existing Land Revenue.	New Land Revenue.	Percentage of difference + or —.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	SQ. M.	Rs. A. P.	SQ. M.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	
Tippera.										
Government Estates ...	45·01	45,756 0 0	16·18	9,785 0 0	19,036 0 0	+ 94·54	9,230 0 0	647	560 0 0	
Noakhali.										
Government Estates ...	45	11,799 0 0	16	4,879 0 0	8,474 0 0	+ 73·7	5,074 0 0	...	317 0 0	
Bakarganj.										
Government and temporarily-settled Estates in Blocks A and B.	29	Not available	1·15	1,831 0 0	2,647 0 0	+ 44·57	Separate figures are not available.			
Cuttack.										
Banki Government Estate.	117	33,091 0 0	117	29,151 0 0	Not reported.	...	13,061 0 0	121	112 0 0	

APPENDIX II.

PART E.

[*See* Chapters II and III of the Report.]

Results of Appeals during the year ending 30th September 1905.

Name of district and nature of case.	Pending from previous years.	Instituted during the year.	Disposed of during the year.	Balance pending.	Results of appeals from entries in column 4.				Remarks.
					Decisions.			Cases returned for retrial.	
					Upheld.	Modified.	Reversed.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Midnapore.	*I.—Settlement of Land Revenue (Government and Temporarily-settled Estates).*								
Boundary disputes	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	
Tippera.									
Miscellaneous case	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	
Boundary dispute	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	
Section 104E	...	52	52	...	49	...	3	...	
Noakhali.									
Section 104E	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	
Sonthal Parganas (Damin-i-koh).									
Objections under section 24 of Regulation III of 1872.	29	80	109	...	91	4	11	3	
Angul.									
Khanapuri Miscellaneous cases	...	21	...	21	...	...	...	...	
Midnapore.	*II.—Other Settlements (Zamindari Estates).*								
Section 106	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	
Rangpur (Panga).									
Boundary disputes	...	3	3	...	3	...	...	...	
Bakarganj.									
Boundary disputes	...	37	35	2	30	...	3	2	
Section 105	...	294	294	...	3	...	291	...	
Do. 106	...	25	25	...	13	...	12	...	
Tippera.									
Boundary disputes	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	
Section 105	...	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	
Noakhali.									
Boundary disputes	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	
North Bhagalpur.									
Boundary disputes	...	6	6	...	6	...	...	...	
Section 106	...	18	...	18	...	...	...	...	
Purnea (Surjapur).									
Section 105	9	25	33	1	22	...	5	6	
Do. 106	5	85	89	1	61	1	22	5	
Purnea (District).									
Boundary disputes	16	136	147	5*	118	26	3	...	*2 cases remanded for enquiry at attestation.
Sonthal Parganas.									
Boundary disputes	32	21	53	...	19	3	4	27	
Objections under section 24 of Regulation III of 1872.	227	721	862	86	688	41	117	16	
Ranchi.									
Boundary disputes	10	25	35	...	23	6	1	...	
Singhbhum (Seraikela and Kharswan).									
Boundary disputes	...	33	28	5	16	9	3	...	

APPENDIX III.

[*See* Chapters II and III of the Report.]

Statement showing the Nature and Number of the Holdings recorded in each Settlement during the year ending 30th September 1905.

Name of district and tract under settlement.	Number of khatians recorded in the name of													Remarks.
	Proprietors.		Tenure-holder's cultivating possession.	Raiyat at fixed rates or fixed rents.	Settled raiyat.	Occupancy raiyat.	Non-occupancy raiyat.	Rent-free holders.		Proprietors or tenure-holders as unoccupied.	Government.	Total.	Under-raiyats.	
	As private lands.	Not as private lands.						Service tenure.	Others.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	I.—Land Revenue Settlements (Government and Temporarily-settled Estates).													
Midnapore.														
Majnamutha and Jalamutha estates.	2	45	3,520	427	58,442	2,223	2,059	624	2,273	1,789	477	71,881	10,282	
Tippera.														
Government estates ...	...	...	9	...	2,735	...	14	...	...	82	...	2,840	539	
Noakhali.														
Government estates ...	...	...	123	...	739	31	189	...	...	...	10	1,092	142	
Cuttack.														
Ba nki Government estate	608	293	430	319	25,763	152	446	503	1,756	25	110	30,405	4,869	Excluding 34 *dafait.*
Midnapore.	*II.—Other Settlements (Zamindari Estates).*													
Dipakiarchand and other estates.	8	52	35	44	8,425	470	766	296	511	300	23	10,930	400	
Murshidabad.														
Fatehsing	...	19*	107*	7*	1,755*	38*	114*	283*	500*	28*	5*	2,856	531	* Revised figures.
Rangpur.														
Panga	...	...	2,052	212	12,308	536	886	106	302	93	64	16,559	679	
Chhatnai	...	...	212	93	733	52	133	...	6	6	4	1,239	132	
Bakarganj.														
Zamindari estates	...	3,148	26,581	1,976	153,040	398	4,353	80	5,407	1,672	93	196,748	27,921	
Tippera.														
Zamindari estates	...	25	1	5	5,837	10	91	...	36	68	9	6,132	1,231	
Noakhali.														
Zamindari estates ...	...	...	726	...	1,476	22	17	36	...	10	2	2,289	296	
North Bhagalpur.														
Zamindari estates	...	494	873	42	29,483	585	5,275	127	328	1,525	69	38,800	23,707	
Purnea.														
District Operation ...	...	684	17,113	4,065	122,979	2,403	1,504	477	2,195	15,873	554	167,787	22,114	
Sonthal Parganas.														
Zamindari estates ...	71	...	...	638	...	133,941	...	1,766	5,430	...	...	141,846	...	
Ranchi.														
Zamindari estates ...	437	2,344	13,563	416	...	31,911	10,749	1,492	748	11,605	200	73,465	3,648	

APPENDIX IV.

[*See* Chapter III of the Report.]

Showing the Progress made in Recovery of Costs during the year ending 30th September 1905.

Division.	District.	Estate or Tract under settlement.	DEMAND.			COLLECTIONS.							BALANCE.			Remarks.
						Landlords' share.			Occupiers' share.							
			Landlords' share.	Occupiers' share.	Total.	Voluntary.	By certificate.	Total.	Voluntary.	By certificate.	Total.	Grand Total collected.	Landlords' share.	Occupiers' share.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Dacca ...	Bakarganj.	District operations.	1,69,220	39,770	2,08,990	1,14,096	1,580	1,15,676	31,696	10	31,706	1,47,382	53,544	8,064	61,608	
Bhagalpur ...	Bhagalpur	North Bhagalpur	2,54,024	1,44,334	3,98,358	2,35,713	18,311	2,54,024	1,43,647	687	1,44,334	3,98,358	...	...	...	
	Purnea ...	Surjapur ...	2,47,090	80,845	3,27,935	2,28,426	18,664	2,47,090	78,983	1,862	80,845	3,27,935	...	...	...	

APPENDIX V.

[*See* Chapter III of the Report.]

Statement of some Sales during the past 10 years of tenure-holders' rights collected during attestation in the year ending 30th September 1905.

Name of district and settlement.	Area under attestation during the year in square miles.	Number of proprietary rights entered.	Sales of estates or partition of estates.			Whether the purchaser belongs to the class of				Remarks.
			Number of sales.	Land Revenue transferred.	Price paid.	Landlord.	Raiyat.	Mahajan.	Lawyer.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
				Rs.	Rs.					
Midnapore	330·59	3,662	27	...	24,888	11	12	5	1	
Bakarganj, Block C.	808	469	14	1,564	15,385	4	...	10	...	
North Bhagalpur ...	280	254	88	8,363	2,63,714	47	1	39	...	
Purnea District ...	1,483	2,825	21	605	25,368	12	3	5	1	

APPENDIX VI.

PART A.

[*See* Chapters II and III of the Report.]

Statement of Mortgages of occupancy-rights during the past 10 years collected during attestation in the year ending 30th September 1905.

Name of district and settlement.	Area under attestation during the year.	Number of tenants' holdings attested.	AREA HELD BY MORTGAGEES						PROFESSION OF MORTGAGEE.				REMARKS.
			From proprietors.	From tenure-holders and under-tenure-holders.	From raiyats at fixed rates.	From settled raiyats.	From occupancy raiyats.	From non-occupancy raiyats.	Landlord.	Raiyats.	Mahajan.	Lawyer.	
									Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
			I.—Land Revenue Settlements (Government and Temporarily-settled Estates).										
	Acres.		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.					
Midnapore	173,453	83,372	...	...	...	533·69	...	...	6	155	44	1	
			II.—Other Settlements (Zamindari Estates).										
Midnapore.													
Zamindari Estates ...	38,125	11,330	...	...	...	1·20	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Rungpur.													
Panga	16,851	16,402	...	112	91	36	...	...	134	29	136	...	
Chhatnai	4,314	1,229	...	64	36	21	...	...	72	19	72	...	
Bakarganj.													
Block C	517,120	196,748	3	85	8	1,099	7	...	74	443	222	...	
Tippera.													
Zamindari Estates ...	18,796	6,030	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	
North Bhagalpur ...	179,200	35,384	1	261	17	127	...	...	...	77	3	...	
Purnea District	949,120	182,000	2	305	39	466	7	...	4	264	13	...	

APPENDIX VI.

PART B.

[*See* Chapters II and III of the Report.]

Statement of Transfers of Occupancy rights during the past 10 years collected during attestation in the year ending 30th September 1905.

Name of district and settlement.	Area under attestation during the year.	Number of tenants' holdings attested.	Area of tenants' holdings attested.	NUMBER AND AREA (IN ACRES) OF HOLDINGS TRANSFERRED.				PROFESSION OF TRANSFEREE.				NUMBER OF TENANTS WHO STILL OCCUPY THEIR LANDS.		Whether custom of sale is admitted or denied by the proprietors or decreed by the Courts.	PRICE PER ACRE OF AREA TRANSFERRED.		REMARKS.
				Entire holdings.		Part holdings.		Landlord.	Raiyat.	Mahajan.	Lawyer.				Whole holding.	Part of holding.	
				Number.	Area.	Number.	Area.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	On cash rent.	On produce rent.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Midnapore.	Acres.			*I.—Settlement of Land Revenue (Government and Temporarily-settled Estates).*											Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Majnamutha, Jalamutha and other estates.	173,453	83,372	1,73,453	978	1,919	4,323	4,563	188	4,497	1,109	31	2	...	Denied	117 0 0	130 0 0	
Tippera.																	
Government estate ...	11,751	...	10,026	20	55	110	98	...	130	...	...	...	...	Denied	60 0 0	116 0 0	
Noakhali.																	
Government estates ...	16,137	1,224	11,312	4	17	84	190	...	38	...	...	1,224	...	Admitted	57 0 0	59 0 0	
Cuttack.																	
Banki	381	152	381	39	42	113	339	1	157	13	1	152	...	Admitted	70 0 0	65 0 0	
Midnapore.				*II.—Other Settlements (Zamindari estates).*													
Zamindari estates ...	38,125	11,330	38,125	404	475	265	325	...	423	93	13	...	...	Admitted by proprietors.	39 0 0	39 0 0	
Murshidabad.																	
Fatehsing	3,882	4,329	...	26	4	32	73	...	51	...	1	...	...	...	77 0 0	75 0 0	
Rangpur.																	
Panga	16,851	16,402	16,486	436	595	574	336	376	175	459	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Chatnai	4,314	1,229	4,045	63	125	81	42	62	41	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bakarganj.																	
Block "C"	517,120	196,784	463,747	257	927	365	803	20	449	11	...	2	1	...	23 0 0	38 0 0	
Tippera.																	
Zamindari estates ...	18,796	6,030	16,554	59	64	237	268	25	271	...	...	...	...	Denied	50 0 0	90 0 0	
Noakhali.																	
Zamindari estates ...	10,466	2,573	9,928	6	10	94	125	82	...	...	18	2,573	...	Admitted	57 0 0	59 0 0	
North Bhagalpur ...	179,200	33,334	28,126	345	1,202	377	951	35	499	170	18	...	...	Not admitted	41 0 0	40 0 0	
Purnea District ...	949,120	182,000	505,263	2,203	8,392	3,588	6,919	171	4,996	648	76	1	...	Do.	17 0 0	43 0 0	

APPENDIX VII.

[*See* Chapter IV of the Report.]

Showing Mutations in Tenants' Rights for the year ending 30th September 1905.

Government Estates.

Division and District.	Estate.	Total area of the estate in acres.	Total number of tenancies.	Number of mutations registered.										Percentage of mutations to total number of tenancies, cols. 13 & 14 on col. 4.	Total area in acres transferred.	Average price pe acre of land sold.
				Sale.		Succession.		Partition.		Gift.		Total.				
				Whole.	Part.	Whole.	Part.	Whole.	Part.	Whole.	Part.	Whole.	Part.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
															Acres.	Rs. A.
Burdwan Division.																
Midnapore	Kamina Chak ...	953	272	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	1·47	2	71 0
Presidency Division.																
Khulna	Chandkhali ...	1,431	46	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	6·52	402	12 0
Ditto	Mahamadabad ...	2,849	137	...	2	1	2	...	4	...	...	1	8	6·56	55	12 0
Rajshahi Division.																
Jalpaiguri	The Western Duars.	774,208	Jotes 19,959 / Chukani tenures, 11,374	410 / 258	409 / 123	197 / 211	230 / 128	2 / ...	6 / ...	4 / 1	34 / 1	613 / 470 (a)	679 / 252 (a)	6·47 / 3·62	23,837 / 8,329	21 0 / 21 0
Darjeeling	Terai Government Estates.	124,376	844 Jotes including private hâts.	17	136	13	90	...	...	2	13	32	239	32·10	10,234	18 0
Ditto	Kalimpong East Teesta Khas Mahal.	114,176	5,463	114	2	74	3	...	...	7	...	195	5	3·66	1,333	70 0*
Bogra	Jaipur Government Estates.	28,233	7,174	129	17	548	211	...	...	...	4	677	232	12·67	3,262	29 0
Dacca Division.																
Faridpur	Taluq Basudeb Roy.	4,291	1,009	17	17	10	33	...	...	2	...	29	50	7·82	106	110 0†
Do.	Kalkini	16,831	5,674	27	152	20	46	...	4	3	10	50	212	4·62	365	183 0‡
Bakarganj	Government Estates (20).	82,029	7,231	90	281	57	134	...	...	5	1	152	416	7·71	2,097	46 0
Chittagong Division.																
Noakhali	Pir Buksh and Char Gazi.	6,892	534	15	22	11	19	...	...	...	...	26	41	12·55	1,485	33 0
Do.	Other Government Estates.	80,758	4,625	84	180	123	118	...	...	1	1	208	299	10·98	6,698	14 0
Chittagong	Government Estates.	541,433	82,712	956	829	843	544	1	3	21	10	1,826	1,386	3·88	16,557	26 0
Patna Division.																
Patna	Government Estates.	20,645	4,836	57	126	76	5	4	5	2	4	139	140	5·77	241	60 0
Gaya	Government Estates.	29,324	3,112	13	62	103	5	6	6	...	4	122	77	6·4	1,324	50 0§
Shahabad	Government Estates (26).	16,726	3,217	46	38	79	12	6	12	1	2	132	64	6.09	653	...
Saran	Government Estates (7).	1,423	552	5	2	62	...	...	2	...	...	67	4	12·87	100	125 0
Darbhanga	Bakhtiarpur, Pusa and others.	1,921	765	4	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	6	5	1·18	23	...
Bhagalpur Division.																
Monghyr	Government Estates.	45,512	5,927	99	208	51	12	...	3	4	1	154	224	6·34	696	143 0
Orissa Division.																
Cuttack	Cuttack Town Khas Mahal.	‖747	1,909	30	46	25	11	...	...	4	1	59	58	6·13	21	400 0
Balasore	Nuanand, Birso, Chandballi, & Salt Golah.	18,026	10,016	110	398	523	140	39	13	4	9	676	560	12·34	1,332	48 0
Angul	Angul	408,848	28,519	5	...	220	23	...	...	...	...	225	23	1	1,047	20 0
Puri	Khurda	565,356	15‡,659	812	2,401	659	416	4	4	15	11	1,490	2,832	2·8	210,974	93 0
Do.	Kotdesh, Kodhar, and Balukhand.	116,413	14,861	162	390	445	70	2	...	6	2	615	462	7·25	1,460	33 0
Chota Nagpur Division.																
Hazaribagh	Government Estates.	66,173	6,268	7	9	88	17	...	...		1	96	27	1·8	454	40 0
Palamau	Government Estates.	272,000	17,322	23	8	558	152	25	72	3	...	609	232	4·85	4,547	36 0
	Total ...	3,341,574	399,017	3,493	5,863	5,004	2,422	90	134	86	109	8,673	8,528	4·35	297,635	74 0

(*a*) Besides these 7 cases have been struck off.
* Sukha khet good land at Rs. 40 and paddy field at Rs. 100 per acre.
† Area shown last year has been increased owing to charcha settlement.
‡ Decrease of area and tenants from those shown in the last year's return are due to diluvion.
§ Rates 20 to Rs. 80 per acre.
‖ Includes unassessed lands.

APPENDIX VII—*concluded.*

WARDS' ESTATES.

DIVISION AND DISTRICT.	ESTATE.	Total area of the estate in acres.	Total number of tenancies.	NUMBER OF MUTATIONS REGISTERED.										Percentage of mutations to total number of tenancies, cols. 13 & 14 on col. 4.	Total area in acres transferred.	Average price per acre of land sold.
				Sale.		Succession		Partition.		Gift.		Total.				
				Whole.	Part.	Whole.	Part.	Whole.	Part.	Whole.	Part.	Whole.	Part.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rajshahi Division.															Acres.	Rs. A.
Dinajpur	Churamon ...	171,296	29,972	367	2	1,996	11	3	1	452	...	2,818	14	9·45	3,000	8 0
Dacca Division.																
Bakarganj	Dakhin Shabazpur.	93,300	11,897	2	4	671	1,751	...	...	...	...	673	1,755	20·4	4,18	100 0
Patna Division.																
Gaya	Deo Wards and Deo Rani's Estate.	61,264	9,196	2	...	14	1	4	...	1	...	21	1	·24	12,041	25 0
Saran	Hathwa ...	409,600	84,856	319	376	1,109	9	451	215	10	1	1,389	601	2·9	6,994	63 0
Do.	Petty estates ...	19,602	7,350	3	46	100	...	...	...	2	...	105	46	2·05	228	157 0
Champaran	Bettiah ...	1,372,137	218,910	111	415	183	3	3	36	2	1	299	455	0·34	888	103 0
Muzaffarpur	Sheohar ...	18,857	10,487	21	83	227	...	...	...	...	...	248	83	3·16	963	100 0
Do.	Parsowni ...	5,261	1,743	...	6	111	...	...	...	...	...	111	6	6·7	329	80 0
Patna and Bhagalpur Division.																
Darbhanga and Monghyr	Narhan ...	67,972	22,817	80	174	480	...	4	24	3	...	567	198	3·35	1,643	69 0
	Total ...	2,219,289	397,228	905	1,106	4,891	1,775	465	276	470	2	6,731	3,159	2·49	30,270	76 0

APPENDIX VIII.

[*See* Chapter IV of the Report.]

Showing Re-settlement of Vacant Tenancies during the year ending 30th September 1905.

Government Estates.

Division and District.	Estate.	Vacant tenancies to be re-settled during the year.		Vacant tenancies re-settled during the year.		Remarks.
		Number.	Area in acres.	Number.	Area in acres.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rajshahi Division.						
Jalpaiguri	The Western Duars ...	64	1,447	4	108	
Darjeeling	East Teesta Khas Mahals	144	872	133	739	
Bogra	Jaipur Government Estates.	44	55	9	9	
Dacca Division.						
Bakarganj	Government Estates ...	29	661	.....	.....	
Chittagong Division.						
Chittagong	Government Estates ...	161	655	85	316	
Patna Division.						
Patna	Government Estates ...	27	103	28	54	
Gaya	Ditto ...	41	295	46	294	The figures in column 5 exceed those in column 3, because the vacant tenancies have in some cases been resettled with more than one tenant.
Shahabad	Ditto (8) ...	51	216	15	53	
Orissa Division.						
Balasore	Nuanand, Birso, Chandballi and Salt Golah.	5	8	3	5	
Angul	Angul	86	178	86	178	
Puri	Khurda	75	130	10	30	
	Kotdesh, Kodhar and Balukhand.	37	12	37	12	
Chota Nagpur Division.						
Hazaribagh	Koderma	12	35	12	35	
Palamau	Government Estates ...	519	1,975	412	1,767	
	Total ...	1,295	6,642	880	3,600	

Wards' Estates.

Rajshahi Division.						
Dinajpur	Churamon	563	1,136	14	27	
Patna Division.						
Gaya	Deo Ward's and Deo Rani's Estate.	20	97	2	6	
Saran	Hathwa	2,253	4,318	1,423	2,741	
	Petty estates	110	190	33	27	
Champaran	Bettiah	993	2,691	684	1,747	
Patna and Bhagalpur Division.						
Darbhanga and Monghyr.	Narhan	323	1,151	138	804	
	Total ...	4,262	9,583	2,314	5,352	

APPENDIX IX.

[*See* Chapter IV of the Report.]

Showing New Settlements of Waste Lands during the year ending 30th September 1905.

Government Estates.

Division and District.	Estate.	Total number of new tenancies on new lands settled.	Total area of such tenancies.	Remarks. [Explanatory of the mode of settlement, *i.e.*, whether rent was fixed according to settlement rates or otherwise.]
1	2	3	4	5
Rajshahi Division.			Acres.	
Jalpaiguri	The Western Duars ...	597	14,158	
Darjeeling	East Teesta Khas Mahals	44	327	
Bogra	Jaipur Government Estates.	42	23	
Chittagong Division.				
Noakhali	Other Government Estates	47	554	
Chittagong	Government Estates ...	863	2,808	
Patna Division.				
Patna	Government Estates ...	1,328	2,700	
Gaya	Ditto ditto ...	286	413	The settlement has been made according to the present condition and fertility of the soil, and not according to previous settlement rates. They have generally been made on higher rates than before. Out of 286 tenancies shown in column 3, 55 are new and 231 old.
Shahabad	Ditto ditto (7)	32	13	
Saran	Ditto ditto ...	1	5	
Darbhanga	Baktiarpur, Pusa and others.	36	32	
Bhagalpur Division.				
Monghyr	Government Estates ...	140	264	
Orissa Division.				
Cuttack	Cuttack Town Khas Mahal.	9	1	Settlement rate.
Balasore	Nayanand, Birso, Chand balli and Salt Golah.	67	52	
Angul	Angul	15	42	Rent is fixed according to the settlement rates.
Puri	Khurda	144	131	
	Kodhar, Kothdesh and Balukhand.	76	50	
Chota Nagpur Division.				
Hazaribagh	Government Estates ...	42	68	
Palamau	Ditto ditto ...	167	202	
	Total ...	3,936	21,843	

Wards' Estates.

Rajshahi Division.				
Dinajpur	Churamon	985	1,495	
Dacca Division.				
Bakarganj	Dakhin Shabazpur ...	53	24	
Patna Division.				
Gaya	Deo Ward's and Deo Rani's estates.	9	45	Rates settled according to class of lands.
Saran	Hathwa	220	337	
Champaran	Bettiah	54	565	
Patna and Bhagalpur Divisions.				
Daronanga and Monghyr.	Narhan	46	112	The rent was fixed according to the settlement rates.
	Total ...	1,367	2,578	

APPENDIX X.

[*See* Chapter IV of the Report.]

Showing the Results of Inspection of Rent-rolls for the year ending 30th September 1905.

Government Estates.

Division and District.	Estate.	Total number of villages in the estate.	Total number of tenants.	Percentage of villages in column 3 of which rent-rolls were examined to detect unreported mutations.	Total number of tenants in villages referred to in column 5.	Percentage of tenants in the villages in column 5 whose rent-rolls were examined.	Number of unreported mutations detected.	Percentage of such mutations to mutations recorded.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Burdwan Division.									
Midnapore	Kamina Chak	1	272	100	272	100	...	...	
Presidency Division.									
Khulna	Chandkhali	10	46	30	17	100	...	...	
Do.	Mahamadabad	5	137	60	116	100	...	...	
Rajshahi Division.									
Jalpaiguri	The Western Duars ...	283	25,849	60·50	16,074	42·45	659	32·72	
Darjeeling	Terai Government Estates	844 Jotes including private hâts.	2,827	64·69	1,807	63	47	87·23	
Do.	East Teesta Khas Mahals	48	5,463	100	5,463	100	...	...	
Bogra	Jaipur Government Estates.	153	7,174	100	7,174	100	571	62·81	
Dacca Division.									
Faridpur	Taluq Basudeb Rai ...	54	1,009	80	734	60	73	86	
Do.	Kalkini	34	5,674	73·52	5,199	53·93	262	100	
Bakarganj	Government Estates ...	47	25,674	38·3	14,569	82·53	128	22·5	
Chittagong Division.									
Noakhali	Char Peer Bux and Char Gazi.	2	534	80	498	75	51	76·12	
Do.	Other Government Estates	10	4,398	80	4,180	83	510	100·59	
Chittagong	Government Estates ...	1,032	81,207	52·42	40,756	46·77	2,207	68·71	
Patna Division.									
Patna	Government Estates ...	57	4,677	98	4,642	80	8	2·89	
Gaya	Ditto ...	94	3,871	69·1	3,001	77·5	135	67·83	The large portion of unreported mutation is due to the fact that the revision of the jamabandi has been held during the year.
Shahabad	Ditto (28)	52	2,306	84·6	1,975	89·82	111	56·63	
Saran	Ditto (7)	17	612	100	612	75·49	66	100	
Darbhanga	Baktiarpur, Pusa and others.	11	901	11	901	100	...	...	
Bhagalpur Division.									
Monghyr	Government Estate ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Orissa Division.									
Cuttack	Cuttack Town Khas Mahal	35	3,174	100	3,174	100	33	28·2	
Balasore	Nuanand, Birsoi, Chandballi, and Salt Golah.	106	10,016	33·96	4,021	46·20	1,491	120·63	
Angul	Angul	629	28,519	15	4,740	13	...	...	
Puri	Khurda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Do.	Kotdesh, Kodhar and Balukhand.	606	14,563	12	2,942	5·3	370	34·38	
Chota Nagpur Division.									
Hazaribagh	Government Estates ...	183	3,545	47·54	791	51·45	68	60·19	
Palamau	Ditto ...	399	17,322	35	5,414	25	15	·51	

APPENDIX X—*concluded.*

WARDS' ESTATES.

DIVISION AND DISTRICT.	Estate.	Total number of villages in the estate.	Total number of tenants.	Percentage of villages in column 3 of which rent-rolls were examined to detect unreported mutations.	Total number of tenants in villages referred to in column 5.	Percentage of tenants in the villages in column 5 whose rent-rolls were examined.	Number of unreported mutations detected.	Percentage of such mutations to mutations recorded.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Rajshahi Division.									
Dinajpur	Churamon	679	26,872	41·4	10,347	51·4	2,975	105	
Dacca Division.									
Bakarganj	Dakhin Shabazpur ...	37	11,897	100	11,897	100	7	·28	
Patna Division.									
Gaya	Deo Ward's and Deo Rani's Estates.	65	9,598	56·9	7,880	82·1	15	0·1	
Saran	Hathwa	1,130	84,856	80·53	65,931	77·6	15	...	
Do.	Petty estates (7)	88	7,350	31·81	1,800	60·10	...	...	
Champaran	Bettiah	1,887	218,910	1·85	1,084	0·50	...	...	
Patna and Bhagalpur Divisions.									
Darbhanga and Monghyr.	Narhan	192	22,817	95	21,380	93	2,402	31·8	
Muzaffarpur	Sheohar	157	10,487	97·4	10,255	60·44	...	...	
Do	Parsowni	24	1,743	100	1,743	100	...	...	

APPENDIX XI.

[*See* Chapter VI of the Report.]

Result of inspection of Boundary Marks during the year ending the 30th September 1905.

Division and District.	Total number of estates surveyed under the Survey Act or Bengal Tenancy Act.	Total number of estates in which permanent boundary marks were erected.	Number of marks erected in the estates mentioned in column 3.	Number of marks inspected during the year under report.	Result of inspection of the marks shown in column 5.			Number of damaged or missing marks restored.	Cost of restoration and how met.	Result of prosecution, if any.
					Number in fair order.	Number damaged.	Number missing.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
				GOVERNMENT ESTATES.						
Burdwan Division.									Rs. A. P.	
Burdwan	11 estates ...	6 estates ...	223	223	179	39	5*	...	...	...
Birbhum	3 ,, ...	3 ,, ...	14	14	14	...	...	...	...	...
Bankura	5 ,, ...	2 ,, ...	6	6	6	...	...	...	...	...
Midnapore	253 ,, ...	18 ,, ...	249	76	69	7†	...	...	...	...
Hooghly	10 ,, ...	16 ,, ...	259	252	252	...	...	...	...	...
Howrah	(*a*)	4 ,, ...	32	32	...	32‡	...	...	As the mehals are under orders of sale no steps taken to restore or erect the pillars.	...
Do.	(*a*)	1 estate ...	15	15	4	2	9	...	...	...
Presidency Division.										
24-Parganas	19 estates ...	17 estates ...	1,271	1,181	820	61	300	2	0 9 6 Khas mahal contingent grant.	...
Nadia	32 ,, ...	22 ,, ...	415	415	310	80	25	83	99 8 0§	...
Jessore	1 ,, ...	3 ,, ...	33	33	14	3	16	...	...	...
Khulna	23 ,, ...	23 ,, ...	182	182	176	6‖	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi Division.										
Jalpaiguri	5 estates ...	5 estates ...	2,677	196	105	...	91¶	...	...	...
Darjeeling	4 ,, ...	2 ,, ...	100	100	100	...	...	...	...	...
Bogra	2 ,, ...	2 ,, ...	579	579	574	1	4	3	...	...
Pabna	1 ,, ...	1 estate ...	18	18**	13	5	...	...	...	...
Dacca Division.										
Mymensingh	41 estates ...	5 estates ...	480	34	31	2	1	...	...	...
Backergunge	179 ,, ...	42 ,, ...	452	452	383	14	55	...	...	...
Chittagong Division.										
Noakhali	9 estates ...	9 estates ...	162	55	55	...	...	...	...	...
Patna Division.										
Gaya	21 estates ...	13 estates ...	411	158	154	1	3	1	...	...
Sahabad	30 ,, ...	61 ,, ...	747	747	734	5	8	...	...	...
Saran	28 ,, ...	28 ,, ...	327	327	320	...	7	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	36	25	1	10	...	...	...
Darbhanga	10 estates ...	10 estates ...	71	71	66	...	5	...	...	...
Bhagalpur Division.										
Monghyr	12 estates ...	12 estates ...	77	77	53	2	22	...	...	...
Malda	40 ,, ...	1 estate ...	13	13	13	...	...	...	...	...
Orissa Division.										
Cuttack	1 estate ...	1 estate ...	2,718	1,408	1,201	61	146	43	34 9 9 Half met by Government Estate Banki and half by the other parties concerned.	...
Angul	1 estate ...	1 estate ...	2,095	1,037	497	496	44	421	947 3 9 Of which Rs. 490 was paid by Government for construction of exterior boundary pillars between Angul and the Hindol Tributary States and Rs. 457-3-9 was paid by both Government and the Raja of Athmalik Tributary state for construction of pillars between Angul and Athmalik.	...
Chota Nagpur Division.										
Ranchi	3 estates ...	3 estates ...	191	191	191	...	...	83	10 0 0	...
Palamau	2 ,, ...	2 ,, ...	17,042	9,317	4,394	5,413	10	...	...	...
Singhbhum	6 ,, ...	6 ,, ...	784	784	769	15	...	...	...	...
Total ...	757 estates ...	319 estates ...	31,643	18,529	11,522	6,246	761	636	1,091 15 0	...

* One washed away by river and 4 submerged.
† The Sub-Divisional Officer, Contai, has taken 7 pillars lying in the Khas Mahal Office and directed them to be laid down in place of the 7 damaged pillars.
‡ The land being under water the pillars could not been seen, but from previous inspection it appears that they have been damaged.
§ Rupees 99-8 were expended from Khas Mahal budget of 1903-1904.
‖ Steps will be taken to restore the damaged marks.
¶ 74 pillars washed away.
** Not given in the new form.
(*a*) Figures not reported.

Division and District.	Total number of estates surveyed under the Survey Act or Bengal Tenancy Act.	Total number of estates in which permanent boundary marks were erected.	Number of marks erected in the estates mentioned in column 3.	Number of marks inspected during the year under report.	Result of inspection of the marks shown in column 5.			Number of damaged or missing marks restored.	Cost of restoration and how met.	Result of prosecution, if any.
					Number in fair order.	Number damaged.	Number missing.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			WARDS' ESTATES.						Rs. A. P.	
Rajshahi Division.										
Dinajpur	1 estate ...	1 estate ...	(a)	165	163	2	...	...	...	...
Dacca Division.										
Faridur	98 estates ...	72 estates ...	50	36	22	..	14	14	(a)150 0 0	...
Bakarganj	3 ,, ...	3 ,, ...	1,142	1,127	1,058	37	32	...	...	...
Patna Division.										
Gaya Deo Ward's Estate.	64 estates ...	64 estates ...	374	374	358	...	16	...	...	Acquitted.
Do. Deo Rani's Estate.	14 ,, ...	14 ,, ...	94	88	82	...	6	...	...	...
Saran	4 ,, ...	4 ,, ...	11,695	11,695	10,082	275	1,338	46	218 8 0	...
Darbhanga	104 ,, ...	104 ,, ...	681	681	644	13	24	...	...	...
Bhagalpur Division.										
Monghyr	34 estates ...	4 estates ...	130	130	127	3	...	...	...	...
Chota Nagpur Division.										
Ranchi	1 estate ...	1 estate ...	195	195	195	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	323 estates ...	297 estates ...	14,361	14,491	12,731	330	1,430	60	368 8 0	...
			ZAMINDARI ESTATES.						Rs. A. P.	
Burdwan Division.										
Burdwan	70 estates ...	49 estates ...	230	230	193	13*	24	3	...	...
Birbhum	88 ,, ...	45 ,, ...	167	167	160	5†	2	...	...	...
Bankura	60 ,, ...	60 ,, ...	291	291	282	4‡	5	...	...	...
Midnapur	30 ,, ...	1 estate ...	230	230	225	4	1	...	...	...
Hooghly	30 ,, ...	30 estates ...	30	30	30	...	...	...	...	...
Presidency Division.										
Nadia	2 estates ...	2 estates ...	10	10	10	...	...	...	...	...
Khulna	1 estate ...	1 estate ...	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca Division.										
Mymensingh	2 estates ...	8 estates ...	75	75	75	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong Division.										
Noakhali	3 estates ...	3 estates ...	33	17	17	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong	28,640 ,, ...	28,640 ,, ...	1,268	1,268	1,222	32	14	22	4 8 0	...
Patna Division.										
Patna	56 estates ...	23 estates ...	470	428	413	...	10	2	5 0 0	...
Gaya	1 estate ...	1 ,, ...	8	8	8	...	...	...	...	...
Saran	5,400 estates ...	5,400 ,, ...	(a)	1,158	997	128	33	6	...	...
Muzaffarpur	20,803 ,, ...	20,803 ,, ...	17,254	17,095	16,279	236	580	159	...	...
Bhagalpur Division.										
Monghyr	650 estates ...	600 estates ...	1,662	1,662	1,532	6	124	...	...	...
Malda	1 estate ...	1 estate ...	60	60	42	1	17	...	...	...
Orissa Division.										
Balasore	1,466 estates ...	1,466 estates ...	1,136	1,136	1,125	...	11	4	At the cost of the parties.	...
Chota Nagpur Division.										
Ranchi	2 estates ...	2 estates ...	102	77	74	3	...	...	...	...
Singhbhum	2 ,, ...	2 ,, ...	59	59	28	31	...	6	24 4 0 Half of the cost was paid by Dalbhum and the other half by Mourbhanj.	...
Total ...	57,307 estates ...	57,137 estates ...	23,136	23,995	22,711	463	821	202	33 12 0	...
Grand Total ...	58,387 estates ...	57,753 estates ...	69,140	57,015	46,964	7,039	3,012	898	1,494 3 0	...

* Steps have been taken to replace the missing and damaged pillars. The offenders could not be traced out and hence no prosecution could be made.
† No prosecution was made as the offenders could not be traced ; arrangements have already been made to repair the damaged boundary pillars.
‡ The Manager of the Burdwan Raj Estate reports that steps are being taken by him to replace the missing and damaged pillars.
§ Paid by the estate.
(a) Figures not reported.

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REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

LAND REVENUE.

CALCUTTA, THE 10TH APRIL 1906.

RESOLUTION—No. 1907.

READ—

The Survey and Settlement Reports for the year ending the 30th September 1905, with the remarks of the Board of Revenue thereon.

THE Survey and Settlement Reports for the year ending the 30th September 1905 have been prepared generally in accordance with the orders of Government and are well within the prescribed maximum limit of pages; but there has been considerable delay in their submission, which, it is hoped, will not recur.

2. The present Reports deal with the province before the eastern districts had been transferred to the new province. Exclusive of the survey of the suburbs of Calcutta, which has been undertaken at the request of the Calcutta Corporation, and of certain minor operations, the work of the Survey and Settlement Departments extended over portions of fourteen districts lying in eight Divisions. With a few minor exceptions, which were unavoidable, the full programme has been worked up to and even exceeded. The traverse survey covered 6,326 square miles, as against 5,028 square miles in the year ending the 30th September 1904, while the areas cadastrally and topographically surveyed were 4,667 and 572 square miles respectively, as against 5044·77 and 463 square miles, the corresponding figures for the previous year. The area for which a record-of-rights was completed during the year, under the control of the Director of Land Records, was 2,404 square miles, bringing up the total area thus dealt with in the Province to 37,635 square miles.

3. Both Reports furnish ample evidence of continued endeavours to secure efficient administration at a minimum of cost. The marginal table shows that there was a satisfactory reduction in the cost rate of traverse survey everywhere save in the district of Purnea. The exceptional rate in that district is due to the fact that only detached areas, comprising small villages, remained to complete the district; and the Lieutenant-Governor notices with satisfaction that notwithstanding the high cost rate of the year 1904-05, the traverse survey of the entire district of Purnea has been completed at the moderate rate of Rs. 30·2 per square mile. The district of Faridpur was taken in hand in the year under report, and it is noticeable that, even in the first year of the operations and with the well-known difficulties peculiar to Eastern Bengal, the cost rate has been as low as Rs. 45·4 per square mile. It is gratifying that in the district of Ranchi, where a low cost rate is specially desirable, the cost of cadastral survey and initial record-writing, owing to larger fields and the supply of free labour by the people, amounted to only Rs. 82·1 per square mile, as against Rs. 93·2 in the previous year. The cost rates* of this branch of the work in the districts of Bhagalpur, Bakarganj and Purnea were moderate, although owing to the smaller fields in the area dealt with they were a little higher than in the previous year. In the case of the Majnamutha, Jalamutha and other estates in the district of Midnapore the cost rate for the year works out to Rs. 311·4 per square mile. The incidence of cost of cadastral survey and initial record-writing on the total

District.	Cost rate of traverse survey per square mile.	
	1903-04.	1904-05.
	Rs.	Rs.
Bhagalpur ...	35·8	31·7
Purnea ...	26·6	47·8
Bakarganj ...	57·1	43·4
Faridpur ...	...	45·4
Ranchi ...	32·0	29·5

	1903-04.	1904-05.
	Rs.	Rs.
*Bhagalpur ...	82·7	113·9
Bakarganj ...	130	145·4
Purnea ...	101·5	109

area of the estates in Midnapur, now completed, is however Rs. 150 per square mile. Having regard to the water-logged condition of the country, and the fact that the estates are not compactly situated but lie in no less than 21 Parganas, as well as the small average size of the revenue villages (·34 of a square mile) and of fields (·37 of an acre), and the high rates of wages of coolies, the Lieutenant-Governor is glad to find that it has been found possible to carry out the operations at such a moderate rate.

4. Experience having shown that the dual control of the Survey and Settlement Departments over cadastral survey and initial record-writing was no longer necessary in view of the experience gained by the Settlement Department, it was recommended, in consultation with the Surveyor-General, that these items of work in Eastern Bengal and Chota Nagpur should be transferred to the Settlement Department. These recommendations were accepted by the Supreme Government and have been given effect to from the beginning of the field season of 1905. The settlement staffs concerned were put through a special course of training in cadastral survey under the Survey Department at the recess camps at Ranchi and Tittaghur; and, as a further means of ensuring sufficient accuracy in the cadastral maps prepared under the supervision of the Settlement Department, an officer of the Survey Department has been attached to each settlement party as a professional adviser of the Settlement Officer.

5. Other administrative changes have been made, or were proposed during the year and are still under consideration. Among these may be mentioned the improvement of the system of draft publication of records. A Bill to amend the Bengal Tenancy Act, including measures to give greater authority to the record-of-rights when such record has been duly prepared and published, has been referred to the Government of India for sanction to its introduction. The joint report of the Settlement Officer of Ranchi and the Commissioner of the Chota Nagpur Division, alluded to in paragraph 4 of the Government Resolution No. 1458L.R., dated the 13th March 1905, on the Survey and Settlement Reports for the year ending the 30th September 1904, has been received, and proposals for amending the Chota Nagpur Landlord and Tenant Procedure Act so as to remove the grievances of Mundaris are now under consideration.

6. In the Resolution quoted in the preceding paragraph the Lieutenant-Governor had occasion to notice the high proportion (16 per cent.) of non-occupancy holdings as shown by the records attested in the district of Ranchi during the year 1903-04. The present Report brings to light a similar state of affairs in the records attested during 1904-05, the proportion of non-occupancy holdings being 14·6 per cent. It is stated by the Director of Land Records and the Settlement Officer that the figures clearly show the necessity of further amending the law on this subject. The Lieutenant-Governor is not satisfied that sufficient materials have yet been collected for a definite decision on this important matter which, however, will be separately considered.

7. The settlement of rents in the Banki Government estate in the district of Cuttack resulted in an enhancement of 19·5 per cent. on the existing rental. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad that no objection has been filed against the rents settled and that they are being paid readily.

8. It is also satisfactory that the enhancement of rents in the zamindari estates in the Sonthal Parganas has been moderate on the whole notwithstanding the great increase in cultivation since the previous settlement.

9. The special attention of Government has been directed during the last few years to ensuring the use of settlement records in all branches of the administration. In paragraphs 4 and 10 of the Resolution on the Survey and Settlement Reports for the year ending the 30th September 1904, mention was made of the steps which were in contemplation, or had been taken, in this direction and His Honour is much gratified to notice that they have already met with marked success in the district of Ranchi and elsewhere. The Director of Land Records reports that in Ranchi, where the preparation of a record-of-rights has been completed in respect of only a small portion of the district, the production of *parchas* (abbreviated khatians) is generally insisted on the criminal cases as well as in rent suits, and the settlement records are now freely consulted by the majority of the Courts and Executive officers; a

perceptible effect on agrarian oppression such as illegal dispossession, fraudulent registration and unlawful enhancement of rents, has already been noticed. In other districts completely or partially surveyed the same improvement is reported, and records are freely consulted by the revenue and criminal courts and in the Registration offices in tracts where records-of-rights have been prepared. The proposal to depute a few munsifs annually to settlement duty, in order to enable them to acquire a practical knowledge of the settlement procedure and the validity which attaches to the record at its various stages, has been approved by the High Court and sanctioned by the Supreme Government. Six munsifs are now employed as Assistant Settlement Officers in the settlements of Bihar, and Ranchi.

10. The orders of the Secretary of State on the question of maintenance of the settlement records in Orissa and Bihar have now been received. It has been decided that in the temporarily-settled districts of Orissa, the records should be kept up continuously and a scheme for the purpose is being prepared. With regard to Bihar, however, the decision of the question has been postponed until Government is in a position to frame proposals based on the experience gained of the working of the system in Orissa. There appears to be still room for improvement in the record of mutations and the maintenance of rent-rolls in Government and Wards' Estates, and the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that the Board of Revenue will take steps to render the existing system more effective.

11. The Lieutenant-Governor notices that efforts are being made to give effect to the rules laid down for the maintenance of boundary marks. He trusts that the maintenance of marks will be rendered more effective by the use of maps, now being prescribed under the instructions of the Board of Revenue, of a scale sufficiently large to show clearly the position of such marks.

12. Sir Andrew Fraser has much pleasure in acknowledging the services rendered by Major Crichton and by Messrs. Maddox, Beatson-Bell, McPherson, Lister and Coupland. It is very largely owing to the tact and good judgment shown by Major Crichton that the dual control of the Survey and Settlement Departments over cadastral survey and initial record-writing proved so successful in the past as has actually been the case. The Lieutenant-Governor's acknowledgments are also due to Messrs. Cumming, Jack and Allanson, and to the other officers named in the concluding chapters of the two Reports.

13. Extracts from the Reports are published for information.

ORDER.—Ordered that this Resolution be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and that a copy of it with copies of the two Reports be submitted to the Government of India.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

R. W. CARLYLE,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 1908.

COPY, with a copy of the Survey Report, forwarded to the Deputy Surveyor General in charge, Revenue Branch Survey of India, for information.

No. 1909.

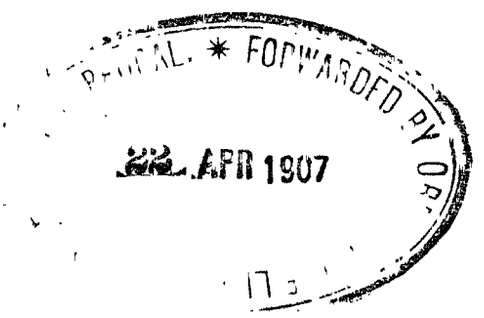
COPY, with a copy of the Settlement Report, forwarded to the Appointment Department of this Government for information with special reference to paragraph 12 above.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

M. C. McALPIN,
Under-Secy. to the Government of Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The 10th April 1906.

B. S. Press—18378—500—12-5-1906—J. S.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ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE DEPARTMENT OF LAND RECORDS, BENGAL,

FOR

The year ending 30th September, 1906.

Calcutta:

THE BENGAL SECRETARIAT BOOK DEPÔT.

1907.

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(Maximum limit, 35 pages.)

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DEPARTMENT OF LAND RECORDS, BENGAL.

No. 3677S.

FROM J. H. KERR, ESQ., I.C.S.,
Director of the Dept. of Land Records, Bengal,

TO THE SECRETARY TO THE BOARD OF REVENUE, L. P.,
LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Dated Calcutta, the 15th December 1906.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit the following report on the Survey and Settlement operations conducted under the supervision of this Department during the year ending 30th September 1906. This report does not deal with the operations in Eastern Bengal which were under the control of this Department for the first fifteen days of the year under report.

CHAPTER I.

SECTION A.—GENERAL SUMMARY AND GENERAL REMARKS.

Extent of the year's operations.

2. Survey and settlement operations were in progress during the year in 12 districts belonging to the six Divisions which were included in the Province of Bengal after its recent partition. The total area included in these operations was 23,980 square miles contained in 19,727 villages. The area cadastrally surveyed during the year was 3,646 square miles, while preliminary records were written in 3,877 square miles. Records were attested in 4,549 square miles and finally published in 4,210 square miles. The rents of 38,698 tenants were settled. The expenditure of the year amounted to Rs. 8,54,567.

Total area settled in the Province up to 30th September 1906.

3. The total area for which a record-of-rights has now been completed under the control of this Department (in this province as now constituted) is 34,704 square miles. Of this, 4,210 square miles were completed during the year under report. Progress during the last twenty years has averaged 1,735 square miles a year.

Settlement staff.

4. The largest number of Settlement and Assistant Settlement Officers employed during the field season was 9 and 89 against 11 and 69, respectively, of the preceding season.

Completion reports dealt with.

5. The following completion reports of settlements were received during the year:—

(1) Koderma Government Estate in Hazaribagh.
(2) Maksudpur Estate in Gaya.
(3) Deo Estate in Gaya.
(4) Hathwa and Dumraon Estates in Shahabad.
(5) Government and temporarily-settled and certain zamindari estates in Patna.
(6) Banki Government Estate in Cuttack.
(7) North Monghyr.

Number (1) was submitted to the Board with this office letter No. 1707S., dated the 6th July 1906, and No. (2) with letter No. 2052S., dated the 11th August 1906. The rest are passing through the press.

SECTION B.—GENERAL SETTLEMENT MATTERS DEALT WITH DURING THE YEAR.

Revision of the Boundary Commissioner's lists of villages.

6. The work continued during the whole year and has now been completed with the exception of the printing of the village lists. As was anticipated last year, it was found possible to discontinue the employment of the Special Officer from the end of February last, and the work remaining to be done was carried on by Mr. R. N. L. Chandra, in addition to his duties as my Personal Assistant. Under the Board's orders 200 copies of each map and of each village list are being printed. Tne reproduction of the maps by the Vandyke process has been practically completed by the Bengal Drawing Office, but the printing of the lists is progressing slowly, and will not be completed for some months. Private presses are being utilized by the Superintendent of Government Printing, Bengal, but their outturn is very small.

The table below shows the main heads of work done, and in addition there was some revisional work. Owing to changes in the thana boundaries sanctioned by Government after completion of our work in them, the maps and lists already printed, of 9 thanas in Murshidabad, 1 in Burdwan and 2 in Jessore had to be revised, and new maps and new lists printed. The year's work required the boundaries of about 16,000 villages to be marked in the map, 1,200 omitted Revenue Survey villages to be inserted therein and 200 Revenue Survey villages not shown in the Boundary Commissioner's lists to be incorporated in the new village lists. Complete maps and lists of 8 districts, viz., Muzaffarpur, Champaran, Saran, Howrah, Hughli, Nadia, Tippera, and Noakhali were issued during the year.

Districts.	Thanas.	Jurisdiction maps.		Jurisdiction lists.		Trace copies of jurisdiction maps.		Number of thanas (printed).		Remarks.
		Thanas completed previous to 1905-06.	Thanas completed during 1905-06.	Thanas completed previous to 1905-06.	Thanas completed during 1905-06.	Thanas completed previous to 1905-06.	Thanas completed during 1905-06.	Lists.	Maps.	
24-Parganas	27	27	.....	27	.....	.....	27	.....	26	
Murshidabad	23	23	.....	23	.....	23	.....	17	24	
Nadia	19	19	.....	19	.....	.....	19	19	19	Distributed.
Khulna	13	13	.....	13	.....	.....	13	.....	13	
Jessore	17	17	.....	17	.....	.....	17	.....	17	
Hughli	13	13	.....	13	.....	13	.....	13	13	Do.
Howrah	11	11	.....	11	.....	.....	11	11	11	Do.
Midnapore	26	26	.....	25	1	.....	26	24	26	
Burdwan	17	17	.....	17	.....	.....	17	15	17	
Birbhum	9	9	.....	9	.....	.....	9	.....	9	
Bankura	10	10	.....	10	.....	.....	10	.....	10	
Rajshahi	14	14	.....	14	.....	14	.....	12	14	
Tippera	12	12	.....	12	.....	.....	12	12	12	Do.
Malda	10	10	.....	10	.....	10	.....	.....	10	
Bogra	8	8	.....	7	1	.....	8	.....	8	
Pabna	9	6	3	6	3	.....	9	.....	9	
Noakhali	9	9	.....	9	.....	9	.....	9	9	Do.
Mymensingh	19	3	16	.....	19	.....	19	.....	19	
Rangpur	16	3	13	3	13	.....	16	.....	16	
Dinajpur	15	15	.....	15	.....	.....	15	.....	14	
Gaya	14	14	.....	14	.....	14	.....	13	14	
Shahabad	11	4	7	2	9	.....	11	.....	11	
Muzaffarpur	10	10*	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	10	10	Do.
Champaran	9	9*	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	9	9	Do.
Saran	10	10*	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	10	10	Do.
Cuttack	10	10*	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	
Puri	5	5*	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	5	
North Monghyr	3	...	3†	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	2	
Total ...	369	327	42	315	54	82	239	173	366	

* Printed thanas mujmilis have been used.
† Thana mujmilis on tracing cloth supplied by Settlement Officer, Bihar, have been used.

Thana index maps and lists of villages.

7. Up to the end of the preceding year thana index maps were prepared for the cadastrally-surveyed districts of Saran, Champaran, Muzaffarpur, Cuttack, Balasore, Puri, and five thanas in the district of Darbhanga. Similar maps were prepared during the year for the remaining thanas in the district of Darbhanga, three thanas in North Monghyr, and six thanas in North Bhagalpur. Maps of all the thanas in the districts of Saran, Champaran,

and Muzaffarpur, together with jurisdiction lists of villages, have been distributed to the Heads of Departments and local officers. Thana lists of villages for all the thanas in Darbhanga have been finally printed and will shortly be distributed.

Village maps.

8. During the year the work of reproduction of village maps in Saran has been completed, and that of the maps of the districts of Muzaffarpur, Champaran and Darbhanga is nearing completion. Reproduced copies have been supplied to the District Officers. Village maps for portions of Purnea and Ranchi were also reproduced for purposes of distribution during recovery of the costs of the survey and settlement operations. In the Sonthal Parganas the reproduction of the village maps of the Damin-i-Koh has been completed, and fair progress has been made in respect of those of the zamindari estates. The village maps of Banki Government estate in the district of Cuttack are being reproduced after embodying the corrections necessitated by the Revisional Settlement proceedings.

Scale and number of copies of the trijunction mark maps.

9. In the Board's order No. 7526A., dated the 6th December 1905, it was directed that special thanawar maps on the scale of 2″=1 mile showing the trijunction marks should be prepared separate from the thana mujmili maps on the scale of 1″=1 mile prepared for general administrative purposes. It has also been decided that about 30 copies of each boundary-mark map should be reproduced at present, the exact number of copies of the maps in the case of each district being determined by reference to the local officers.

Agencies for Settlement work.

10. It is hoped that with the increase in the cadre of the Provincial and Subordinate Executive Services, it will be possible to avoid employing non-gazetted officers as Assistant Settlement Officers in future. In accordance with the recommendations contained in a joint note submitted by the Settlement Officer, Bihar, and the Director of Land Records, it has been decided in future to limit the attestation season to five months in Bihar, by opening a larger number of camps for a shorter period. It is hoped that in this way it will always be possible to complete Section 103A. work before the rains break.

Amendment of rule 1 (*a*) Chapter VI of Government rules under the Bengal Tenancy Act.

11. Under Government Notifications Nos. 2283L.R. and 2284L.R., dated the 4th August 1906, all Settlement and Assistant Settlement Officers appointed under the Bengal Tenancy Act have been vested with the powers of an Assistant Superintendent of Survey under the Survey Act, and it is now only necessary for the Collector or Superintendent of Survey to delegate to them the specific powers which it is desired they should exercise. A form of order of delegation of such powers has been approved by the Board in their No 4777A., dated the 19th September 1906.

Transfer of control of cadastral survey and record-writing from Survey to Settlement Department.

12. Perhaps the most important event of the year was the transfer of the control of cadastral survey to the Settlement Department in accordance with the orders of the Government of India contained in their letter, No. 1438—98-2, dated the 22nd September 1905. The new system was applied in all settlements, except Bihar. The most important settlement affected was Ranchi, where the Settlement Department carried out the cadastral survey of an area of 1,618 square miles. The area was divided into two camps, each in charge of a Covenanted Assistant Settlement Officer, with six circles in each camp. Each circle was in charge of an Assistant Settlement Officer who was directly responsible for its working. The work was inspected by the Superintendent of Provincial Surveys, Bengal. The standard of check and accuracy reached was fully equal to that of previous years, while on account of the closer supervision and control which it was possible to exercise, a marked improvement in the conduct of the amins and inspectors was noticed, serious punishment being rarely necessary. The amins as a body appreciated the advantages of the system of direct control by Assistant Settlement Officers. An important change was effected in Ranchi in regard to the distribution of *parchas* to the landlords and tenants. Instead of the distribution being left with amins as in previous years, the Assistant Settlement Officers themselves distributed the *parchas* to the parties. Over one lakh and-a-half of *parchas* were thus

distributed by the Assistant Settlement Officers in Ranchi. The system was a success there, because the raiyats, being mostly illiterate, do not require their *parchas* during khanapuri. The question of introducing it in other settlements is under consideration. The cadastral and khanapuri recess-work was also successfully carried out by the Settlement Department, and the work of all the various sections was completed in good time. Rules for the working of the Area, Drawing and Khasra Sections have been drawn up and will be available in future for other settlements. It is hoped that from October 1907 the transfer of cadastral survey to the Settlement Department will be effected in Bihar also.

Admissibility in evidence of copies of village maps reproduced by mechanical process.

13. After consultation with the Advocate-General the Board have directed, in their No. 1372A., dated the 7th March 1906, that all photo-zincographed reproductions of the village maps should be marked with the words "made and published with the authority of Government." Such reproduction will then be admissible in evidence under sections 36 and 83 of the Evidence Act.

Training of Junior Civilians in Survey and Settlement work.

14. A report on the action taken during the year to train junior members of the Imperial Civil Service in Survey and Settlement work was submitted to the Board with this Office Memorandum No. 919S., dated the 28th March 1906. The training camp opened at Sahebganj on the 8th January 1906, and closed at Purnea on the morning of the 8th March 1906. Seven officers attended the camp and were given instructions on the lines laid down in the Survey and Settlement Manual. It was not possible for them to visit a recovery camp, but they were instructed in zamindari accounts. Some of them showed considerable aptitude for settlement work.

Training of Munsifs in Survey and Settlement work.

15. During the year 6 Munsifs were deputed for a period of 6 months to settlement work, 4 being posted to Bihar and 2 to the Ranchi settlement. A full report regarding the working of the experiment was submitted to the Board with this office letter No. 112T.S., dated the 30th May 1906. As the period has been found to be insufficient to train the officers fully in all the branches of settlement work, it has now been arranged, with the concurrence of the High Court, that the period of training should be extended to 18 months. Accordingly the 6 Munsifs who have already undergone a 6 months' training have again been posted, in the present year, to the Bihar and Ranchi settlements for a further period of 12 months, and 6 new Munsifs have been deputed to the above settlements for training for a period of 18 months. So far the experiment of employing Munsifs as Assistant Settlement Officers promises to be a success.

Training of District Kanungos in Survey and Settlement work.

16. Four District kanungos received training in settlement work and 11 others were deputed to the survey camp for a course of training in survey under the Superintendent of Provincial Surveys, Bengal.

Draft publication of the records.

17. The draft publication of the records continued to receive the careful attention of Settlement Officers during the year. The Assistant Settlement Officers in charge of attestation camps paid surprise visits to their kanungos and supervised the publication work as closely as possible.

Amendment of the Bengal Tenancy Act.

18. A bill for the amendment of the Bengal Tenancy Act is now under the consideration of the Bengal Council.

Guide and glossary to the Survey and Settlement operations in Bihar.

19. A Guide and Glossary to the Survey and Settlement operations in Bihar has been compiled and is now being printed. It gives a general and narrative account of the various stages of the Survey and Settlement operations that are now in progress in the province, and furnishes an authoritative explanation of the vernacular terms used in the records and proceedings. It is hoped that a reference to the book will prevent parties and tribunals from misinterpretating the true significance of the vernacular terms used in the record-of-rights and will give to all interested in land a fairly accurate idea of the procedure followed and of their rights and responsibilities in the various stages of the work.

20. The following Survey and Settlement Rules were framed or revised during the year:—

Survey and Settlement Rules.

(1) Attestation Rules, Seraikela and Kharsawan, 1905-1906.
(2) Ranchi Survey Account Rules.
(3) Bihar Rules for receipt and disposal of objections under section 103A, Bengal Tenancy Act.
(4) Beldanga Khanapuri Rules.
(5) Midnapore Rules for the disposal of section 103A cases.
(6) Ranchi Khanapuri Rules.
(7) Bihar Attestation Rules.
(8) Chota Nagpur Cadastral Survey and Khanapuri Rules for Assistant Settlement Officers, 1906-1907.
(9) Chota Nagpur Cadastral Survey Rules for Amins and Inspectors, 1906-1907.
(10) Ranchi Cadastral Recess Rules, Drawing Section.
(11) Ditto ditto Area ,,
(12) Ditto ditto Khasra ,,

(1) was finally printed in March with the approval of the Commissioner of the Chota Nagpur Division; (2) and (3) were submitted to the Board with this office letters No. 2424S., dated 20th October 1905 and No. 3016S., dated 29th December 1905, and approved in the Board's letters No. 6833A., dated 1st November 1905, and No. 697A., dated 31st January 1906, respectively; (4) was not printed; (5) was printed in June; (6), (7), (8) and (9) have been submitted to the Board since the close of the year; and (10), (11) and (12) are still passing through the Press.

21. During the year under report the annual and monthly returns were revised. Returns showing the progress of cadastral work in the field and in recess have been prescribed. The annual returns were sanctioned by Government order No. 2357T.—R., dated the 18th September 1906, communicated to this office with the Board's letter No. 450A.T., dated the 24th September 1906, sanctioning the monthly returns.

Revision of annual and monthly settlement returns.

22. The Accountant-General, Bengal, in his letter No. $\frac{T.M.}{T.A.D.}$ 296, dated the 21st April 1906, has held that the following miscellaneous receipts should be credited to the settlements concerned:—

Rules for the adjustment of settlement expenditure.

(1) Fines under section 480, Civil Procedure Code.
(2) Fines under section 51 of Act V of 1875.
(3) Cost of forms and tracing cloth.
(4) Fees for copying and comparing records.
(5) Amins' fees for re-measurement work.
(6) Cost of demarcation and erection of boundary marks under Part IV, Act V of 1875.
(7) Cost of re-attestation.
(8) Cost of serving notices of appeals.
(9) Cost of sending records to other courts.
(10) Fines realised in cash from contract muharrirs.
(11) Refund of over-charges of Railway freight.
(12) Sale-proceeds of old tents, stores and furniture, etc.

Instructions of the Board about adjustment and verification of accounts according to the Accountant-General's decision have been conveyed in their letter No. 2425A., dated the 8th May 1906. A uniform system of recovering the costs of granting copies of settlement records to private parties is under consideration.

CHAPTER II.

[*See* Appendices IA, IB, IIA, IIB, IIC, IID, IIE, III, VIA, and VIB.]

SETTLEMENTS OF LAND REVENUE—GOVERNMENT AND TEMPORARILY-SETTLED ESTATES.

BURDWAN DIVISION.

Government Estates and Zamindari Estates in Midnapore.

	Area in sq. mile.	Number of villages.
Government and temporarily-settled estates ...	594·90	1,599
Zamindari estates	257·62	830
Total ...	852·52	2,429

Area and Notifications.

23. The above area includes 55 Government estates, 10 temporarily-settled estates, and 17 zamindari estates. Of these one Government estate and two zamindari estates were brought under survey and settlement during the year by notifications No. 2867-68L.R., dated the 9th November 1905 and No. 302-303T.R., dated the 2nd May 1906, respectively. The following notifications were also published during the year:—

(1) Notification No. 183-190L R., dated the 12th January 1906.

(2) Notification No. 1199-1200L.R., dated the 2nd March 1906.

The former series related to four petty zamindari estates and the latter to the Nayabasan estate of the Maharaja of Maurbhanj.

Programme.

24. The programme consisted of (1) attestation of the records of 267 square miles, (2) publication in draft of these, (3) disposal of objections under section 103A., of the Tenancy Act, (4) settlement of fair rents under section 104 in an area of 404 square miles, (5) disposal of case work under section 106 in an area of 159 square miles, besides office and recess work on the records and maps. To this were added the cadastral survey and initial record-writing of the Nayabasan estate and of certain other estates aggregating an area of 193 square miles.

Staff.

25. Mr. J. H. Taylor, Deputy Collector, was Settlement Officer throughout the year under the general supervision of the Collector. Of the 18 Assistant Settlement Officers under him one was a Deputy Collector and 11 were Sub-Deputy Collectors, the rest being outsiders. They were employed for periods varying from three months to one year. Three of the Assistant Settlement Officers had passed through a course of training in survey at Titaghar before they joined.

Cadastral Survey.

26. The cadastral survey and khanapuri of the Nayabasan estate lying in the extreme west of the district and of the petty scattered areas were successfully carried out. Owing to the absence of direct European control progress was slow at first, but special measures were taken which enabled the work to be completed by the end of May. The work was simple and presented no special difficulties. The records have been got ready for attestation since the close of the year.

Attestation.

27. The attestation of the entire area of which the khanapuri had been finished previously was completed during the year. A large part of the work lay in the water-logged area in Jalamutha and Argwal in which field work was only possible during the hot weather. The staff was accordingly concentrated in this tract during April and May, and this enabled the programme to be

completed before the rains broke, except for a small area near Contai town which was attested from that centre during July and August. The work proved even more complicated than in the previous year owing to the necessity of reconciling present areas with the last settlement records and the khas mahal papers which were very out-of-date. In accordance with the Board's orders transfers were given effect to at attestation. It was found possible to reduce to some extent the reconciliation work in camp by previously preparing in office *chitas* showing how the various areas at the last settlement had been entered in the present settlement records. This method enabled the revenue-free and resumed areas to be identified without much difficulty. But the calculation of the rents payable was more troublesome than it had been in the previous season, as in Jalamutha there were three rates for rice lands, and these varied so greatly that it was not possible to apply a mean rate for calculation. In order therefore to have a sound basis for rent settlement rents were calculated on classification of the soil. Another element of complication was the necessity of discriminating between rent-free and revenue-free owners. This was a difficulty which had been absolutely shirked at the last settlement, where both classes were lumped together as *nishkar*. At this settlement only those who were entered in the Collector's Register B have been recorded as revenue-free proprietors, the others being entered in the Khewat Part III, as tenure-holders. The work was done according to the rules followed in the Bihar settlement with such additions and modifications as were required to suit local circumstances. A set of rules adapted to Midnapore was drawn by the Settlement Officer and submitted during the year.

Draft publication.

28. In the area of which the records were attested only the records of four villages remained pending for draft publication at the close of the year.

Objections under section 103A.

29. Objections under section 103A., in respect of an area of 263 square miles were disposed of. The majority of them involved reference to the last settlement records. Nine officers were employed on this work mainly during the recess. Nearly 5,000 cases remained pending at the close of the year.

Settlement of fair rent under section 104.

30. Owing to the demand on the staff for attestation and section 103A work, only one officer could be spared for the settlement of fair rents. Rents were proposed in pargana Kalyanpur, a temporarily-settled estate with an area of about 39 square miles, and the settlement rent-roll was published in draft. The rents have not been confirmed pending receipt of orders on certain matters regarding the assessments of the jungles and the allowances to be granted to tenure-holders, which have been referred to the Board. There having been no revenue survey of this estate its village boundaries were determined under rule 4 (*e*, Chapter VI of the Government Rules under the Tenancy Act. Proposals for the assessment of Tappa Balarampur, which is partly *khas* and partly held by *aimadars*, were submitted by the Settlement Officer towards the end of the year and are now under the consideration of the Commissioner.

Final publication.

31. The final publication of the records of the permanently-settled estates Dipakiarchand and Jamirapal, which are under the Court of Wards was completed with the exception of the record of one river block, which is pending the decision of an objection put forward by the Maharaja of Maurbhanj. The records of four petty estates were also finally published.

Remaining work.

32. For want of staff it was not possible to take up any case work in this area. It is hoped that the Settlement Officer will be able to submit his proposals for rent settlement in the remaining Government estates shortly on the completion of the section 103A work, and that the greater part of the operations in connection with them will be completed during the current year. The case work in the Wards' estates and the attestation of the Nayabasan estate should also be completed this year and next year should see the final winding up of the proceedings which are being carried out under great difficulties owing to the unusually scattered nature of the work.

PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

PHULHATTA ESTATE IN KHULNA.

Area—17·66 square miles.

Number of villages	...	...	...	5
„ of tenants	...	...	...	1,123
„ of plots	...	...	...	7,631

Short history.

33. The lands comprising the present Phulhatta estate in the Sunderbans were resumed in 1834 under Regulations II of 1819 and III of 1828 and were settled from time to time. The present re-settlement operations of the estate were originally undertaken under Government Notification No. 1919, dated 10th May 1898, along with seven other estates. The operations were last noticed in paragraph 22 of this Department Report for the year ending 30th September 1900.

The record was prepared in 1897-98 and rents were settled for the raiyats in July 1899, but owing to various differences of opinion as to the parties with whom settlement should be made, the record-of-rights was not completed and finally published. In the Board's order No. 489A.T., dated 11th September 1905, it was decided that the record should be brought up to date, changes owing to alluvion and diluvion being incorporated. The raiyati settlement of rents was also to be corrected where necessary, and settlement was to be offered to the present tenure-holders on certain terms prescribed by the Board.

Notification.

34. The revision work referred to above was notified under section 101 (2) (*c*) and (*d*) of the Bengal Tenancy Act in Notification No. 3425L.R., dated 11th December 1905.

Programme.

35. The programme comprised (1) drawing up of a complete tenure-holders' khewat for each village; (2) re-attestation of all khatians with a fresh khanapuri where necessary; (3) draft publication with disposal of objections under section 103A; (4) revision of raiyati rents on account of alteration of areas since 1899; (5) settlement of rents of tenure-holders and settlement-holders; (6) completion of office work and statistics; and (7) final publication. The progamme was carried through, except the work of final publication. The delivery of records to the Collectorate, the putting down of boundary stones and the submission of the final report also remain to be completed.

Staff.

36. Babu Sharat Chandra Mukharji, Sub-Deputy Collector, was placed in charge of the work in addition to his other settlement duties in the district.

Features of the work.

37. A survey of the river board and along *khals* (channels) to the extent desired by the tenants was completed, so as to show all diluvions and accretions since the measurement of 1898. This disclosed a net addition of an area of ·39 acre to the estate. The tenure-holders' khewats were prepared previous to attestation. The attested khewats showed that 214 tenures were held between the settlement-holders and the raiyats, viz., 59 of the first degree holding immediately under the settlement-holders, 91 of the second, 42 of the third, 15 of the fourth, 4 of the fifth, 2 of the sixth, and 1 of the seventh degree. Nine hundred and ninty-five khatians were attested, and a record of areas deserted and left in a state of jungle by the previous holders was prepared.

The defects noticed in the previous *terij* (abstract of village record) have now been remedied.

Of the 63 objections to the published rent-rolls which related chiefly to the amount of rent, 5 were allowed. There was no appeal against the Settlement Officer's orders on such objections. The rent-rolls received the Collector's confirmation towards the end of August.

Fair copies of the records for final publication were nearly ready when the year closed.

Proposals for the fixation of the land revenue demand have since been submitted to the Board. The increase in the land revenue demand proposed

is 195 per cent. This apparently heavy increase is due to the fact that the proposed settlement will take effect after the expiry of a long lease, during which the tract has materially improved and the demand for land has appreciably increased, and that the rate at which last farming settlement was made was an exceptionally low one.

BHAGALPUR DIVISION.

The Damin-i-Koh Government Estate in the Sonthal Parganas.

Area—1,096·81 square miles.

Number of villages	...	...	...	1,931
,, of tenants	...	...	...	71,325
,, of plots	...	...	...	912,105

Completion of settlement.

38. In paragraph 27 of the previous year's report it was stated that, owing to the fact that the case Neyal Singh *versus* Secretary of State was pending in the Civil Court, the settlement of the three parganas of Manjhwe, Pyer and Bara Kanjiala could not be declared completed. The case having been compromised, the declaration of completion was published in Notification No. 1052T.—R., dated 15th June 1906.

Reproduction of village maps.

39. Proposals for the reproduction of the cadastral maps, partly for use by officers of Government and partly for sale to the public, were sanctioned in Government order No. 1479, dated 15th March 1905. As the original maps were not prepared on "sensitive" paper, traces of 1,926 village sheets out of 1,931 sheets were prepared and checked locally under the Settlement Officer's supervision at a cost of Rs. 3,272. The traces were then despatched to the Bengal Drawing Office for reproduction, and reproduced copies of 1,925 sheets have been supplied to the Settlement Officer by that office.

ORISSA DIVISION.

Angul Estate in Angul.

Area—630 square miles.

Number of villages	...	...	630
Number of holdings	...	...	40,000
Number of plots	...	...	4,10,000

Programme.

40. The original programme for the year included the completion of khanapuri and attestation for the entire estate. But owing mainly to ill health among the staff during the rains, it was only possible to complete the attestation of about one-third of the area.

Staff.

41. Rai Narayan Chandra Naik Bahadur, Deputy Collector, was in charge as Settlement Officer under the general supervision of the Deputy Commissioner of the district except for six weeks when he was on leave. The Assistant Settlement Officers were Babu Upendra Nath Mahanti and Maulvi Shafiquddin Muhammad, the former being employed throughout the year and the latter for 9 months.

Work done.

42. The notification for survey was published in July 1905, the actual work having commenced in February of the previous year. It was therefore directed in Government Order No. 623P.—D., dated 30th June 1905, that the results of the survey should be adopted after appropriate testing, the notices required by the law being issued, and the parties given an opportunity of putting in objections. The result was that the initial records of two parganas consisting of 179 villages with an area of 115·81 square miles were re-written and the revision of the cadastral survey and the initial record-writing of 7 parganas consisting of 405 villages with an area of 465·90 square miles were carried out. Field work and record writing were adequately supervised, 69 per cent. of the khasra entries being tested.

Statistics were compiled for the whole area for purposes of the rate-report.

The attestation of 259 villages comprising 139,606 plots and 13,448 khatians with an area of 199·47 square miles was completed during the year. Draft publication of the records commenced towards the end of August, and by the end of the year the records of 221 villages were completed in this respect.

General.

43. Tentative proposals for rent settlement made last October were discussed by the Commissioner with the Deputy Commissioner and myself at Angul in January last, but the work had not then advanced sufficiently to enable any definite conclusions to be arrived at. Mr. Lister visited the district again in August, when further proposals which are now under consideration were drawn up. It is hoped that some rent settlement will be begun this cold weather, but it is not likely that the operations will be brought to a close earlier than the end of the next financial year 1907-08. The area is notoriously unhealthy, and the conditions under which the officers are working are extremely arduous.

Sambalpur District.

Area—2,986 square miles.

Number of villages	...	...	...	1,945

44. The two tahsils of Sambalpur and Bargarh were transferred to Bengal from the Central Provinces during the year. The resettlement operations had been practically concluded before the district was transferred to Bengal, and the main work of the year was the "announcement" or final publication of the rents calculated on the basis of assessesment proposals which, with a few exceptions, had been sanctioned by the Central Provinces Administration. Announcement of rents was completed during the year and the only work pending was the announcement of the *takolis* or reduced revenue payable by certain zamindaris of the Sambalpur tahsil, sanction to which had not been received up to the close of the year. Mr. F. Dewar, I.C.S., the Settlement Officer, left the district in March 1906, when Mr. Ramkrishna Khando, Assistant Settlement Officer, was placed in charge of the office. The resettlement operations will be reviewed in the Final Report which will shortly be submitted.

45. The total expenditure incurred from the beginning of the operations down to the end of the year, including that in respect of the Central Provinces portion of the district, amounted to Rs. 2,34,600, and works out to Rs. 52 per square mile, exclusive of the Government Forest Reserves and of the bed of the Mahanadi river.

CHAPTER III.

[*See* Appendices IA, IB, IIB, IIC, IIE, III, IV, V, VIA and VIB].

PERMANENTLY SETTLED ESTATES.

PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

Fatehsingh Estate in Murshidabad.

Area—80·53 square miles.

Number of villages	...	...	...	151
Number of tenants	...	...	...	46,260
Number of plots	...	...	...	133,141

Notifications and number of villages dealt with.

46. On the application of the Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad four villages, believed to appertain to tauzi No. 253, were brought under survey and settlement operations by Notifications Nos. 335L.R. and 336L R., dated 17th January 1906. One of these villages was, however, subsequently found to belong jointly to estates Nos. 253 and 254. Estate No. 254 is held by Babu Debendra

Narayan Roy of Jemua and his brothers, and the villages held jointly by this estate and estate No. 253, which is held entirely by the Nawab Bahadur, were brought under survey and settlement in connection with the proceedings in the latter estate. Certain lands of village Roserah, appertaining to estates Nos. 1038 and 1337, were added by Notifications Nos. 203T.—R. and 204T.—R., dated 24th April 1906, as they were intermingled with those of estates Nos. 253 and 254.

Staff.

47. Maulvi Muhammad Chain-ud-din, Deputy Collector, was Settlement Officer throughout the year, under the general supervision of the Collector. He was also in charge of the important operations in the Beldanga estate and in two other petty estates.

Re-organisation of work.

48. Early in the year the work of this settlement was thoroughly re-organised, and steps taken for its proper despatch. Instructions were given for the proper arrangement of the records and the use of simple recognised vernacular terms in the place of vague and meaningless ones.

Survey and khanapuri.

49. Cadastral survey and khanapuri were finished entirely. On extraction of area, the area of the 151 villages stood at 51,541 acres, or 80·53 square miles against their approximate *thak* area of 48,261 acres, or 75 square miles. The survey of the excess area was necessitated by the failure of the proprietors to demarcate the detached portions (*chit arazis*) of other estates lying in the villages of estate Fatehsingh. The tract was surveyed in 212 sheets.

Attestation and its difficulties.

50. The records of 102 villages, with an area of 45,732 acres, or 71·45 square miles, 113,785 plots, 40,455 khatians and 8,022 disputes, remained for attestation from the previous year. The Settlement Officer was directed to devote the field season to attestation, leaving objections under section 103A and case-work for the recess. The ordinary standard of 200 khatians a day exclusive of disputes was attained, but the work has throughout been complicated and difficult. A feature of the area is the large number of tenants who have holdings under different titles and a different status within the same village, and as this was not clearly recognized at khanapuri, sufficient care was not taken to record these lands in different khatians. This involved a large amount of extra work at attestation in the way of disentangling rent-free from rent-paying lands held by the same person, and so on. In addition, the proprietor contested the validity of every claim to hold land rent free and this gave rise to a number of intricate disputes in every village. The proprietors of adjoining and, in some cases, intermingled estates claimed lands which had been surveyed as belonging to Fatehsingh, and each of these disputes involved a reference to the *thak* map. Claims to hold at fixed rents and rates of rent were also numerous. All these difficulties greatly retarded progress and rendered the attestation at this settlement extremely slow and tedious. By the end of June the Settlement Officer had completed 39 villages, covering 41 square miles with 50,000 plots, or about half of the total area.

Recess work.

51. The work of inking and numbering of maps, extraction of areas, their reduction to local measure and entry into khasras and khatians was completed for the entire area. The headings and boundaries of 81 sheets were written up, leaving a balance of 60 sheets, 71 sheets having been finished previously. Boundary pillars were erected in 29 villages, including 2 villages dealt with in the preceding year. The total number of pillars erected down to the end of the year was 364.

Cost.

52. The cost of the settlement has already exceeded a rupee an acre, but the difficulties are unusual, and it should be remembered that the settlement was undertaken because the proprietor, a recent purchaser, was quite unable to manage the estate. Little assistance is to be obtained from him, and the leading tenants are by no means anxious to help forward a settlement which will put an end to a state of things under which they have profited considerably.

Beldanga Estate in Murshidabad.

Area—11·62 square miles.

Number of villages	...	...	1
Number of tenants	...	...	5,888
Number of plots	...	...	22,382

Short history.

53. The estate belongs to Maharaja Manindra Chandra Nandi of Kasimbazar. Difficulties between the landlord and the tenants had been of long standing in this estate. For a period of over 12 years unsuccessful endeavours were made with the assistance of three Collectors to bring about a better understanding and to effect an amicable settlement. The tenants ultimately applied for an authoritative record-of-rights. The operations were notified under section 101 (2) (*a*) of the Bengal Tenancy Act in Notification No. 4067, dated 12th November 1904. In September 1905 the supervision of the work was transferred to this Department.

Area : its features.

54. Beldanga is a large compact village cut up into four blocks, situated in thana Burwa. Its area, as ascertained by the present survey, is 11·62 square miles against 11·52 square miles according to the old Revenue survey, the increase being due to the inclusion of the area of half of a river in accordance with a Civil Court decree. The western part consists of town and mulberry lands. There is a large market, an English school and a post office in this part with a large population. The people are mostly well-to-do, owning *pucka* buildings, tanks, gardens and silk factories. The eastern part is lowland, chiefly growing winter paddy, and liable to inundation.

Staff.

55. Maulvi Muhammad Chain-ud-din, Deputy Collector, was in charge as Settlement Officer during the year.

Programme and work done.

56. The programme for the year was to do a plane-table traverse and cadastral survey and khanapuri, to decide boundary disputes, and during the recess to extract areas and to prepare the records for attestation.

The programme was carried out practically in full, only a small amount of recess-work remaining to be completed in October. Field-mapping was done in 25 sheets with separate serial numbers in each, the arrangement of the blocks being preserved. The main difficulty encountered at the khanapuri stage was in regard to the classification of soil.

The landlord had divided the lands of the villages into 27 classes, most of which had separate sub-classes, the object being undoubtedly to enhance rents. The classification was arbitrary, artificial and unintelligible, and it was found necessary to abandon it entirely. Eventually, with the consent of all parties, a simple classification was arrived at and the work proceeded smoothly. Attestation will be carried out during the current season.

Estates kismat Binodia and mahal Panchthopi in Murshidabad.

Area—10·71 acres.

Number of villages (portions)	...	...	...	5
Number of plots	...	...	...	23
Number of tenants	...	...	...	11

57. These two petty estates, bearing tauzi Nos. 2708 and 2578 of the Murshidabad Collectorate, have lands in five villages in thanas Bharatpur and Barwan. The operations were undertaken on the application of the proprietor, a recent purchaser at a revenue sale, who was unable to trace them and obtain possession. The survey and settlement were placed under Maulvi Muhammad Chain-ud-din, Deputy Collector, as Settlement Officer, and were notified in Notifications Nos. 1151L.R. and 1152L.R., dated 12th July 1906.

58. The survey, khanapuri, office work, attestation and draft publication were finished. Final publication of the record and the disposal of one objection under section 103A remained pending at the end of the year.

Estate Dihi Bhadra in Khulna.

Area—105 square miles.

Number of villages (including those containing *chhit* lands) ...	74
Estimated number of plots	167,500

Situation and character of area.

59. Estate Dihi Bhadra, bearing tauzi No. 132 in the Khulna Collectorate, is situated in the north-west corner of the district. The tract is a patch of jungle and marsh, where fields have very often no defined boundaries. Subinfeudation is however reported to be extensive.

How the estate came under survey and settlement.

60. The proposal for a survey and the preparation of a record-of-rights for this area originated from a petition for partition filed by some of the co-sharers of the estate. It appeared, however, that unless a record-of-rights was prepared beforehand, serious and prolonged civil litigation would probably arise out of the partition proceedings. The proprietors therefore applied for a survey and settlement, and the operations were sanctioned in the Board's order No. 33A.T., dated 22nd April 1905.

Notifications.

61. The survey was notified under the Bengal Survey Act, V (B.C.) of 1875, in Notification No. 2860L.R., dated 9th November 1905, and two notifications, Nos. 2861L.R. and 2862L.R., of the same date, were published under section 101 (2) (*a*) of the Bengal Tenancy Act in respect of the villages of the estate and of the *chhit* lands appertaining thereto. In Notification No. 2863L.R. of that date, Babu Sharat Chandra Mukharji, Sub-Deputy Collector, was vested with the necessary powers to carry out the work.

Work done.

62. It was decided that only traverse survey should be done during the year. This was carried out under the supervision of the Superintendent of Provincial Surveys, Bengal, and completed by the end of December. Advantage was taken of the postponement to give the Settlement Officer a training in cadastral survey at the camp of No. 4 Party (Bihar) at Akbarnagar ; the kanungo selected was also given a training in cadastral work at Ranchi. Local enquiries were made by the Settlement Officer regarding the classification of fields and customary rights in trees. All preliminaries were arranged for the commencement of field survey this cold weather.

PATNA DIVISION.

Mauza Sarhan and others in Patna.

Area—8 square miles.

Number of villages	3

Why the operations were placed under this Department.

63. The villages are situated in pargana Gyaspur near Barh on the East Indian Railway. In view of the serious difficulties involved in the disputes existing between the landlords and their tenants which led to the villages being brought under section 101 (2) (*b*) of the Bengal Tenancy Act, the settlement was ordered to be carried out by the Bihar Settlement staff under the supervision of this Department.

Notifications.

64. The survey and the preparation of a record-of-rights in respect of mauzas Sarhan and Sadikpur Mekra had been ordered in Notifications No. 2449L.R. and No. 2450L.R., dated 3rd July 1904. By a supplementary notification, No. 1050T.—R., dated 15th June 1906, the operations were extended to mauza Mekra Buzrug.

Work done.

65. The traverse survey was carried out by the professional Survey Department in the season 1904-05. In the following season the area was cadastrally surveyed by the same agency. During the year the record-writing was supervised by an officer deputed from the staff employed on the operations in South Bhagalpur.

BHAGALPUR DIVISION.

NORTH BHAGALPUR.

Area—1,977·37 square miles.

Number	of villages	...	...	...	1,145
„	of tenants	...	...	..	270,844
„	of plots	...	...	...	2,089,898

Programme.

66. THE programme for the year was (1) the disposal of the remaining case work under section 105 and section 106 of the area attested in 1903-04; (2) Recovery and case-work in the 27 villages of the Pachgachhia estate in which re-attestation was carried out last year, and in the 175 villages attested in 1904-05; (3) Attestation, draft publication and office work of the 30 villages in the North Kosi diara surveyed in the previous season and said to contain Government estates.

Staff.

67. Mr. J. G. Cumming, I.C.S., was Settlement Officer until 8th April 1906, when he went on leave, and was succeeded by Mr. P. W. Murphy, I.C.S. Babu Jatindra Kumar Ray, Sub-Deputy Collector, was employed successively on attestation in the Kosi diara and on recovery of costs. He also did case-work in the Pachgachhia estate. Babu Baij Nath Sahay, Sub-Deputy Collector, was employed on the case-work of the area attested in 1904-05, and seven Assistant Settlement Officers disposed of the remaining case-work in the area attested in 1903-04.

Attestation.

68. Of the villages in the North Kosi diara 15 were found not to contain Government estates, and were excluded from the operations. The records of the remaining villages were attested, and settlement of rents under section 104 of the Tenancy Act will be undertaken in those in which the Collector thinks it advisable.

Recovery.

69. Of the total cost of Rs. 91,926 recoverable in respect of the area dealt with, Rs. 91,420 was realized without certificates, and Rs. 389, on the issue of certificate notices. The balance, Rs. 117, is regarded as practically unrealizable, and proposals for its remission are being submitted.

Case-work.

70. In the Pachgachhia estate the result of the re-attestation done in the previous year was that the rents in one of the three *pattis* of the estate were cut down as having been illegally enhanced, and in the other two *pattis* (in which the rates were the same as in the third *patti*) the old rents were attested. The tenants of the two *pattis* in which the rents were not reduced, instituted suits under section 106 to have it declared that in these *pattis* also the rents were illegally enhanced, and that the rents legally payable were those calculated at the old rates. In the *patti* in which rents had been reduced the proprietor instituted suits under section 30, praying for enhancement on the ground that the raiyats held at rates lower than the prevailing rate of the village. The tenants did not succeed in their suits under section 106. It was proved that the enhancement had taken place previously to the passing of the Bengal Tenancy Act and was therefore not illegal, and the attested rents were declared to be the rents payable. In the suit under section 105, instituted by the proprietors in the "*kharidgi*" *patti*, the tenants also lost. The prevailing rates in each village are undoubtedly those prevailing in the two *pattis*, the rents of which have not been reduced, and as they are not inequitable and have in fact been paid by the tenants for the last fifteen years, the landlords' applications were allowed. A number of the tenants have compromised, but many are likely to appeal.

Cost.

71. The operations have now been closed, and the cost per square mile for settlement work comes to Rs. 162-7-0 approximately.

South Bhagalpur.

Area—1,745 square miles.

Extension of operations and notifications.

72. The survey and settlement operations which had been in progress in North Bhagalpur were extended to the southern portion of the district under the orders of the Government of India, conveyed in letter No. 1300—308-2, dated the 14th September 1904. The six thanas of Sultanganj, Bhagalpur, Colgong, Amarpur, Katauria and Banka were accordingly notified under section 3 of the Bengal Survey Act, V (B C.) of 1875, and under section 10 (1) of the Bengal Tenancy Act, in Notification No. 2643T.R., dated the 10th October 1904, and Notification No. 3080T.R., dated the 13th September 1905, respectivly.

Programme.

73. The programme for the year was the supervision of record-writing in the area south of the southern high bank of the Ganges, included in thanas Colgong, Bhagalpur, Sultanganj, Amarpur, Banka and about 158 miles in thana Katauria, making in all an area of 1,246 square miles containing 2,291 villages.

Staff.

74. Mr. J. G. Cumming, I.C.S., was Settlement Officer until 8th April 1906, when he went on leave and was succeeded by Mr. P. W. Murphy, I.C.S. The latter, aided by Babu Hem Chandra Chatarji, Deputy Collector, was in subordinate charge up to the time when he relieved Mr. Cumming after which date the detailed control was exercised by Babu Hem Chandra Chatarji alone. Seventeen Assistant Settlement Officers and 13 kanungos worked for different periods, averaging four months each. Amongst these are included two of the Munsifs deputed for training in settlement work.

Work done.

75. The whole of the programme was carried out, with the exception of the portion relating to thana Katauria, consisting of 158 square miles. The cadastral survey of this portion was completed, but owing to the pressure of work elsewhere, it was found impossible to depute any officer to supervise the khanapuri, which was therefore postponed until next season. Thanas Colgong and Bhagalpur were surveyed by the cadastral camp of which Mr. N. Bedford of the Survey Department was in charge; the remaining thanas were dealt with by Mr. C. S. Kraal of that Department. In addition to thanas Colgong and Bhagalpur, Mr. Bedford was also in charge of the Purnea area. The work in Bhagalpur presented no complications, and disputes were few. The total number of plots in the area of which khanapuri was completed was 880,000 and the number of khatians, 153,000. The average plot is therefore ·79 of an acre and the average holding 4·77 acres, 19,793 plots or an average of 8 per village were tested by the Settlement Department. The average size of a village, however, is exceptionally small, being only ·47 of a square mile as against ·9 of a square mile in the area surveyed in the Purnea district. As in Purnea, the khewats were prepared by the Settlement Department. The small size of the villages, coupled with the fact that a large number of resumed *jagirs*, each owned by 40 or 50 proprietors, were found in many of them, and that it was exceedingly difficult to procure the attendance of the numerous absentee small proprietors, mainly pleaders and other residents in the town of Bhagalpur, hampered the work in thanas Colgong and Bhagalpur. The difficulty was increased by the fact that the Collector had not adopted as his unit of registration the extremely small villages formed in the revenue survey, and neither those villages nor the estates lying in them were found in Register C.

Disputes (internal and boundary) were not numerous and, with the exception of disputes as to the right to the timber of trees, were easily disposed of. The difficulty in deciding the latter arose from the fact that although the right of the landlord to a share of the timber of trees standing in raiyati fields is generally claimed throughout the district, it was found that, with one or two exceptions, most of the proprietors were unable to prove that they had ever exercised their rights.

PURNEA DISTRICT (EXCLUDING PARGANAS SURJAPUR AND HARWAT).

Area—3,705 square miles.

Number of villages	...	...	...	4,213
Number of tenants	...	...	...	4,30,689
Number of plots	...	...	...	2,308,432

Area of operations.

76. By the close of 1904-05 cadastral survey and record-writing had been completed for 3,220 square miles, in which area the records of 3,503 villages had been prepared for attestation, and of these the records of 1,190 villages had been attested and draft published.

Staff.

77. Mr. J. G. Cumming, I.C.S., was Settlement Officer, till April 1906, when he was succeeded by Mr. P. W. Murphy, I.C.S. Mr. J. Byrne, I.C.S., and Mr. J. A. Hubback, I.C.S., were in subordinate charge until April and May, respectively, while Mr. C. L. Philip, I.C.S., was in subordinate charge from April till the close of the year. Twenty-three Assistant Settlement Officers were also employed for different periods during the year. Of these, four were Munsifs.

Programme.

78. The programme for the year consisted of the supervision of preliminary record-writing for an area of 485 square miles in thanas Saifganj and Kadwa, the attestation, draft publication, disposal of objections, office check, fair-copying and final publication for an area of 1,723 square miles, of which the preliminary record had been prepared in 1904-05 and the disposal of case-work under sections 105 and 106 for an area of 1,483 square miles, of which the preliminary record had been prepared in 1903-04.

Khanapuri.

79. The khanapuri was completed, except for 11 boundary disputes and 130 internal disputes, in spite of the physical difficulties of the area, which prevented any effective work before the beginning of January. The internal disputes were sufficiently numerous (amounting to over 15,000) to require the retention of the staff until the end of June. It is satisfactory that practically none have been left to encumber the Attestation Officers this season. The boundary disputes did not present any exceptional features, and all have been disposed of, except a few that were received very late and a few others that have been remanded for further enquiry at attestation. The appeals were not numerous and the results were satisfatory. The cadastral camps reported 260,000 plots, which gives the average area of a plot at about 1·2 acres. The number of khatians is 61,436, giving an average holding of 5·05 acres.

Khewat-writing.

80. Khewat writing was undertaken by the settlement staff for the first time, and the results on the whole were satisfactory though the system naturally did not work perfectly smoothly, cases of delay in starting khanapuri, owing to the incomplete state of the khewats, occuring from time to time. It is notorious, however, on the other hand, that khanapuri was frequently begun in previous years before the khewats were by any means complete.

Attestation.

81. The programme for attestation was exceptionally heavy, and the work was complicated by the number of internal disputes which were left pending from the previous field season. The area was 1,723 square miles, and the plots numbered 1,477,000, with nearly 250,000 holdings; 15 officers were employed throughout the season and another for the latter half. The attestation and draft publication were completed by the middle of April.

The chief features of the work were:—

(1) Claims to hold at a fixed rent;
(2) Claims to hold rent free;
(3) Treatment of tenants on the border line between raiyats and tenure-holders.

Fixed rent claims were exceptionally numerous and were very generally allowed, as the landlords had no evidence to rebut the presumption raised by 20 years' receipts showing uniform rent produced by the tenants. This state of

affairs is due mainly to the backward condition of the district. The demand for tenants has been stronger than the demand for land, and consequently the landlords have been unable to raise rents.

Practically all rent-free claims raised at khanapuri were raised again at attestation, and the decision of these constituted a very considerable part of the Attestation Officer's work. The third point arises from the fact that in Purnea the general division of tenants is between "*jotedars*" and "*kolaits*," *i.e.*, tenants holding direct from proprietors and tenants holding from *jotedars*. The *jotedars* have often taken very large tracts of land in settlement, but there is no distinction observed either by the landlords or in local nomenclature between the large *jotedars* and the small. It was necessary to reclassify according to the legal division into tenure-holders, raiyats and under-raiyats, and it was in many cases by no means easy to fix the dividing line. At khanapuri all tenants holding a total of more than $33\frac{1}{3}$ acres were treated as tenure-holders, but in many cases it was found that the origin of the tenancies was undoubtedly raiyati, and the record had to be altered accordingly. The number of disputes as to the actual rent payable was insignificant.

Treatment of illegally enhanced rents at attestation.

82. In accordance with the procedure for dealing with illegally enhanced rents, which was adopted in the previous year and confirmed by order of the Board in their letter No. 3762A., dated 13th June 1905, the Attestation officers were not required, in the absence of disputes as regards the existing rents and of grounds for suspecting illegal enhancements, to make, of their own motion, detailed enquiries about the legality of the rents contained in the land-lords' rent-rolls. This procedure has been found to work fairly well in practice, but for the reasons already explained, illegal enhancement of rent is not a burning question in Purnea.

Objections under section 103A.

83. The number of section 103A objections was unprecedentedly great, 43,270 being instituted in all, giving an average of 25 objections per square mile. The work was not finished till August, and much of it had to be carried on in circumstances of considerable discomfort during the rains.

The classification percentages are roughly as follows :—

Possession	...	21	Title	...	23
Rent	...	9	Trees	...	3·5
Status	...	43	Remeasurement	...	·5

The cases under the head of status include claims to hold at fixed rents and those under title include claims to hold rent free. The proportion of objections allowed was 38 per cent., which is about the same as in the previous year. It would have been smaller, but for the number of cases in which landlords were able before the section 103A stage was reached to collect old papers, rebutting the presumption arising from the production at attestation of 20 years' rent receipts by raiyats that the latter had held since the Permanent Settlement.

Office work and final publication.

84. All the office work of the previous year's attestation area was finished and all but 16 villages finally published. Of this year's attestation area more than 90 per cent. of the villages have been checked and 70 per cent. have been finally published. Final publication was much delayed owing to the floods in the district in August and September.

Tenure-holder's rents.

85. Rent settlement work in this district is chiefly remarkable owing to the fact that this is the first time that the Bihar Settlement Department have been called upon to settle the rents of tenure-holders on a large scale under section 7 of the Bengal Tenancy Act. The general results are satisfactory; the enhancements are small as a rule, and the rents settled are in all cases moderate. Many of them were arrived at by compromise.

Sections 105 and 106.

86. Work under sections 105 and 106 was taken up in the attestation area of 1904-05; 2,262 applications for the settlement of fair rent involving 46,737 tenants were instituted under section 105. Of these rather more than half have been disposed of. The increases have been very moderate as a rule. Most of the cases were filed

by the Darbhanga Raj on the ground of excess area, and as the Raj was able to prove previous measurement, a fair compromise was, as a rule, readily arrived at.

Conflict of jurisdiction between Revenue and Civil Court.

87. Difficulty has arisen in dealing with applications for the settlement of fair-rents under section 105 in respect of lands recorded as *de facto* held rent-free, but liable to payment of rent, as the defendant-tenants have in many cases not only set up in their defence that the lands were rent-free, but have also instituted suits in the Civil Courts for a declaration of their title to hold the land free of rent. It has been held that a decision in the course of proceedings under section 105 that land is liable to the payment of rent does not operate as *res judicata*, and does not debar the parties from subsequently raising the same question in the Civil Court. There is thus grave risk of conflicting decisions being given by the Revenue and the Civil Courts regarding the same subject. The matter has been represented to the Board and Government, and is now under consideration.

Computation and Recovery of costs.

88. Arrangements were made to begin computation during recess with a view to recovery in this field season, but owing to the failure of crops due to floods, recovery operations have been postponed till October 1907 on the recommendation of the Collector and Commissioner. It is expected, however, that some large land-holders will be ready to pay up in advance in order to get their copies of the record. A cost rate of six annas per acre has been proposed.

Pargana Harwat in Purnea.

Area 20·11 square miles.

Number of villages	...	...	9
Number of tenants	...	...	1,602
Number of plots	...	...	9,167

89. The settlement operations in this estate were all completed in the previous year with the exception of the recovery of costs. For this purpose Babu Jatindra Kumar Ray, Sub-Deputy Collector, was deputed to the area during the field season, and the amount due, Rs. 5,304, was realised in full according to the terms of apportionment contained in Government Order No. 1180, dated the 6th March 1906.

The Zamindari Estates in the Sonthal Parganas.

	Area in square miles.	Number of villages.	Number of tenants.	Number of plots.
Work included in Mr. McPherson's second programme (first half)	1,591	2,192	43,144	544,149
Work included in Mr. McPherson's second programme (second half)		1,939	88,413	760,042
Work included in the third programme (first half)	724·11	1,432	46,000	482,000
Total ...	2,315·15	5,563	177,557	1,786,191

Programme.

90. The programme for the year included the following items:—

A. *First half of Second Programme*—

(1) Disposal of remaining objections to the published record;
(2) Final check and arrangement of the records;
(3) Delivery of records to the Deputy Commissioner.

B. *Second half of that Programme*.—Disposal of objections to the published record.

C. Tracing of maps of the first and second programmes for reproduction.

Staff.

91. The Settlement Officer, Mr. H. Ll. L. Allanson, I.C.S., and three Assistant Settlement Officers were employed throughout the year. Of the five other Assistant Settlement Officers, one was employed for about a month, and the rest for nine,

seven, six, and five months, respectively. Excepting two, all the Assistant Settlement Officers were either Deputy Collectors or Sub-Deputy Collectors.

Notifications.

92. A large number of petty estates scattered over the Rajmahal, Pakaur, Dumka, Jamtara and Godda subdivisions, which could not for various reasons be included in Notifications No. 236L.R., dated 12th January 1904, and No. 322T.—R., dated 21st April 1904, were formally brought under revision of settlement by Notification No. 1219L.R., dated 3rd March 1906.

By Notification No. 1537L R., dated 20th March 1906, the 724 square miles of the third programme of zamindari estates, otherwise called Mr. Craven's first programme, were brought under survey.

Work done—first half of second programme.

93. At the beginning of the year, 1,165 objections were pending in this area and 243 fresh objections were filed during the year. The year during which objections to the published record may be filed under section 25 of Regulation III of 1872 had already expired before 1st October 1905, and these extra cases represented either supplementary cases where the objectors had wrongly combined several claims in one petition or cases returned for re-trial by the appellate or revisional courts. Forty-two civil suits were also disposed of. Out of the total of 2,192 village records which were duly checked and arranged, 2,163 were handed over to the Deputy Commissioner. The records of the 29 villages which have not yet been handed over are with the Commissioner for reference in appeal and revision cases. Thus all settlement work in the 776 square miles of this part of the programme was completed during the year. The final notification of completion of the settlement was submitted to the Commissioner in August 1906.

Work done—second half of the programme.

94. The disposal of objections to the published record in this area formed the main part of the work done during the year. This work could not be completed owing to the fact that the objections continued to pour in up to the end of the year when the year of grace expired. The right of transfer having been recognized, a very large number of cases for the mutation of names as the result of transfers were filed. There is no doubt also that the small fee realisable for objection suits, viz., one rupee, led to the filing of a number of speculative and frivolous cases. Two hundred and eighty-six civil suits were also disposed of.

Two villages in Rajmahal subdivision, which had not been attested in the previous year owing to the proprietors not having applied for settlement, were attested and their records published.

Arrangement and final check of the records were begun in a few taluks in which the case-work had been completed. A complete check of the attestation and publication work in the records of 424 villages in the Rajmahal subdivision was also carried out.

Appellate work.

95. The Settlement Officer passed orders in 1,045 appeals and 583 applications for revision of the orders of subordinate case officers. Out of 143 appeals and applications for revision disposed of by the Commissioner, the Settlement Officer's orders were upheld in 133, reversed in 3, while 7 cases were otherwise disposed of.

Reproduction of village maps.

96. The reproduction of the cadastral maps of the zamindari estates was ordered in Government order No. 1479, dated 15th March 1905, which dealt also with the maps of the Damin-i-koh Government Estate as already stated. Simultaneously with the submission of the proposals on the subject, instructions had been issued to attestation officers to explain to the raiyats how a copy of the map read with their copies of the khatians would show exactly what were the plots held by each tenant. Arrangements were as usual made for reproduction of the maps by the Vandyke process at the Bengal Drawing Office. As in the case of the maps of the Damin-i-koh the original sheets not having been prepared on "sensitive" paper, it was found necessary to prepare traces for the purpose locally. The work which begun in October 1905 continued throughout the rest of the year. Out of a total of 6,181 sheets comprising the areas included in Mr. McPherson's first and second programmes, traces were prepared of 4,411 sheets at a cost of Rs. 4,025. The Bengal Drawing Office supplied reproduced copies of 1,719 sheets to the Settlement Officer during the year.

97. The 724 square miles comprised in Mr. Craven's first area were traversed by the professional Survey Department during the cold weather of 1905-06. The only work done by the Settlement Department was the pencilling of Mr. Craven's classification on to his field maps for use at khanapuri. The expenditure on the third programme during the year was Rs. 4,004.

The third programme of zamindars' estates.

98. The net expenditure (not including the cost of preparing traces of maps for reproduction) of the second programme down to the end of the year, was Rs. 3,46,486, against which are held in hand total receipts amounting to Rs. 3,95,735.

Cost and cost-rates.

The expenditure on (*a*) survey and khanapuri, (*b*) preparation of records for attestation, and (*c*) attestation and rent settlement, including publication, which is now final, works out to Rs. 64, Rs. 33 and Rs. 37 per square mile, respectively.

99. The work of recovering costs from defaulting proprietors by certificates under Regulation II of 1904 continued. The amounts entered in the certificates were calculated at the rate of 3 annas an acre for waste lands and 8 annas 9 pies per acre for cultivated lands in accordance with Government order No. 553T.—R., dated 18th May 1906.

Recoveries.

100. The excessive influx of case-work during the year led to the discussion of the question of the time during which the records must be kept open. With this office letter No. 177-T.S., dated 18th June 1906, a report from the Settlement Officer on the subject of amending Regulation III of 1872 so as to curtail the period from one year to six months was submitted to the Commissioner.

Proposed amendment of Regulation III of 1872.

ORISSA DIVISION.

DOMPARA ESTATE IN CUTTACK.

Area—84 square miles.

Number of villages	...	...	28
Number of tenants	...	...	8,777
Number of plots	...	...	37,810

101. The estate bears tauzi No. 20 in the revenue-roll of the Cuttack district and adjoins the Banki Government estate. It is bounded on all sides, except the north, by cadastrally-surveyed areas. Being a permanently-settled estate, it was excluded from the general settlement operations in Orissa, but a traverse survey was carried out the results of which were utilised in the present cadastral survey. A topographical survey of the area on the scale of 2″=1 mile was also carried out in 1894-95 under Notification No. 5319, dated 3rd December 1894.

Introductory.

On the death of the late proprietor, the estate was taken over by the Court of Wards on behalf of his minor son. No regular settlement having been made since 1858, the affairs of the estate were found to have fallen into confusion, and a regular settlement was considered to be an administrative necessity. Even without increasing the existing rates, a substantial increase from assessment of new cultivation was expected. These considerations led to the initiation of the operations, which were ordered by Notifications No. 91L.R. and No. 93L.R., dated 6th January 1906.

102. The programme, which consisted of the relaying of the traverse lines, cadastral survey and initial record-writing and recess-work, was successfully carried through.

Programme.

103. Babu Balmukunda Kanungo, Sub-Deputy Collector, held charge of the operations from 1st December 1905 till the close of the year in addition to his duties as Manager of the Banki Government Estate. He was assisted by Babu Brahmananda Das, khanapuri kanungo, who was vested with the powers of an Assisstant Settlement Officer and Revenue Officer in Notification No. 1905T.—R., dated 30th August 1906.

Staff.

Traverse survey.

104. No revenue survey of the estate having been made, the traverse survey of 1892 did not always follow the actual village boundary. In some cases the village units had accordingly to be determined under rule 4 (*e*), Chapter VI of the Rules under the Bengal Tenancy Act. No fresh traverse was made. Traverse plots of the old survey were obtained from the Bengal Drawing Office. The traverse stations were ascertained from those plots with the aid of prismatic compasses. In many cases the clay cylinders, marking the stations, were missing and had to be replaced by new ones. There was also considerable difficulty in finding the stations, most of them being covered by thick jungle which had grown up over the traverse lines since 1891. In all 161 stations were found missing.

Cadastral survey.

105. The cadastral survey which was carried out under the Ranchi rules was completed by June 1906. In addition to the kanungo's check, independent *partal* was made by the officer in charge at the rate of 10 chains per 100 acres. The jungle area was surveyed to show roads, foot-paths, mango groves, isolated mango trees, hills and patches of thatching grass.

Record-writing.

106. The completion of khanapuri followed in July. The work was carried out under the Bihar rules for record-writing, so far as applicable. The Inspector, the khanapuri kanungo and the officer in charge checked 13, 7 and 5 per cent. of the plots, respectively. Five hundred and fifty-nine internal disputes were filed, and all were decided.

Recess.

107. The records were duly prepared for attestation before the close of the year.

CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.

RANCHI DISTRICT.

Area—7,128 square miles.

Programme.

108. The programme consisted of—

(1) the cadastral survey and preliminary record-writing of 1,618 square miles;
(2) cadastral recess work of the above including finishing of the maps, extraction of areas and completion of the preliminary records in office;
(3) the attestation of 1,048 square miles and case work under section 103A;
(4) office work in connection with the records of 1,048 square miles and final publication of the records of 805 square miles;
(5) suits under section 160 of the Local Act;
(6) *Bhuinhari* identification in office of 1,618 square miles.

The whole programme was completed with the exception of the trial of suits under section 160, and *bhuinhari* identification. The number of section 160 suits filed was unexpectedly large, and no officers were available to try them. These suits are of considerable importance, as the decisions in many cases involve questions of title and are final, subject to an appeal to the Commissioner. *Bhuinhari* identification was commenced in August as soon as the first Vandyke copies of the season's maps were received and has since been completed.

Staff.

109. Mr. E. Lister, I.C.S., was the Settlement Officer till 7th April 1906, when Mr. J. Reid, I.C.S., till then employed as Assistant Settlement Officer, relieved him. Mr. Reid and Mr. J. C. Leighton, I.C.S., were in charge of the two cadastral-khanapuri camps during the field season, at the close of which the latter went on leave. Mr. Reid also held direct charge of the cadastral office during recess. Mr. P. L. Causley, whose services had been transferred in December

1905 from the Survey Department, was Professional Adviser to the Settlement Officer till the end of the year. Thirteen Assistant Settlement Officers were employed on supervision of cadastral survey and khanapuri, six on attestation, case work and office work, and one on recovery of costs.

Cadastral survey: field work.

110. The control of cadastral survey in Ranchi was taken over by the Settlement Officer on the 15th October 1905.

The whole area of 1,618 square miles was divided into two camps, with six circles, in each. Each camp was in charge of a Covenanted Assistant Settlement Officer. The circles were in charge of Assistant Settlement Officers, all of whom, except three, were gazetted officers.

Assistant Settlement Officers in charge of circles were assisted by a Head Inspector, and had from five to seven Inspectors under them. The Inspectors supervised the work of the *halkas* or subdivisions of the circles. Each Inspector had about ten amins under him. The Assistant Settlement Officers were made responsible for the progress and the quality of the survey in their respective areas. In addition there was one central camp in charge of the Professional Adviser to the Settlement Officer. This officer advised on matters of survey, which were freely referred whenever difficulties arose.

During the first three months Assistant Settlement Officers were engaged chiefly on the supervision of survey. Their duties were (1) to distribute the staff of amins; (2) to distribute the sheets to be surveyed; (3) to supervise the Inspectors; (4) to run at least one *partal* line in every survey sheet or to repartal an Inspector's line in every sheet; (5) to pass the maps after final *partal*; (6) to decide boundary dispute cases; (7) to distribute personally the pay and earnings of amins and Inspectors. In case a map was found to be defective after final *partal*, the map and *partal* records were sent to the Professional Advisor who had powers to pass the map, or reject it and order a second survey.

It will be noted that whenever possible the Assistant Settlement Officer was made responsible. The amin had direct access to him in all matters. The effect of the distribution of sheets by Assistant Settlement Officers to amins direct was particularly remarkable early during the field season. When the amin found that, as soon as he had finished the survey of one sheet, he obtained another immediately, he gained an incentive to work, which had hitherto been lacking whenever the Inspector was entrusted with this duty. To this fact is to be attributed largely the comparative ease with which the survey of a large and difficult area was rapidly brought to a conclusion.

Partals.

111. The survey was tested by 4,635 linear miles of *partal*, which gives an incidence of 2·8 linear miles per square mile. Of the total *partal* 255 linear miles were done by Assistant Settlement Officers.

Average outturn of amins.

112. The average daily outturn of amins was 22 acres of survey, or 40 khanapuri numbers. The daily outturn is somewhat small, though considerably better than in previous years. It is due to the fact that most of the amins were new and inexperienced.

Survey work was also retarded by the defective traversing in the jungly and difficult areas situated in Kochdega, Kurdeg, Palkot and Raidih.

Preliminary record-writing.

113. Disputes were fairly numerous as in previous years. They related chiefly to possession, claims to *korkar*, and rights in trees. It was noticeable particularly in thanas Gumla and Basia, that the raiyats had combined and claimed to be in possession of lands of which they had been dispossessed many years previously by force or fraud. There was in consequence considerable difficulty in arriving at correct conclusions in several cases. In the more remote parts of the area, raiyats though they put in claims, frequently admitted that they had been dispossessed for periods varying in many cases from 10 to 20 years.

Assistant Settlement Officers tested the khanapuri of 4,699 fields and Head Inspectors and Inspectors tested 86,404 fields. The total number of entries tested was 91,103, which gives an incidence of 13·6 per cent. of the total number of plots. The percentage of check was sufficient.

The arrangement, distribution and management of the staff were the same as during the cadastral survey. Several of the Assistant Settlement

Officers were quite new to the work, and their inspections were not very good at the commencement of the season, but improved as the work proceeded.

Internal disputes.

114. All the 17,852 internal disputes were decided during the field season.

Boundary disputes.

115. The number of boundary disputes instituted during the year amounted to 456. They were all decided with the exception of eight, which relate to disputes between the Jashpur State and adjoining villages of Ranchi. These disputes could not be taken up, as the necessary preliminary arrangements were not concluded with the Raja of Jashpur before the end of the field season.

Many of the disputes instituted were of a frivolous nature. One or other of the parties generally admitted dispossession for considerable periods, but when it was discovered that the Settlement Courts made possession the criterion, parties changed their statements when the cases came up for confirmation or in appeal. A number of the disputes had been the subject of title suits in former years; but, in some of these cases the Civil Court decisions were not vere helpful, as the boundaries given in the plaints were generally of an undefined nature, though, no doubt, they were perfectly understood at the time by the parties. In a jungly and hilly area both parties had no difficulty in pointing out two totally different sets of boundaries which each averred to be the one described in the decree. Even after a local enquiry, it was impossible sometimes to determine conclusively which was the boundary decreed. It is to be hoped that the Courts will in future consult the cadastral maps and insist that the parties define their claims, in terms of fields, whenever land is the subject of dispute.

Cadastral and khanapuri recess work.

116. The recess work was finished in good time, the whole programme having been completed by the end of the year. Some difficulty was experienced at first as the work was new. Rules have, however, been now drawn up for the working of the various sections (area, drawing, khasra, and stores), and it is hoped that the work will proceed smoothly in future years. The maps of the season's area reproduced satisfactorily.

Thana mujmilis showing correct cadastral village boundaries have been prepared for the whole area hitherto surveyed according to the new rules. All the mujmilis have been sent to the Bengal Drawing Office for reproduction.

The khasra section was organized on a new basis, the main principle being the substitution of a more competent and responsible supervising agency. All entries made by the muharrirs working on contract were checked by a staff of 35 Inspectors, and 5 per cent. of the entries were rechecked by a staff of six Head Inspectors

As the Head Inspectors and Inspectors are now subordinates of the Settlement Officer and any falsification of records will in most cases be detected at attestation, it is hoped that this system will work well. Any Inspector or Head Inspector who is found to have done his check carelessly will be taken to task, whenever errors are discovered at attestation.

Attestation.

117. Five officers were employed on attestation. The programme was completed towards the end of April with the exception of one camp, in which the work went on for two months longer. In almost every village, except those held direct by the Maharaja of Chota Nagpur, the rate of *rakumats* and the amount of *begari* renderable were subjects of dispute. In many cases it was found that rents had been privately enhanced contrary to the provisions of the local Tenancy Act. As to status, the most noteworthy feature in the return is again, as in previous years, the large number of non-occupancy raiyats, which amounts to almost one-fourth of the number of occupancy raiyats, and to nearly 13 per cent. of the whole number of tenants. The chief cause of this large number is, undoubtedly, the fact that the law of the "settled raiyat" does not apply to Chota Nagpur. Other causes are forcible dispossession, and the unsettled character of the aboriginal raiyats. There is some reason to believe that formerly zamindars did not make any distinction between the non-occupancy and occupancy raiyats, as regards fixity of tenure. There is, however, no provision in the local Act analogous to section 183 of the Bengal Tenancy Act, safeguarding such customary rights. The local Civil Courts have consequently

interpreted the provisions of the law with regard to non-occupancy holdings, as if they superseded all existing customs, and abolished such rights as were not expressly mentioned in the law. The position of the non-occupancy raiyats is, therefore, very precarious. He is a mere tenant-at-will. He can only hope to acquire occupancy rights after twelve years' possession, and in the meantime may be ejected, at any moment, whether he pays his rent or not and however much he may have improved his holding. The Settlement Officer would extend the law of the settled raiyat to the whole of Chota Nagpur, and there would appear to be much force in his contention.

The average rate of rent per acre prevailing in the area attested is as follows:—

		Occupancy.	Non-occupancy.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Thana Karra (portion)	...	1 9 3	2 9 3
Thana Basia (do.)	...	0 12 4	1 8 6
Thana Tarpa (do.)	...	0 15 3	1 14 1
Thana Bano ...	...	0 11 1	1 3 7
Thana Kolebira ...	...	0 10 11	1 2 1

The rate of rent payable by non-occupancy raiyats is very high in Karra, and comparatively high in the other thanas.

Trijunction Cairns.

118. On comparing the special mujmilis prepared during the year for the area hitherto surveyed with those formerly supplied to Attestation Officers, it was found that the latter were not correct in some important particulars, viz., (*a*) trijunctions were omitted in some places, (*b*) trijunctions were shown in some places where they did not exist. A number of surveyor-munsarims were sent out to erect some new pillars, and to change the position of some already erected. The registers were also revised. The special attention of all Attestation Officers has been drawn to the importance of this branch of the work, and the special rules on the subject have been incorporated in the Attestation Rules. As Attestation Officers are now supplied with a correct mujmili showing correct village boundaries, it is hoped that no mistakes will occur in future.

Computation and recovery of costs.

119. Computation was completed by the end of September. The total demand amounts to Rs. 1,61,000. The full demand for the first season's area was recovered. The total costs of survey and settlement operations for the whole area surveyed, which amounts to about 3,900 square miles, have now been calculated, as well as the total demand at present recovery rates. The total expenditure works out to 6 annas per acre. It has been found however that the total costs less the contributions by Government will not be recovered at the present acreage rates which are based on classification. It will be necessary therefore either to increase the acreage rates or to ask Government to contribute a larger percentage of the cost. A separate report will be submitted on this subject.

Deposit of records in the Collector's office.

120. Finally published records of 282 villages of the first season's area were deposited in the Collectorate record-room.

Statistics.

121. Out of a total area of 6,64,491 acres for which statistics were compiled during the year, the *don* (low lands) comprise only 12·75 per cent. The *tanr* (uplands) under cultivation comprise 36·24 per cent., while the uncultivated lands comprise 51 per cent. of the whole. The area cropped amounts to 198,371, or only 29·85 per cent. The important food-crops are rice, *gondli*, *marua*, and *urid*. The only important non-food crop is *surguja*.

Costs of settlement (excluding cadastral expenditure.)

122. The total cost of settlement operations amounts to Rs. 2,87,275, of which a sum of Rs. 97,869 was expended during the year.

Cadastral survey and khanapuri.

123. The cost rate for all operations, including survey, khanapuri and recess work, was Rs. 89·5 per square mile. The cost rates for the two previous years, when the work was controlled by the professional Survey Department amounted to Rs. 82·1 and Rs. 93·2, respectively. In comparing the rates it is, however, necessary to consider that the cost rates for the year under report include expenditure on

supervision of khanapuri by Assistant Settlement Officers. This item was of course not included in the Survey Department rates, as the supervision was always done by the agency of the Settlement Department, and the expenditure was consequently debited to it. The cost of this supervision during the year amounted to Rs. 17,082, or Rs. 10·5 per square mile. Deducting this, the cost rate works out at Rs. 79 per square mile.

According to the orders contained in the Board's letters Nos. 7881A., dated the 22nd December 1905, and No. 4143A., dated the 15th August 1906, the cost rates of the cadastral-khanapuri operations are shown in the subjoined table:—

Description of work.	Direct charges.	Cost rate per square mile.	Share of auxiliary charges.	Cost rate per square mile.	Total expenditure.	Total cost rate per square mile, cols. 3+5.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		
1. Detail Survey	39,864 14 2	24·53	33,171 11 6	20·41	73,036 9 8	44·94	
2. Khanapuri	14,684 8 8	9·03	26,581 12 0	16·35	41,266 4 8	25·38	
3. Completion of maps ...	2,638 11 9	1·62	3,858 7 0	2·37	6,497 2 9	3·99	
4. Computation of areas ...	4,609 1 7	2·83	3,858 7 0	2·37	8,467 8 7	5·20	
5. Completion of Records ..	4,739 9 5	2·89	11,575 5 10	7·12	16,314 15 3	10·01	
6. Statistics							
Total ...	66,536 13 7	40·90	79,045 11 4	48·62	1,45,582 8 11	89·52	

As the contract rates of pay for both survey and knanapuri work and the pay of both Inspectors and Head Inspectors were considerably increased during the year under report, the result is satisfactory. The comparatively low rate is due—(1) to the fact that a large compact block of 1,618 square miles was surveyed, and the charges were consequently distributed over a larger area than in previous years; and (2) to the rapid completion of the programme, and the consequent decrease in the cost of the charges under the heads of Supervision and Control.

The average size of a field was 1·5 acres. Free labour was supplied by the villagers as heretofore.

Porahat Estate in Singhbhum.

Area—622·69 square miles.

Number of villages 678

Reasons for the present operation and notifications.

124. The survey and settlement operations in the Porahat Estate were completed in July 1903. The settlement was carried out under Act I (B.C.) of 1879, which contained no provision for the preparation of a legal record-of-rights. The Raja took strong objection to several entries in the records as prepared, and his action appeared to threaten the rights of the *prodhans* and headmen of the villages of the estate. The question of the rights of the villagers in the forests of the estate was also raised. The Commissioner of the Chota Nagpur Division accordingly recommended the preparation of a valid record of the rights of the different classes of tenants under Chapter X of the Bengal Tenancy Act which had meanwhile been extended to the district. The present operations were accordingly ordered under section 101 (1) of that Act in respect of the estate and its allied tenures of Anandpur, Kera, Bandgaon and Chainpur, and in certain villages belonging to the Chief of the Kharsawan State, in Notifications No. 3282L.R., dated the 30th November 1905, and No. 265T.—R., dated the 30th April 1906.

133030

125. The programme included the preparation of a draft record after local enquiry and draft publication and disposal of objections. The demarcation of 25 large blocks, which it was decided to treat as protected forest, was also entrusted to the Settlement Officer.

Programme.

126. Mr. A. N. Moberly, I.C.S , was in charge as Settlement Officer under the general supervision of the Deputy Commissioner from 25th November to 1st August. Babu Rajani Kanta Sen, Sub-Deputy Collector, was employed as Assistant Settlement Officer for three months.

Staff.

127. The local enquiry preparatory to the framing of the record began on 11th December. The form in which the record was to be embodied was finally approved in the Board's order No. 3A.T., dated the 17th April 1906. Attestation and draft publication of the record of all the villages were completed. The work which was of a novel character proved tedious and difficult. Little help was derived from the landlords, and it required great patience to explain to the raiyats in each village the meaning of the different questions raised in the form of record-of-rights. Mr. Moberly was engaged in attestation up to the end of July, when the state of his health compelled him to take leave. Mr. T. S. Macpherson, I.C.S., has since been appointed Settlement Officer to deal with the objections under section 103A., and to wind up the proceedings. In addition to the attestation work, Mr. Moberly personally laid the boundaries of the 25 blocks of protected forest covering an area of 36·68 square miles. Maps of the blocks were prepared and traces of them supplied to the Forest Department. The total length of the external boundaries is 216·77 miles, of which 41·28 miles are either river or reserved forest lines.

Work done and its character.

Seraikela and Kharsawan States in Singhbhum.

Area—594 square miles.

Number of villages 917

128. The programme for the year consisted of the attestation and draft publication of 917 villages covering an area of 594 square miles and the disposal of objections under section 103A. It was completed by the end of the field season.

Programme.

129. Mr. C. W. E. Connolly, Deputy Collector, was in charge, as Settlement Officer, under the general supervision of the Deputy Commissioner throughout the year. He had under him one Assistant Settlement Officer throughout the year, two Assistant Settlement Officers for five months, and another for eight months.

Staff.

130. Attestation presented little or no difficulty. Rent disputes were few. A small number only of the internal disputes decided at the khanapuri time was revived, and the number of new disputes was not large. Two important matters decided during attestation were the disputes relating to produce rents and to the right of the raiyats to trees in the Dugni and Bangsai *pirs* and the claims of the inhabitants of the Kolhanpir of Kharsawan to be recorded as Mundari *khuntkattidars* under the terms of Act I of 1879. With the approval of the Commissioner, it was decided to record the latter as *khuntkattidars* (clearers of the soil) with special privileges as regards jungle rights. It was held that they were not Mundari *khuntkattidars* within the meaning of the Act. The Settlement Officer corrected his own maps at attestation. Special attention was given to the draft publication of the records, and the work was carefully and intelligently carried out. The check of the records was completed during recess, and copying and comparison were begun. Proposals for the settlement of fair rents were submitted and approved by the Commissioner during the year.

The two important boundary dispute cases, which were pending from the previous year and for the decision of which the Settlement Officer was appointed Special Commissioner, were decided, and the Settlement Officer's decision confirmed by Government.

Work done.

CHAPTER IV.

[*See* Appendices VII to X.]

MAINTENANCE OF LAND RECORDS.

Experimental Revisional Settlement in Balasore.

131. For the purpose of arriving at a suitable and practical scheme for the maintenance of settlement records, an experimental revision settlement was undertaken, on the lines suggested by Mr. H. Savage, C.S.I., in respect of 122 villages situated in the Sadar thana of the district of Balasore.

The experimental operations were started in the cold weather of 1904-05 and completed in June 1906. The area taken up comprised 45·61 square miles distributed over 14 chaukidari unions.

Field work was done in the cold weather of 1904-05 by the presidents of the chaukidari unions under the supervision of a kanungo. The president of each union was furnished at first with abbreviated and subsequently with full copies of the khatians of the last settlement, together with copies of the khasra. He was required to travel map in hand, from plot to plot in each village, and to record in a rough register all changes in possession of plots and of tenancies, as well as the numbers of the plots which required remeasurement. The kanungo checked over 10 per cent. of the mutations recorded by the president, and remeasured all plots in respect of which alteration of the maps was required. During the recess the khatians of the last settlement were corrected in red ink, dispute lists written up, and the records prepared for attestation in the following cold weather. In view of the proposals for a general revision of the record-of-rights in Orissa, it was decided to confine the attestation work to an area containing 65,854 plots and 23,833 khatians. The work was carried out by Babu Hari Misra, kanungo, under the supervision of the Collector.

The number of disputes raised amounted to 3,342, including 921 rent disputes, of which 628 were decided according to the agreement of the parties.

Though it was at first intended to attest only the khatians in which alterations had occurred, it was subsequently found necessary in practice to attest all the khatians, the result being that a large number of mistakes not noticed by the presidents or the kanungo during the initial revision was detected, and all changes that had taken place since the preceding field season were brought to light.

Rents were altered on account of alterations in area, in 34 villages according to the agreement of the landlords and tenants. The result in these cases was an increase of area amounting to 5 per cent. on the average, and an increase of rent amounting to 11 per cent. This clearly indicates the necessity of giving the mutation officer power to scrutinise compromises regarding increase of rent. As these proceedings were purely experimental, they had no legal validity, but where the Attestation Officer began under my instructions to enquire into the fairness of compromises, they at once ceased to be put forward, and the existing rents were consequently retained. They will be revised where necessary in the course of the general revision operations.

As a result of these experimental proceedings, it was found that the number of plots and khatians in the villages attested had increased from 59,335 and 20,063 to 65,854 and 23,833, *i.e.*, by 11 and 19 per cent., respectively. Since the last settlement, which took place 10 years previously, no less than 40,794 plots and 15,214 khatians, or 69 and ·76 per cent., respectively, had undergone some change.

Changes in 31·83 per cent. of the plots and 29·27 per cent. of the khatians were due to succession, 7·71 and 8·17 per cent., respectively, to sales, and 3·19 and 2·10 per cent., respectively, to partition. 16 per cent. of the changes were due to modifications in the maps of the last settlement. Generally speaking the work done by the presidents in preparing the record of initial mutations was good so far as it went, but sufficient allowance had not been made for the difficulty and trouble of incorporating the changes in the khatians for attestation. It has therefore been decided to have the general revision of the records in Orissa done by a paid staff under the control of the Settlement Officer. For subsequent annual maintenance, when the changes will be less numerous, there is ground for hope that a local agency under capable supervision will be found sufficient. It has been arranged to train such a staff in the course of the initial revision.

A scheme for the revision of the records in Orissa preparatory to annual maintenance was submitted to the Government of India with the Bengal Government's letter No. 258T.—R., dated 28th April 1906, and was sanctioned in the Government of India's No. 1487—112-6, dated the 30th August 1906.

It is proposed to deal with the Sadar sub-division of the Balasore district during the present field season.

Maintenance of Land Records in Sambalpur.

132. The settlement of the Sambalpur district was completed during the year and the records made over to the maintenance staff. The establishment of the Land Record Department was revised during the settlement, and the staff now sanctioned consists of 10 Revenue Inspectors and 216 patwaris. They work under the rules for the maintenance of the records contained in the Central Provinces Revenue Manual. The duties of the patwari are to write up a khasra or field book showing all changes that have taken place during the year, and to correct the maps. The work is tested on the ground by the Revenue Inspectors. During the year the Revenue Inspectors tested 71,195 khasra entries in 1,009 villages, or 8 per cent. of the total number of plot entries, 101,479 entries in the jamabandi were tested by kanungos. The percentage of check was adequate considering that a large number of the records were not handed over by the Settlement Department till late in the year. It is reported that the discipline of the Land Records staff was on the whole satisfactory. There have been considerable changes among the staff owing to the transfer of the district to Bengal. All the non-Uriya knowing men have been provided for in the Central Provinces. Owing to the abolition of the Patwari Cess, the establishment is now paid from Provincial Revenues.

The results of the working of the Mutation Offices.

133. The returns of the mutation offices established at Bettia, Hajipur and Mahnar under the Land Records Maintenance Act, VII of 1895, show a slight decline in the number of mutations recorded in these offices, only 2,950 mutations having been registered as compared with 3,015 in the previous year. The amount realised in fees was Rs. 319 as against Rs. 385 in the previous year. The opinion expressed in previous years that the Act is a failure, so far as maintenance of the record is concerned, is thus again confirmed. It will no doubt be repealed when a proper system of maintenance is evolved as a result of the Orissa experiment.

Maintenance of land records and inspection of rent-rolls in Government and Wards' estates.

134. The figures given in Appendices VII to X indicate the results attained with regard to the record of mutations and inspection of rent-rolls in Government and Wards' estates for which a survey and record-of-rights have been completed. According to the standard laid down in the Board's Circular No. 11 of April 1903, the number of mutations recorded annually should not fall below 8 per cent. of the total number of tenancies in an estate. So far as Government estates are concerned, the standard was attained in four districts only. It was approached in two more, and in the remainder the number of mutations recorded was only 4 per cent., or less of the total number of tenancies. Taking the Government estates as a whole, the percentage attained is only 4·07 per cent. as compared with 4·35 per cent. in the previous year and 7·11 per cent. in 1903-04.

In the Patna Government estates the small number of mutations is ascribed to the non-transferability of the bulk of the tenancies. In the Government estates of Puri and Sambalpur the recent completion of the *milan-khasra* and settlement work naturally reduced the number of mutations. The Collector of Saran attributes the poor results in the Government estates of his district to the apathy of the transferees in applying for mutations. As regards wards' estates, the prescribed standard was reached only in the Pakaur estate in the Sonthal Parganas, but the extraordinarily high result of 51 per cent. has not been explained, and the figures are open to doubt. The work done in the Lugma estate in Bhagalpur and the Parsauni estate in Muzaffarpur appears satisfactory. None of the other estates approached the standard. In the Hathwa estate, the prevalence of *zarpeshgi* mortgages reduced the number of transfers by sale. The Shiuhar Ward's estate in Muzaffarpur is held joint with other proprietors, and it is reported that the tenants attach little value to mutations made by fractional landlords. In the Narhan Ward's estate in

Darbhanga and Monghyr five Inspectors were employed on the annual revision of the rent-rolls. It is said that they detected 1,557 unauthorised mutations, but only 510 appear to have been recognised in the rent-roll. The work in the Bettia estate shows some improvement as compared with the previous year, but the percentage attained is still only ·96 per cent. This unsatisfactory result is to some extent due to the fact that considerable areas are leased to *thikadars*. Their leases provide that they should report mutations annually, but there is no penalty for failure to do so. The Commissioner has suggested that the forms of leases should be modified so as to make it compulsory for the *thikadars* to record mutations, and the matter is under consideration.

The Commissioner of Patna remarks that it is only in a few estates that mutations are at all efficiently recorded, and this is generally applicable to Government and Wards' estates throughout the province, with a few exceptions. It is understood that the Board are about to issue revised rules for the maintenance of records in Government and Wards' estates. It is quite clear that no satisfactory system of maintenance can be devised which depends solely on the raiyats reporting mutations. Independent enquiries by the estate staff are absolutely essential if the records are to be kept up to date.

The results of inspections of rent-rolls in Appendix X show that the prescribed standard of 50 per cent. was reached in 9 out of the 15 Government estates, and in 8 of the 9 Wards' estates. The most serious deficiencies were in a small Government estate in Midnapore, where it should have been possible to check more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the entries and in the Bettia estate where the percentage was 2·70 as compared with ·5 in the previous year. The Commissioner remarks that the inspection was insufficient in the *thika* villages, where apparently it is most required owing to the failure of the *thikadars* to maintain the records.

CHAPTER V.

UTILIZATION OF LAND RECORDS.

135. The extracts from the Land Revenue Administration Reports for the year 1905-06, which have been received from the District Officers, show that in all the districts, of which the whole or considerable portions have been surveyed and settled, the records-of-rights were freely referred to in criminal and revenue work. The Subdivisional Officer of Begusarai says that the number of land and rent disputes has greatly diminished in consequence of the settlement, and that the serious riots which formerly occurred are now rare. The Deputy Commissioner of Ranchi reports that probably not a single criminal case relating to land in the Sadar and Khunti subdivisions was determined without a reference to the settlement papers. The Joint-Magistrate of Ranchi invariably, on receipt of a complaint, calls for the settlement papers, and it is said that the information obtained from them is always sufficient to show whether the case is true or groundless. The result is that practically all the persons on whom processes were issued were ultimately convicted. There were very few cases in Ranchi in which Criminal or Revenue Courts disagreed with the finding of the Settlement Department. The presumption of correctness attaching to the records appears to have been generally understood by the Magistrates and the Police. In land disputes the records were found very useful, and copies of them were often produced by the parties of their own motion. In all districts the records appear to have been utilized wherever possible in the various branches of the Collectorate work, *e.g.*, in Partition, Land Acquisition, Cess Revaluation, Land Registration, and Certificate cases and in granting loans and advances, and in the management of Government and Wards' estates. In some districts they were found useful in commutation cases under section 40, and in granting certificates under section 84 of the Bengal Tenancy Act as well as in ascertaining chaukidari-chakran lands, and in tracing out encroachments on public and Government lands.

136. The areas shown in the records or in the statistics based on the records were utilized in estimating the normal standard areas under the various

kinds of crops and in making forecasts of outturns of crops. In some districts the cadastral maps are used by the Police in preparing sketches of the scenes of crime, but there appears to be room for a more extended use of the maps in this direction, more especially in criminal cases arising out of land disputes.

137. The reports show that in respect of all settled areas the description of lands by their survey plot numbers was generally insisted upon in the registration offices. The Collector of Bhagalpur observes that it would be an improvement if rules were prescribed making it compulsory to describe lands in settled areas by their survey plot numbers in all civil suits. He mentions a case in which a Criminal Court was called upon to decide from the judgment and decree of a Civil Court delivering possession of certain land, what land was referred to. The difficulty of identifying land from the decisions of the Courts is a common experience. The suggestion that wherever possible the Courts and parties should be required to describe the lands with which they are dealing by their survey plot numbers is therefore worthy of consideration.

CHAPTER VI.

[*See* Appendix XI.]

MAINTENANCE OF BOUNDARY MARKS

138. Under Government order No. 518T.—R., dated the 5th May 1904, the application of the rules for the maintenance of boundary marks to districts which have been surveyed and settled, and in respect of which schemes for the maintenance of settlement records have been submitted to the Government of India, have been kept in abeyance, pending receipt of orders on those schemes. Sanction having been received to the scheme for the revision of the records in Orissa, arrangements have been made to carry out the verification of the position of the boundary marks and the compilation of the necessary registers during the revision operations.

139. Instructions for the preparation of boundary mark maps were finally approved in the Board's letter No. 731A., dated the 2nd February 1906. These maps have been supplied by the Survey Department for the areas under attestation this season, and the procedure prescribed by Part I of Appendix T of the Survey and Settlement Manual is being carried out. Similar maps have also been prepared for all the thanas in the districts of Balasore, Puri, Cuttack, Muzaffarpur, Champaran and Saran, and those for the three thanas in North Monghyr and six thanas in North Bhagalpur are under preparation in the Bengal Drawing Office. Arrangements are also being made for the preparation of maps for all the thanas in Darbhanga and for the areas in Purnea attested during 1904—1906. Trijunction-mark maps of all the thanas in the Political States of Seraikella and Kharsawan have been prepared and supplied to the Settlement Officer, and those for nine thanas in Ranchi are under preparation. A simple procedure for the verification of the trijunction cairns in Ranchi and the two States of Seraikella and Kharsawan has been sanctioned by the Board and will shortly be carried out. As regards the Damin-i-Koh estate in the Sonthal Parganas, Government has sanctioned Rs. 400 for preliminary enquiries in connection with the verification of boundary marks and the preparation of maps and registers.

140. In the Burdwan Division 324 permanent boundary marks are reported to exist in the Government estates; 29 of them are damaged. An inspection was made of 1,167 pillars in the zamindari estates surveyed in the division; 267 of them are reported to be damaged or missing and 46 have been restored. The boundary pillars in the Burdwan Raj estate in the districts of Birbhum, Midnapore and Burdwan are looked after by the officers of the Raj and are reported to be in a fair state of repair. In Midnapore the Government estates and Nayagram Wards' estate are under settlement, and arrangements for the maintenance of the boundary marks in those estates are being made.

141. In the Presidency Division there exist 2,705 permanent marks in 172 Government estates surveyed under the Survey Act, or the Bengal

Tenancy Act; 2,287 of them were inspected during the year under review; 1,900 were found to be in fair order; 387 were damaged or missing and 29 were restored at a cost of Rs. 90. The number of boundary marks in the zamindari estates surveyed in this division is 93; 13 of them were found to be damaged or missing and 12 of the damaged stones were restored. In the 24-Parganas the maintenance of boundary marks in the Government estates is satisfactory. The marks, which are in the custody of the chaukidars, are regularly inspected by the Subdivisional Officers, the Sub-Deputy Collectors, the kanungos and tahsildars, and steps are taken to re-erect the marks found to be displaced or missing.

142. There are 2,548 boundary marks in 117 Government estates in the Patna Division; 1,798 of them were found in good order and 45 were damaged or missing; 12 of the damaged or missing stones were restored. In the zamindari estates 1,804 boundary marks were found to be in good order and 248 damaged or missing. In Saran the marks in 35 Government estates were inspected by the tashildars and kanungos, and most of them were found to be in fair order. A sum of Rs. 1,005 was spent during the year for the purchase and erection of 1,261 stones for Government estates in the district of Gaya. In Patna there was one prosecution for removing one pillar. The accused was, on conviction, sentenced to 2 months' imprisonment.

143. In the Kalimpong Government estates in Darjeeling there are 100 boundary pillars in 49 estates; out of these, 20 were inspected during the year, 18 of which were found to be in fair order and 2 damaged by landslips. The damaged pillars were restored by free labour. Although there was no regular inspection in the Sonthal Parganas, the boundary marks are generally properly maintained. In Government and Court of Wards' estates the kanungos and managers look after them when on tour and the Sub-divisional Officers also inspect them. Some boundary pillars in Government estates requiring repairs were repaired during the year under report.

144. In the Orissa Division there are 2,340 boundary marks in the Angul Government estates, of which 989 were inspected during the year, 548 marks were found in fair order and 441 damaged or missing; 293 marks were restored at a cost of Rs. 500 met out of the allotment of Rs. 1,500 sanctioned by Government in letter No. 17P., dated 8th January 1906. In the Banki Government estate in Cuttack there are 1,872 boundary marks. All of them were found on inspection to be in fair order. In Sambalpur the boundary marks are in fairly good condition, except some on river banks that are liable to be washed away. They are repaired annually by the village tenants under the supervision of mukaddams under section 141 (*d*), Central Provinces Land Revenue Act.

145. There exist 21,488 boundary pillars in the Government estates of the Chota Nagpur Division; of these, 6,882 are reported to be in fair order, 6,244 in a damaged condition and 381 are missing. There is no dafadari system in Palamau. Boundary marks in the two Government estates in it are regularly inspected by the maintenance peshkars, and damaged and missing marks are restored.

CHAPTER VII.

CHARGE AND TOURS OF THE DIRECTOR AND NOTICE OF OFFICERS.

146. *Charge.*—Mr. N. D. Beatson Bell, I.C.S., C.I.E., was in charge of the Department up to 15th October 1905, when I succeeded him and remained in charge up to the 10th April 1906. I was then appointed to officiate as Secretary to the Board of Revenue, and Mr. E. Lister, I.C.S., was in charge of the Department for the rest of the year under report.

147. *Tours.*—I spent 95 days on tour, and Mr. Lister was on tour for 69 days. In October I visited Sambalpur and received charge of the Sambalpur Settlement from the Commissioner of Settlements, Central Provinces. In November and December I inspected the settlement camps in Murshidabad, Balasore, Seraikella and Ranchi, and also visited Cuttack to discuss matters in

connection with the Dompara and Banki settlements and Khulna, in order to make arrangements about Dihi Bhadra and Phulhatta. In January I visited Angul and the Sonthal Parganas, and in February and March I made a tour in the districts of Midnapore, Cuttack and Balasore, and inspected settlement operations in the districts of Sambalpur, Murshidabad and Singhbhum. Before making over charge in April, I visited Purnea. Mr. Lister visited the settlements in the districts of Khulna, Cuttack and Midnapore in April and May, and in July he inspected the settlement operations in Bihar, Midnapore and Ranchi. He spent nearly the whole of August in the Orissa Division, and in September he visited Singhbhum, Bankura and Murshidabad.

Notice of officers.

148. In conclusion, I would bring to the notice of the Board the excellent service rendered by the Settlement Officers of the Province during the year. Messrs. Lister and Reid deserve special mention for the manner in which they organised the work of cadastral survey in Ranchi. Mr. Lister's system of field work under which each Assistant Settlement Officer is made responsible for the working of his circle, is a most valuable reform; and Mr. Reid's work in organising the recess operations and drawing up detailed rules for the working of the different departments was extremely thorough. In Bihar, Mr. Cumming's departure was a great loss to the settlement on which his experience and energy have left their mark. A capable successor has been found in Mr. Murphy. Mr. Dewar's services in Sambalpur will be brought to notice in connection with the final report on that district which will shortly be submitted. His great ability and thorough knowledge of the district were invaluable. Mr. Allanson in the Sonthal Parganas, Mr. Taylor in Midnapore, and Mr. Connolly in Seraikella and Kharsawan all did excellent work.

Mr. Byrne's indefatigable work as Assistant Settlement Officer in charge of Purnea under Mr. Cumming caused a break-down in his health which compelled him to take long leave. His departure was a great loss to the Bihar settlement. Mr. Hubback's services in Bihar were also of great value.

The following officers deserve special mention for the good work done by them during the year:—

Deputy Collectors.

1. Maulvi Muhi-ud-din Ahmad.
2. „ Ashfak Husain.
3. Babu Hem Chandra Chatarji.
4. „ Charu Chandra Kumar.
5. Rai Narayan Chandra Naik Bahadur.
6. Mr. Sorab S. Day.
7. Babu Nilmoni De.
8. Mr. P. M. Robertson.
9. Babu Jogesh Chandra Datta.
10. Maulvi Masudul Hussain.
11. Babu Jogindra Nath Pal.
12. Maulvi Muhammad Chain-ud-din.

Sub-Deputy Collectors.

1. Babu Kshetra Bhusan Prasad.
2. „ Balmukunda Kanungo.
3. „ Rampada Chatarji.
4. „ Bhuban Mohan Chatarji.
5. „ Praphulla Chandra Ghose.
6. „ Surendra Nath Sen.
7. Babu Chandra Kumar Mathur.
8. Pandit Lakshmi Misra.
9. Ramu Lal Barma.
10. Maulvi A. K. Kabeeruddin Ahmed.
11. Babu Rajani Kanta Sen.
12. „ Jatindra Narayan Mukharji.

Others.

Babu Phanindra Nath Gupta.
„ Bhubaneswar Sanyal.
„ Surendra Nath Banarji.
Mr. Iswari Prasad Singh.
„ P. D. Gomez.
„ F. H. Alderson.

We are again indebted to Major Crichton, Superintendent of Provincial Surveys, for his cordial co-operation and valuable help in all matters in which the Survey and Settlement Departments were jointly interested.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

J. H. KERR,

Director of the Dept. of Land Records, Bengal.

APPENDICES.

[*N.B.*—Figures in these Appendices which do not agree with those in last year's Report are revised figures.]

APPEN

GENERAL STATEMENT OF THE PROGRESS MADE IN SURVEY AND

Part A.—Showing areas surveyed

Division and District.	Name of estate or tract under settlement.	Date of inception of operations under the settlement staff.	Estimated area in square miles under settlement.	Total number of villages.	AREA CADASTRALLY SURVEYED IN SQUARE MILES			AREA IN SQUARE MILES IN WHICH RECORDS HAVE BEEN PREPARED FOR ATTESTATION		
					Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.	Total area surveyed.	Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Burdwan.										*I.—Settlements of*
Midnapore	Majnamutha, Jalamutha and others.	8th October 1903.	589·47	1,577	589·47	...	589·47	589·47	...	589·47
	Total ...	...	589·47	1,577	589·47	...	589·47	589·47	...	589·47
Burdwan.										*II.—Other*
Midnapore	Dipakiarchand ...	8th October 1903.	48·67	100	48·67	...	48·67	48·67	...	48·67
Ditto	Jamirapal ...	Ditto ...	9·86	45	9·86	...	9·86	9·86	...	9·86
Patna.										
atna	Sarhan and other villages.	May 1906	8	8	...	8	8	...	8	8
Bhagalpur.										
agalpur	North Bhagalpur ...	2nd January 1903.	1,977·37	1,145	1,977·37	...	1,977·37	1,977·37	...	1,977·37
Ditto	South Bhagalpur ...	October 1905...	1,745	...	...	1,246	1,246	...	1,092	1,092
rnea	District operations ...	October 1903...	3,705	4,213	3,220	485	3,705	3,220	485	3,705
tto	Harwat	2nd February 1903.	20·11	9	20·11	...	20·11	20·11	...	20·11
Chota Nagpur.										
;hbhum	Seraikela and Kharsawan.	15th October 1904.	594	917	594	...	594	594	...	594
	Total ...	.....	8,108·01	6,432	5,870·01	1,739	7,609·01	5,870·01	1,585	7,455·01
	GRAND TOTAL ...	.....	8,697·48	8,009	6,459·48	1,739	8,198·48	6,459·48	1,585	8,044·48

DIX I.

SETTLEMENT WORK DURING THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1906.

by the Survey of India Department.

AREA IN SQUARE MILES OF WHICH ATTESTATION HAS BEEN COMPLETED			AREA IN SQUARE MILES OF WHICH THE DRAFT RECORD-OF-RIGHTS HAS BEEN PUBLISHED			AREA IN SQUARE MILES OF WHICH THE FINAL RECORD-OF-RIGHTS HAS BEEN PUBLISHED			Cost of operations during the year, excluding survey expenditure.	Cost in previous year, excluding survey expenditure.	Total cost up to the end of the year under report, excluding survey expenditure.	TOTAL COST RATE IN THE OPERATIONS SHOWN AS COMPLETED IN THIS RETURN.		REMARKS.
Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.	Total.	Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.	Total.	Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.	Total.				Estimated.	Actual.	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Land Revenue.									Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs. A. P.	
301·71	288·87	590·58	286·94	298·14	585·08	...	...	...	79,024	64,115	1,43,139	...	...	
301·71	288·87	590·58	286·94	298·14	585·08	...	...	...	79,024	64,115	1,43,139	...	...	
Settlements.														
48·67	...	48·67	48·67	...	48·67	...	48·67	48·67	8,054	5,054	13,108	...	...	Case work pending.
9·86	...	9·86	9·86	...	9·86	...	8·65	8·65	1,631	1,163	2,794	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cost not yet adjusted.
1,967·70	9·67	1,977·37	1,967·70	9·67	1,977·37	1,665·34	296·31	1,961·65	34,089	2,87,114	3,21,203	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50,709	4,690	55,399	...	...	
1,483·17	1,722·75	3,205·92	1,483·17	1,722·75	3,205·92	484·14	1,142·17	1,626·31	2,28,743	1,74,749	4,03,492	...	...	
20·11	...	20·11	20·11	...	20·11	20·11	...	20·11	...	...	...	...	...	Cost met from North Bhagalpur fund.
...	594	594	...	594	594	...	...	...	23,944	18,165	37 109	...	...	
3,529·51	2,326·42	5,855·93	3,529·51	2,326·42	5,855·93	2,169·59	1,495·80	3,665·39	3,47,170	4,85,935	8,33,105	...	...	
3,831·22	2,615·29	6,446·51	3,816·45	2,624·56	6,441·01	2,169·59	1,495·80	3,665·39	4,26,194	5,50,050	9,76,244	...	...	

APPEN

PART

Showing areas surveyed by

Division and District.	Name of estate or tract under settlement.	Date of inception of operations.	Estimated area, in square miles, under settlement.	Total number of villages.	Area cadastrally surveyed, in square miles			Linear miles of test survey.	Number of miles of quadrilateral partal with chain.	Area in		
					Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year.	Total.			In which records have been prepared for attestation		
										Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
								I.—Settlement of Land Revenue (Temporarily				
Burdwan.												
Midnapore ...	Dhuliapur	7th Oct. 1904	·46	1	·46	...	·46	1·88	...	·46	...	·46
	Bhitori Binod ...	16th Jan. 1905	·68	11	·68	...	·68	13·27	...	·68	...	·68
	Arazi Peon's jagir lands.	7th Feb. ,,	·32	9	·32	...	·32	31·71	...	·32	...	·32
	Nakchera Chur ...	9th Nov. 1905	3·97	1	...	3·97	3·97	12·07	14	...	3·97	3·97
Presidency.												
Khulna	Phulhatta	5th Jan. 1906	17·66	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhagalpur.												
Sonthal Parganas	Damin-i-Koh Government estate.	Nov. 1900 ...	1,096·81	1,931	1,096·81	...	1,096·81	...	...	1,096·81	...	1,096·81
Orissa.												
Angul	Government estate ...	1st Feb. 1905 ..	630	630	...	...	...	...	...	158·31	465·90	624·21 (*a*)
Sambalpur District	Khalsa and zamindari estates.	30th Jan. 1902	2,986	1,945	..	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	.. ...	4,735·90	4,533	1,098·27	3·97	1,102·24	...	...	1,256·58	469·87	1,726·45
Burdwan.												*II.—Other*
Midnapore	Nayabasan-Rohini, Baitalpara and Damgram.	7th July 1905	186·29	661	.....	186·29	186·29	192·40	1,186	..	49·00	49·00
	14 petty estates	1897 to 1905 ...	12·80	24	9·94	2·86	12·80	10·16	16	9·94	2·86	12·80
Presidency.												
Murshidabad ...	Fatehsingh	25th Nov. 1902	80·53	151	80·48	·05	80·53	...	...	10·24	66·29	76·53
	Beldanga	10th Nov. 1905	11·62	1 divided into 4 blocks.	Nil	11·62	11·62	23·80	...	...	2·17	2·17
	Binodia and another	11th May 1906	·0167	5	...	·0167	·0167	...	...	...	·0167	·0167
Khulna	Dihi Bhadra	1905	105	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhagalpur.												
Sonthal Parganas	Zamindari estates (2nd Programme).	October 1902	1,591	4,131	1,591	...	1,591	...	...	1,591	...	1,591
	Zamindari estates 3rd Programme (first half).	1905	724·11	1,482	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orissa.												
Cuttack	Dompara	1st Nov. 1905	84	23	...	84	84	73	37	...	84	84
Chota Nagpur.												
Ranchi	District operations ...	1st March 1902	7,128	...	2,289	1,618	3,907	4,635	...	2,289	1,618	3,907
Singhbhum ...	Porahat	25th Nov. 1905	622·69	678	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	... ...	10,546·06	7,185	3,970·42	1,902 84	5,873·26	...	...	3,960·18	1,822·34	5,722·52
	Grand Total ...	.....	15,281·96	11,718	5,068·69	1,906·81	6,975·50	...	...	5,156·76	2,292·21	7,448·97

(*a*) The difference with column 4 is due to
(*b*) Inclusive of cost relating to the portion
(*c*) Incurred in prelimenaries.
(*d*) Exclusive of Survey Expenditure.
(*e*) Inclusive of ditto.

DIX I.—(*concluded*).

B.

the Settlement Department.

SQUARE MILES														
In which attestation has been completed			In which draft publication has been completed			In which final publication has been completed			Cost of operations			Total cost-rate in the operations shown as completed in this return.		Remarks.
Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year.	Total.	Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year.	Total.	Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year.	Total.	Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year.	Total.	Estimated.	Actual.	
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
settled tracts and Government Estates.)									Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56					
...	·68	·68	...	·68	·68	...	...	...	317	371	1,018	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	274					
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
...	17·66	17·66	...	17·66	17·66	...	...	...	...	1,333	1,333	...	...	
1,096·81	...	1,096 81	1,096 81	...	1,096·81	No final publication in this district.			257,459	...	2,57,459	...	235	Weclaration of completion published during the year,
...	199·47	199·47	...	28·43	28·43	...	...	...	16,365	33,408	49,773	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,083	1,903	2,986	205,258	29,340	(*b*)234,598	...	52	
1,096·81	217·81	1,314·62	1,096·81	46·77	1,143·58	1,083	1,903	2,986	479,729	64,452	544,181	...	...	
Settlements.														
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,990	16,990	...	...	
9·82	0·12	9·94	9·82	0·12	9·94	5·99	3·51	9·50	416	1,168	1,584	...	...	
7·71	42·17	49·88	3·54	46·34	49·88	...	...	...	42,227	14,861	57,088	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,938	3,938	...	...	
...	·0167	·0167	...	·0167	·0167	...	...	...	Cost debited to Fatehsingh fund.			...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(*c*)680	680	...	...	
1,588	3	1,591	1,588	3	1,591	No final publication in this district.			2,94,466	52,020	3,46,486	260	286	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(*c*)4,004	4,004	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,879	8,879	...	...	
1,241	1,048	2,289	1,241	1,048	2,289	436	805	1,241	(*d*)1,89,406	(*e*)2,43,452	432,858	...	...	
...	622·69	622·69	...	622·69	622·69	...	...	...	...	17,929	17,929	...	...	
2,846·53	1,716·00	4,562·53	2,842·36	1,720·17	4,562·53	441·99	808·51	1,250·50	5,26,515	3,63,921	8,90,436	...	...	
3,943·34	1,933·81	5,877·15	3,939·17	1,766·94	5,706·11	1,524·99	2,711·51	4,236·50	10,06,244	4,28,373	14,34,617	...	...	

some lands having been transferred to an adjoining estate.
retained in the Central Provinces.

APPEN

PART

[*See* Chapter II of

Progress in settlement of rents under Section 104 of Act VIII of 1885 in Government

Estate or tract under settlement.	Total area in square miles.	Total number of villages.	Total number of tenants.	Number of tenants for whom rents have been proposed			Of the tenants in column 6.			Number of villages for which settlement rent-roll has been published in draft		
				To the end of the previous year.	During the year.	Total.	Former rental.	New rental.	Difference. per cent. + or —.	To the end of the previous year.	During the year.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
BURDWAN.							Rs.	Rs.				
Midnapore.												
Majnamutha ... ... Jalamutha and others	589·47	1,577	185,649	...	5,932	5,932	16,367	23,017	+40·63	...	164	164
Khulna.												
Phulhatta estate ...	17·66	5	1,214	...	1,214	1,214	88,690	129,643	+46	...	5	5
North Bhagalpur Government estates.	35·89	22*	1,236	1,236	...	1,236	...	...	...	22*	...	22*

APPEN

PART

[*See* Chapter II and

Progress in settlement of rents under Section 105 of Act VIII of 1885

Estate or tract under settlement.	Total area in square miles.	Total number of villages.	Total number of tenants.	Number of cases which have been instituted					
				To the end of the previous year.		During the year.		Total.	
				Number.	Number of tenants.	Number.	Number of tenants.	Number.	Number of tenants.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Midnapore.									
Zamindari estates	71·33	169	14,620	53	611	121	295	174	906
North Bhagalpur ...	1,941·48	1,145	2,69,608	1,121	27,508	259	5,111	1,380	32,614
Purnea	3,705	4,213	4,30,689	91	732	2,171	46,005	2,262	46,737

DIX II.

A.

the Report.]

and temporarily-settled estates during the year ending 30th September 1906.

OBJECTIONS UNDER SECTION 104E.						NUMBER OF VILLAGES OF WHICH DURING THE YEAR A SETTLEMENT RENT-ROLL HAS BEEN			REMARKS.
Instituted.			Disposed of.			Submitted for confirmation.	Confirmed.	Incorporated in the draft record.	
To the end of the previous year.	During the year.	Total.	To the end of the previous year.	During the year.	Total.				
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
...	614	614	...	614	614	...	...	...	
...	63	63	...	63	63	5	5	5	*Column 4.*—Including 219 tenure-holders and 91 under-raiyats.
21	...	21	21	...	21	...	...	...	*Portions of villages.

DIX II.

B.

III of the Report.]

in Permanently-settled estates during the year ending 30th September 1906.

NUMBER OF CASES WHICH HAVE BEEN DISPOSED OF						OF TENANTS IN COLUMN 14.			REMARKS.
To the end of the previous year.		During the year.		Total.		Former rental.	New rental.	Difference, per cent. + or −.	
Number.	Number of tenants.	Number.	Number of tenants.	Number.	Number of tenants.				
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
						Rs.	Rs.		
49	75	.....	.....	49	75	.....	.....	.....	
1,100	24,356	280	7,758	1,380	32,614	96,153	112,300	+16·79	
.....	.....	1,198	23,794	1,198	23,794	112,743	125,063	+1·09	

APPENDIX II.

PART C.

[*See* Chapters II and III of the Report.]

Progress in disposal of Case-work other than settlement of fair rents during the year ending 30th September 1906.

Name of estate or tract under settlement and nature of case.	Instituted to the end of the previous year.	Instituted during the year.	Total instituted.	Disposed of in previous years.	Disposed of during the year.	Total disposed of.	Balance pending.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Midnapore.	*I.—Land Revenue Settlement (Government and Temporarily-settled Estates).*							
Boundary disputes	193	12	205	177	28	205	...	
Section 103A	4,305	14,748	19,053	1,360	13,003	14,363	4,690	
Do. 40	379	1,063	1,442	...	...	...	1,442	
Khulna—Phulhatta Estate.								
Section 103A	...	35	35	...	35	35	...	
Angul Government Estate.								
Miscellaneous	11,565	33,759	45,324	10,398	33,887	44,285	1,039	
ELECTRIC *Midnapore.*	*II.—Other Settlements (Zamindari Estates).*							
Boundary disputes	...	58	58	...	48	48	10	
Section 103A	1,004	72	1,076	984	76	1,060	16	
Do. 106	102	9	111	102	...	102	9	
Murshidabad.								
Fatchsingh—								
Boundary disputes	80	23	103	64	39	103	...	
Objections under section 103A ...	125	888	1,013	94	919	1,013	...	
Lakhiraj and other disputes ...	1,985	3,855	5,840	1,985	3,855	5,840	...	
Miscellaneous cases	44	725	769	38	731	769	...	
Beldanga.								
Boundary disputes	...	7	7	...	7	7	...	
Binodia.								
Objections under section 103A ...	...	3	3	...	2	2	1	
Sarhan in Patna.								
Boundary disputes	...	7	7	...	...	...	7	
North Bhagalpur.								
Boundary disputes	861	...	861	860	1	861	...	
Section 103A	26,833	1	26,834	26,833	1	26,834	...	
Do. 106	2,111	514	2,625	2,027	598	2,625	...	
Do. 40	129	...	129	93	36	129	...	
South Bhagalpur.								
Boundary disputes	...	609	609	...	596	596	13	
Purnea District.								
Boundary disputes	1,312	302	1,614	1,281	322	1,603	11	
Section 103A	25,110	43,270	68,380	25,110	43,270	68,380	...	
Do. 106	20	845	865	...	427	427	438	
Sonthal Parganas—Zamindari Estates.								
Objections under section 24, Regulation III of 1872.	20,049	15,754	35,803	12,352	21,492	33,844	1,959	
Ranchi.								
Boundary disputes	1,224	456	11,680	1,223	449	1,672	8	
Section 103A (B. T. A.)	8,048	4,137	12,185	8,047	4,138	12,185	...	
Do. 9A (C. N. C. A.) ...	284	289	573	284	289	573	...	
Do. 9B(3) (C. N. C. A.) ...	3	14	17	...	3	3	14	
Do. 160 (C. N. C. A.) ...	120	526	646	18	102	120	526	
Singhbhum (Seraikela and Kharsawan)								
Boundary disputes	282	...	282	277	5	282	...	
Objection cases	...	1,023	1,023	...	1,023	1,023	...	
Porahat.								
Section 103A	...	854	854	...	3	3	851	

APPENDIX II.

PART D.

[*See* Chapter II of the Report.]

Progress in Settlement of Land Revenue during the year ending 30th September 1906.

Name of estate or tract under settlement.	Total area.	Total existing assets.	Total new assets.	NEW LAND REVENUE SETTLED DURING THE YEAR.				TOTAL COST AND COST RATE.			REMARKS.
				Area.	Existing Land Revenue.	New Land Revenue.	Percentage of difference + or —.	Total costs incurred on area in column 5.	Cost rate per sq. mile according to sanctioned estimate.	Actual cost rate per square mile, columns 8 and 9÷5.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Khulna.	SQ. M.	Rs.	Rs.	SQ. M.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
hulhatta Estate ...	17·66	39,651	47,140	17·66	9,164	27,065	+195	.....	.....	.....	

APPENDIX II.

PART E.

[*See* Chapters II and III of the Report.]

Results of Appeals during the year ending 30th September 1906.

Name of estate or tract under settlement.	Nature of case.	Pending from previous years.	Instituted during the year.	Disposed of during the year.	Balance pending.	RESULTS OF APPEALS IN COLUMN 4.				REMARKS.
						Decisions.			Cases returned for re-trial.	
						Upheld.	Modified.	Reversed.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		I.—Land Revenue Settlements (Government and Temporarily-settled Estates).								
Majnamutha, Jalamutha and others in Midnapore.	Section 104G	...	42	...	42	...	...	...	...	
Angul	Khanapuri miscellaneous cases.	21	61	31	51	16	2	11	2	
		II.—Other Settlements (Zamindari Estates).								
North Bhagalpur	Section 105 ...	...	135	103	32	83	9	5	6	
	Section 106 ...	18	139	134	23	93	1	24	16	
South Bhagalpur	Boundary disputes ...	...	135	120	15	106	14	...	...	
Purnea District	Boundary disputes ...	5	53	53	5	42	11	...	...	
	Section 105 ...	...	21	...	21	...	...	...	...	
	Section 106 ...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	
Santhal Parganas Zamindari Estates.	Objections under section 24 of Regulation III of 1872.	86	1,649	1,628	107	1,294	36	206	92	
	Boundary disputes ...	...	5	5	...	5	...	...	...	
Ranchi	Boundary disputes ...	...	58	58	...	53	4	1	...	
Singhbhum (Seraikela and Kharsawan).	Boundary disputes ...	5	2	7	...	5	2	...	...	
	Objections	...	81	78	3	59	12	4	3	

APPENDIX III.

[*See* Chapters II and III of the Report.]

Statement showing the nature and number of Holdings recorded in each Settlement during the year ending 30th September 1906.

Name of estate or tract under settlement.	Number of khatians recorded in the name of													Remarks.
	Proprietors		Tenure-holder's cultivating possession.	Raiyat at fixed rates or fixed rents.	Settled raiyat.	Occupancy raiyat.	Non-occupancy raiyat.	Rent-free holders.		Unoccupied.	Government.	Total.	Under-raiyats.	
	As private lands.	Not as private lands.						Service tenure.	Others.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	I.—Land Revenue Settlements (Government and Temporarily-settled Estates).													
Midnapore.														
Majnamutha and Jalamutha estates.	4	239	11,784	419	88,364	1,687	710	...	3,730	2,133	372	109,442	6,064	
Bhitori Binod	...	...	...	34	...	403	1	...	...	32	1	471	3	
Khulna.														
Phulhatta estate	...	...	65	...	699	37	90	...	...	13	...	904	91	
Angul.														
Angul Government Estate	...	...	...	...	12,699	...	...	264	135	...	350	13,448	479	
	II.—Other Settlements (Zamindari Estates).													
Midnapore.														
Jagannath Karbar ...	...	...	1	...	35	...	...	...	...	1	1	38	1	
Murshidabad.														
Fatehsingh	1	...	168	103	5,380	274	1,201	259	3,334	31	17	10,768	4,643	
Binodia	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	2	
Bhagalpur.														
North Bhagalpur	1	...	5	...	4	56	35	...	...	25	1	127	...	
Purnea.														
Purnea District	2	1,185	23,410	13,386	176,371	79	2,153	982	3,344	26,998	692	248,602	46,249	
Singhbhum.														
Seraikela and Kharsawan	...	580	...	...	22,579	5,978	311	1,366	313	1,882	138	33,147	577	

APPENDIX IV.

[*See* Chapter III of the Report.]

Showing the progress made in Recovery of Costs during the year ending 30th September 1906.

Division.	District.	Estate or Tract under settlement.	Demand.			Collections.		
			Landlords' share.	Occupiers' share.	Total.	Landlords' share.		
						Voluntary.	By certificate.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Bhagalpur ...	Bhagalpur	North Bhagalpur	60,107 0 0	31,819 0 0	91,926 0 0	59,758 0 0	266 0 0	60,024 0 0
	Bhagalpur and Purnea.	Harwat estate ..	3,698 0 0	1,606 0 0	5,304 0 0	3,698 0 0	...	3,698 0 0
	Sonthal Parganas.	Zamindari estates, 1st Programme.	4,257 0 0	...	4,257 0 0	1,845 0 0	428 0 0	2,273 0 0
		Zamindari estates, 2nd Programme.	1,64,730 0 0	...	1,64,730 0 0	41,040 0 0	43,277 0 0	84,317 0 0
Chota Nagpur	Ranchi ...	District operations	36,287 4 0	15,041 11 3	51,328 15 3	35,501 1 9	786 2 3	36,287 4 0

Division.	District.	Estate or Tract under settlement.	Collections.			Grand Total collected.	Balance.			Remarks.
			Occupiers' share.				Landlords' share.	Occupiers' share.	Total.	
			Voluntary.	By certificate.	Total.					
			10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
			Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bhagalpur ...	Bhagalpur	North Bhagalpur	31,662 0 0	123	31,785 0 0	91,809 0 0	83	34	117	
	Bhagalpur and Purnea.	Harwat estate ...	1,606 0 0	...	1,606 0 0	5,304 0 0	...	...	...	
	Sonthal Parganas.	Zamindari estates, 1st Programme.	...	...	...	2,273 0 0	1,984	...	1,984	
		Zamindari estates, 2nd Programme.	...	...	...	84,317 9 0	80,413	...	80,413	
Chota Nagpur	Ranchi ...	District operations	15,041 11 3	...	15,041 11 3	51,328 15 3	...	...	...	

APPENDIX V.

[*See* Chapter III of the Report.]

Statement of some Sales during the past 10 years of Proprietary Rights collected during attestation in the year ending 30th September 1906.

Name of estate or tract under settlement.	Area under attestation during the year in square miles.	Area of villages in which statistics were collected.	Number of estates in the selected villages.	Sales of estates or portions of estates.			Whether the purchaser belongs to the class of				Remarks.
				Number of sales.	Land Revenue transferred.	Price paid.	Landlord.	Raiyat.	Mahajan.	Lawyer.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
					Rs. A. P.	Rs.					
Purnea District ...	1,722·75	Not available.	Not available.	63	2,478 11 3	1,13,615	34	1	23	5	

APPENDIX VI.

PART A.

[*See* Chapters II and III of the Report.]

Statement of Mortgages during the past 10 years collected during attestation of the year ending 30th September 1906.

Name of estate or tract under settlement.	Area under attestation during the year, in acres.	Number of holdings attested.	AREA HELD BY MORTGAGEES						PROFESSION OF MORTGAGEE								REMARKS.
			From proprietors.	From tenure-holders and under-tenure-holders.	From raiyats at fixed rates.	From settled raiyats.	From occupancy raiyats.	From non-occupancy raiyats.	Landlord.		Raiyat.		Mahajan.		Lawyer.		
									Number.	Area in acres.	Number.	Area in acres.	Number.	Area in acres.	Number.	Area in acres.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
I.—Land Revenue Settlements (Government and Temporarily-settled Estates).																	
Midnapore.																	
Majnamutha, Jalamutha and others.	184,876·80	1,09,422	...	.....	...	25·97	...	...	4	3·60	25	17·87	6	4·50	...	...	
II.—Other Settlements (Zamindari Estates).																	
Purnea District ...	1,103,020	248,602	16	113	117	1,966	128	7	225	...	798	...	79	...	7	...	

APPENDIX VI.

PART B.

[*See* Chapters II and III of the Report.]

Statement of Transfers of Occupancy Rights during the past 10 years collected during attestation of the year ending 30th September 1906.

Name of district and settlement.	Area under attestation during the year in square miles.	Number of raiyati holdings attested.	Area of raiyati holdings attested, in acres.	NUMBER AND AREA OF HOLDINGS TRANSFERRED.				PROFESSION OF TRANSFEREE.								NUMBER OF RAIYATS WHO STILL OCCUPY THEIR LANDS		PRICE PER ACRE OF AREA TRANSFERRED.		REMARKS.
				Entire holdings.		Part holdings.		Landlord.		Raiyat.		Mahajan.		Lawyer.		On cash rent.	On produce rent.	Whole holding.	Part of holding.	
				Number.	Area in acres.	Number.	Area in acres.	Number.	Area in acres.	Number.	Area in acres.	Number.	Area in acres.	Number.	Area in acres.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
I.—Settlement of Land Revenue (Government and Temporarily-settled Estates).																				
Midnapore.																		Rs.	Rs.	
Majnamutha, Jalamutha and others.	288·87	90,051	152,120	995	913	1,075	910	33	26	1,727	1,366	300*	411	13	20	...	...	130	101	
II.—Other Settlements (Zamindari Estates).																				
Khulna.																				
Phulhatta estate.	17·66	891	10,802	3	54	3	32	5	32	...	...	...	...	3	54	3	...	30	30	
Murshidabad.																				
Fatehsingh ...	42·17	6,958	9,279	6	10	35	22	...	...	40	31	...	...	1	1	...	...	41	74	
Purnea district	1,722·75	215,399	649,245	2,304	10,089	4,532	11,143	158	...	6,107	...	511	...	60	...	...	...	24	30	

* Includes also "Landlord mahajans."

APPENDIX VII.

[*See* Chapter IV of the Report.]

Showing Mutations in Tenants' Rights for the year ending 30th September 1906.

Government Estates.

Division and District.	Estate.	Total area of the estate in acres.	Total number of tenancies.	Number of mutations registered.										Percentage of mutations to total number of tenancies, col. 9(*a*) + (*b*) on col. 4.	Total area in acres transferred.	Average price per acre of land sold.
				Sale.		Succession.		Partition.		Gift.		Total.				
				Whole.	Part.	Whole.	Part.	Whole.	Part.	Whole.	Part.	Whole.	Part.			
1	2	3	4	5		6		7		8		9		10	11	12
				a	*b*	*a*	*b*	*a*	*b*	*a*	*b*	*a*	*b*			
																Rs. A.
Burdwan Division.																
Midnapore	Kamina Chak ...	953	279	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	2·50	6	3 0
Presidency Division.																
Khulna	Chandkhali ...	1,441	49	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2·04	78	12 0
Ditto	Mohamadabad ...	2,849	137	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	3·65	84	12 0
Patna Division.																
Patna	Government Estates. (31)	35,724	8,132	48	12	84	1	78	6	4	...	214	19	2·86	444	119 0
Gaya	Government Estates.	63,220	3,393	10	60	57	5	...	11	3	2	70	78	4·36	822	50 0*
Shahabad	Government Estates.	11,726	1,193	5	3	65	2	3	4	...	...	73	9	6·87	413	75 0
Saran	Government Estates.	1,412	611	5	10	6	...	...	1	...	...	11	11	3·60	60	95 0
Darbhanga	Government Estates (7).	2,107	924	5	...	88	...	...	...	...	...	93	...	10·06	237	...
Bhagalpur Division.																
Monghyr	Government Estates.	53,543	8,072	110	28	44	7	...	4	2	3	156	42	2·45	3,735	139 0
Bhagalpur	Ditto ...	21,068	908	7	4	4	...	...	...	1	5	12	9	2·31	202	31 0
Darjeeling	Kalimpong Teesta Khas Mahals.	114,176	5,433	42	14	22	2	1	9	23	1	88	26	2·10	825	70 0
Ditto	Terai Government Estates.	124,376	845	21	100	10	98	...	2	...	7	31	207	28·16	9,935	17 0
Sonthal Pargannas ...	Damin-i-koh ...	395,703	2,667	35	21	5	...	...	...	...	...	40	21	2·29	3	1,217 0
Orissa Division.																
Cuttack	Cuttack Town Khas Mahals.	747	1,918	34	34	60	11	...	5	...	1	94	51	7·56	65	209 0‡
Balasore	Nayanand, Birso, Chandballi Salt Gola.	18,169	11,306	124	253	1,128	259	59	35	12	7	1,323	554	16·60	2,034	92 0
Puri	Khurda	565,356	154,669	790	3,012	140	113	2	23	8	10	940	3,158	2·65	3,472	88
Do.	Kotdesh, Kodhar, and Balukhand.	116,413	14,826	75	271	216	33	2	29	8	6	301	339	4·32	252	77 0
Sambalpur	.....	543,207	25,072	101‡	136‡	544	11	63	153	5	2	713	307	4·07	8,803	...
Chota Nagpur Division.																
Palamau	Government Estates.	272,000	16,264	54	22	1,035	220	13	92	2	...	1,104	334	8·84	5,296	33 0
	Total ...	2,344,190	256,698	1,470	3,988	3,509	762	221	379	68	44	5,268	5,173	4·07	36,816	137 0

* Rupees 20 to Rs. 80 per acre.
† Includes unassessed lands.
‡ Sales include all cases of illegal transfer and surrender.
* High price is due to their being Bazar lands.

Wards' Estates.

															Acres.	Rs. A.
Patna Division.																
Gaya	Deo Ward's and Deo Kani's Estate.	61,264	9,196	24	...	30	...	10	...	2	...	66	...	·71	333	5 0
Saran	Hathwa ...	409,600	87,106	189	326	1,198	30	254	216	6	1	1,647	573	2·54	6,617	76 0
Do.	Petty estates ...	19,602	7,364	3	27	74	...	...	...	...	...	77	27	1·41	169	156 0
Champaran	Bettiah ...	1,372,137	220,386	172	684	1,216	...	...	47	5	1	1,393	732	·96	2,612	43 0
Muzaffarpur	Sheohar ...	18,857	10,487	36	134	284	...	...	...	...	...	320	134	4·33	1,646	100 0
Do.	Parsowni ...	5,261	1,743	...	...	137	...	...	...	...	...	137	...	7·86	384	80 0
Bhagalpur Division.																
Monghyr	Ratan estate ...	5,228	4,138	24	2	4	...	2	...	...	...	30	2	·77	81	43 0
Bhagalpur	Lugma ,, ...	7,350	1,676	17	89	2	6	1	3	...	...	20	98	7·04	118	28 0
Sonthal Pargannas ...	Pakur ,, ...	12,361	10,230	343	1,082	2,905	791	40	41	32	26	3,320	1,940	51·41	6,633	53 0
Patna and Bhagalpur Division.																
Darbhanga and Monghyr	Narhan ...	68,972	22,573	109	54	333	...	5	5	3	1	450	60	2·23	825	68 0
	Total ...	1,980,632	375,199	917	2,398	6,183	827	312	312	48	29	7,460	3,566	2·94	19,418	65

APPENDIX VIII.

[*See* Chapter IV of the Report.]

Showing Re-settlement of Vacant Tenancies during the year ending 30th September 1906.

Government Estates.

Division and District.	Estate.	Vacant tenancies to be re-settled during the year.		Vacant tenancies re-settled during the year.		Remarks.
		Number.	Area in acres.	Number.	Area in acres.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Presidency Division.						
Khulna	Chandkhali	*.....	*.....	3	·07	Some plots of *hat* land was settled.
Patna Division.						
Patna	Government Estates (9) ...	129	21	9	10	
Gaya	Ditto	48	173	54	170	
Shahabad	Ditto	15	52	6	15	
Darbhanga	Ditto (1) ...	2	3	2	·53	
Bhagalpur Division.						
Monghyr	Government Estates ...	*.....	*.....	1	3	
Bhagalpur	Ditto ...	1	7	1	7	
Darjeeling	East Teesta Khas Mahals	39	400	24	213	
Sonthal Pargannas ...	Damin-i-koh	21	51	17	50	
Orissa Division.						
Balasore	Nayanand	2	3	1	1	
Puri	Kotdesh and Balukhand	24	12	25	15	
Chota Nagpur Division.						
Palamau	Government Estates ...	765	2,146	610	1,698	
	Total ...	1,046	2,868	753	2,182	

* Figures not reported.

Wards' Estates.

Bhagalpur Division.						
Monghyr	Ratan Estate	212	200	65	83	
Sonthal Pargannas ...	Pakur ,, ...	352	277	43	43	
Patna Division.						
Gaya	Deo Ward's and Deo Rani's Estate.	28	184	13	74	
Saran	Hathwa Raj	1,675	3,646	1,127	2,300	
	Petty estates	70	100	26	18	
Champaran	Bettiah	2,249	4,498	1,485	2,366	
Muzaffarpur	Sheohor	51	95	12	16	
	Parsawni	30	54	30	54	
Patna and Bhagalpur Divisions.						
Darbhanga and Monghyr.	Narhan	441	815	121	270	
	Total ...	5,108	9,869	2,922	5,224	

APPENDIX IX.

[*See* Chapter IV of the Report.]

Showing New Settlements of Waste Lands during the year ending 30th September 1906.

Government Estates.

Division and District.	Estate.	Total number of new tenancies on new lands settled.	Total area of such tenancies.	Remarks. [Explanatory of the mode of settlement, *i.e.*, whether rent was fixed according to settlement rates or otherwise.]
1	2	3	4	5
Burdwan Division.			Acres.	
Midnapore	Kamina Chak	1	·05	
Patna Division.				
Patna	Government Estates (16)...	979	1,401	
Gaya	Ditto ditto ...	80	315	Rent settled according to the fertility of the soil.
Shahabad	Ditto ditto ...	35	11	
Darbhanga	Ditto ditto (2) ...	3	2	
Bhagalpur Division.				
Monghyr	Government Estates ...	700	2,207	Rent fixed at settlement rates.
Bhagalpur	Ditto ditto ...	9	48	Ditto ditto
Darjeeling	East Teesta Khas Mahals.	7	133	
Sonthal Parganas ...	Damin-i-koh	41	34	
Orissa Division.				
Cuttack	Cuttack Town Khas Mahal.	5	·20	
Balasore	Nayanand, and Chandballi.	1,290	428	Rent settled according to settlement rates.
Puri	Khurda	52	67	Ditto ditto.
Do.	Kodesh, Kodhar and Balukhand.	105	44	
Sambalpur	.....	4,139	5,005	
Chota Nagpur Division.				
Palamau	Government Estates ...	216	223	Rent settled according to settlement rates.
	Total ...	7,662	9,918	

Wards' Estates.

Patna Division.				
Gaya	Deo Ward's and Deo Rani's estates.	24	166	Settled according to class of lands.
Saran	Hathwa Raj	174	206	
Champaran	Bettiah	742	874	Ditto ditto
Bhagalpur Division.				
Monghyr...	Ratan Estate	1	3	
Sonthal Parganas ...	Pakur do.	55	28	
	Rohini do.	10	29	
Patna and Bhagalpur Divisions.				
Darbhanga and Monghyr.	Narhan	138	108	Settled according to settlement rates.
	Total ...	1,164	1,114	

APPENDIX X.

[*See* Chapter IV of the Report.]

Showing the results of the Inspection of Rent-rolls for the year ending 30th September 1906.

GOVERNMENT ESTATES.

DIVISION AND DISTRICT.	Estate.	Total number of villages in the estate.	Total number of tenants.	Percentage of villages in column 3 of which rent-rolls were examined to detect unreported mutations.	Total number of tenants in villages referred to in column 5.	Percentage of tenants in the villages in column 5 whose rent-rolls were examined.	Number of unreported mutations detected.	Percentage of such mutations to mutations recorded.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Burdwan Division.									
Midnapore	Kamina Chak	1	279	100	279	2·5	...	...	
Presidency Division.									
Khulna	Chandkhali	10	49	100	49	100	...	...	
Do.	Mahamadabad	5	139	100	139	100	...	...	
Patna Division.									
Patna	Government Estates (30)	33	1,885	100	1,885	43·4	2	·9	
Gaya	Ditto ...	94	3,393	...	...	...	...	...	Steps are being taken to examine rent-rolls.
Shahabad	Ditto ...	15	1,193	100	1,193	100	128	156	
Saran	Ditto ...	17	611	100	611	84	18	81·8	
Darbhanga	Ditto (2)	2	483	100	483	100	...	...	
Bhagalpur Division.									
Bhagalpur	Government Estates ...	25	1,230	100	1,230	100	...	...	
Darjeeling	East Teesta Khas Mahal	48	5,433	100	5,433	100	1	·9	
Do.	Terai Government Estates	845	2,904	53·37	1,172	40·35	42	17·7	
Orissa Division.									
Cuttack	Cuttack Town Khas Mahal	35	3,179	100	3,179	100	30	20·7	
Balasore	Nayanand, Birso, Chandballi and Salt Golah.	106	11,306	57·5	9,118	80·9	1,880	100·2	
Puri	Kotdhar, Kotdesh ...	606	14,563	10·7	5,814	10·3	546	55·3	
Sambalpur	.....	1,025	46,586	100	46,586	...	...	...	Figures show the number of village and rent rolls (tenants receipt books checked by Revenue Inspectors).
Chota Nagpur Division.									
Palamau	Government Estates ...	399	16,264	33	5,926	36	13	·9	

WARDS' ESTATES.

Patna Division.									
Gaya	Deo Ward's and Deo Rani's Estates.	65	9,196	90·7	9,057	94·3	16	24·2	
Saran	Hathwa Raj	1,196	87,106	78·26	49,924	57·31	269	12·1	
Do.	Petty estates	88	7,354	45	2,745	70	50	48	
Champaran	Bettiah	1,837	219,622	9·85	5,920	2·70	1,177	55·4	
Muzaffarpur	Sheohar	157	10,487	99·04	10,387	76·4	...	...	
Do	Parsowni	24	1,743	100	1,743	100	...	...	
Bhagalpur Division.									
Monghyr	Ratan Estate	167	4,138	52·4	2,316	55·9	27	84·4	
Sonthal Parganas ...	Pakur do.	59	10,230	100	10,230	100	265	5·04	
Patna and Bhagalpur Divisions.									
Darbhanga and Monghyr.	Narhan	192	22,373	97·9	21,757	95·1	1,557	305·3	

APPENDIX XI.

(*See* Chapter VI of the Report.)

Result of Inspection of Boundary Marks during the year ending 30th September 1906.

Division and District.	Total number of estates surveyed under the Survey Act or Bengal Tenancy Act.	Total number of estates in which permanent boundary marks were erected.	Number of marks erected in the estates mentioned in column 3.	Number of marks inspected during the year under report.	Result of inspection of the marks shown in column 5.			Number damaged or missing marks restored.	Cost of restoration and how met.	Result of prosecution, if any.	Remarks.
					Number in fair order.	Number damaged.	Number missing.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
				GOVERNMENT ESTATES.							
Burdwan Division.									Rs. A. P.		
Burdwan	15	5	238	148	120	19	9	...	...	...	
Bankura	6	2	6	6	5	1	...	...	...	...	
Howrah { Sadar subdivision.	4*	32	32	32	32	...	...	...	...	...	*One estate has been sold and the other three are under order of sale. No steps taken to restore damaged marks.
Howrah { Uluberia ,,	1†	15	15	13	4	9	...	...	...	...	†Steps have been taken to replace the marks.
Hooghly	Not reported.	6	33	25	25	...	...	...	...	...	
Presidency Division.											
24-Parganas	21	20	1,350	1,207	932	15	260	13	20 0 0	...	
Nadia	46	24	429	409	341	35	33	14	70 0 0 met rom khas-mahal budget grant.	...	
Jessore	Not reported.	3	33	33	12	5	16	...	...	...	
Khulna	28	23	182	182	170	8	4	1	The khas-mahal raiyat restored it at his own cost.	...	
Murshidabad	77	53	711	456	445	5	6	1	...	...	
Patna Division.											
Gaya	21	15	1,256‡	596	590	6	...	8	...	...	‡ 616 marks have been set up new this year.
Saran	35	35	327	327	313	5	9	4	...	...	
Muzaffarpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Correct figures not available for want of maps and registers.
Darbhanga	5	5	84	84	84	...	...	...	...	...	
Champaran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Figures not available for want of proper maps and registers.
Shahabad	30	62	881	836	811	14	11	...	Rs. 6 paid by Government.	...	
Bhagalpur Division.											
Monghyr	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No inspection was made, as the maps and registers were not ready,
Darjeeling	49	49	100	20	18	2	Nil	2	Restored by free labour.	...	
Orissa Division.											
Cuttack	1	1	1,872	1,872	1,872	...	...	...	...	...	
Balasore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Inspection was a nominal one for want of maps and registers, and hence correct figures are not available.
Angul	1	1	2,340	989	548	300	141	293	Met from Government grant of Rs. 1,500.	...	
Puri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Figures not available for want of maps showing the numbers of the boundary pillars.
Chota Nagpur Division.											
Hazaribagh	3	3	1,950	94	80	14	...	...	...	...	
Ranchi	3	3	191	191	191	...	...	...	...	...	
Palamau	2	5	17,125	12,582	6,361	6,112	109	381	Restored by the village headman with the help of tenants free of cost.	2 pending ..	The other missing and damaged stones will be restored during rains, so that they may take root.
Manbhum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	For want of records no inspection was made.
Singhbhum	2	2	2,222	259	250	9	...	...	Damaged stones were repaired by raiyats free of cost.	...	
Total ...	350	364	31,377	20,361	13,204	6,559	598	717	96 0 0	2	

Division and District.	Total number of estates surveyed under the Survey Act or Bengal Tenancy Act.	Total number of estates in which permanent boundary marks were erected.	Number of marks erected in the estates mentioned in column 3.	Number of marks inspected during the year under report.	Result of inspection of the marks shown in column 5.			Number damaged or missing marks restored.	Cost of restoration and how met.	Result of prosecution, if any.	Remarks.
					Number in fair order.	Number damaged.	Number missing.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
WARDS' ESTATES.											
Patna Division.									Rs. A. P.		
Shahabad	Not reported.	93	511	511	277	1	233	...	...	...	
Saran	234	234	11,630	11,630	11,449	86	95	10	15 0 0 Met from Chautaria Estate Fund.	In one case fine was imposed.	
Darbhanga	117	117	675	675	629	...	46	15	218 0 0 Met by estate.	...	
Champaran	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Not available for want of proper maps and registers.
Gaya	65	78	468	468	446	...	22	...	...	...	
Bhagalpur Division.											
Monghyr	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No inspection was made, as the maps and registers were not ready.
Bhagalpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	*Mujmili* maps not having been received from Settlement Officer, North Bihar, figures could not be obtained.
Orissa Division.											
Balasore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Inspection was a nominal one, and hence correct figures not available.
Chota Nagpur Division.											
Ranchi	1	1	229	229	229	...	...	...	...	...	
Manbhum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	For want of records no inspection was made.
Total ...	417	523	13,513	13,513	13,030	87	396	25	233 0 0	1	
ZAMINDARI ESTATES.											
Burdwan Division.											
Burdwan	70	49	230	230	192	13	25	26	...	...	Arrangement made to replace the missing and damaged pillars.
Birbhum	88	45	167	167	157	5	5	...	...	...	
Bankura	60	60	291	291	282	4	5	9	...	...	
Midnapore	2	2	Not known	479	269	196	14	11	Cost met from the contract contingent grant of the General Department.		
Presidency Division.											
Nadia	2	2	10	10	10	...	..	...	...	...	
Khulna	6	3	65	56	56	...	...	...	...	...	
Murshidabad	2	1	18	18	5	...	13	12	Costs realized from tenants from whose lands the marks were missing.	...	
Patna Division.											
Gaya	1	1	40	40	40	...	...	...	...	...	
Saran	5,307	5,307	Not known	1,589	1,341	141	98	...	...	...	
Muzaffarpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Correct figures not available for want of proper maps and registers.
Patna	51	21	432	432	423	1	8	...	...	One was sentenced to two months' imprisonment for removing a pillar.	
Bhagalpur Division.											
Monghyr	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No inspection was made, as the maps and registers were not ready.
Bhagalpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mujmilli maps not having been received from the Settlement Officer, North Behar, figures could not be obtained.
Purnea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Blank. Figures not available.
Orissa Division.											
Cuttack	...	...	...	11,087	10,734	264	89	...	...	...	Figures are not accurate for want of records.
Balasore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Inspection was a nominal one for want of proper register and maps, and hence correct figures are not available.
Puri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Blank. For want of maps showing the numbers of the boundary pillars.
Chota Nagpur Division.											
Ranchi	10	10	230	230	230	...	...	...	...	...	
Manbhum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	For want of records no inspection was made.
Total ...	5,599	5,501	1,483	14,620	13,739	624	257	58	...	1	
Grand Total ...	6,386	6,388	46,373	48,494	39,973	7,270	1,251	800	329	4	

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REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

LAND REVENUE.

CALCUTTA, THE 23RD MARCH 1907.

RESOLUTION—No. 1699.

READ—

The Survey and Settlement Reports for the year ending the 30th September 1906 with the remarks of the Board of Revenue thereon.

The Survey and Settlement Reports for the year ending the 30th September 1906 are well within the prescribed maximum limit and have been prepared generally in accordance with the orders of Government.

2. Owing to the transfer of the eastern districts of the Province to Eastern Bengal and Assam, the present Reports deal with a reduced area, but the total outturn of work was not by any means reduced in proportion to the reduction in the size of the Province. Exclusive of the Calcutta survey and certain minor operations, the Survey and Settlement Departments dealt with work carried on in fourteen districts and in all the six Divisions of the Province. In both Departments the year's programme was all but completed, the few minor deficiencies being unavoidable. The traverse survey extended over 5,591 square miles as against 6,326 square miles in the previous year, while the cadastral and topographical surveys covered 3,676 square miles and 1,095 square miles, respectively, as against 4,667 and 572 square miles, the corresponding figures for the previous year. Including an area of 4,210 square miles completed during the year, the total area for which a record-of-rights has now been completed under the control of the Director of Land Records is 34,704 square miles in the Province as now constituted.

3. In certain cases the work done during the year has proved more expensive than in the previous year, but the Lieutenant-Governor is satisfied that every endeavour has been made to secure economy without impairing the efficiency of the work. The cost-rates of traverse survey are noted in the margin. In the district of Bhagalpur the rate is high because the features of the country were particularly difficult, and the number of traverse stations worked out to 31 per square mile, whereas in Purnea it is moderate, regard being had to the fact that the area to which it refers was only 37 square miles, while in Monghyr it is decidedly low. As to the high cost-rate in Ranchi, the Lieutenant-Governor observes that the country traversed was broken and more hilly than in the previous year, and that the transport of the party from Singhbhum added very considerably to the expenditure incurred during the year, while in Singhbhum also the country was difficult, and the area dealt with being only 573 square miles, the working party was necessarily somewhat expensive.

District.	Per square mile.	
	1904-05.	1905-06.
	Rs.	Rs.
Bhagalpur	31·7	44·7
Purnea ...	47·8	33·8
Monghyr ...	...	31·2
Ranchi ...	29·5	37·6
Singhbhum	...	36·9

The cost-rate of cadastral survey and initial record-writing in the district of Bhagalpur amounted to Rs. 134·7 as against Rs. 113·9 in the previous year, but the average size of the field was one-third of that of 1904-05, and the programme of record-writing was curtailed by 162 square miles, owing to pressure of work elsewhere. The rate in Purnea, viz., Rs. 119·2 per square mile, though higher than in 1904-05 by Rs. 10 on account of the smaller size of fields, is still moderate. The control of cadastral survey and record-writing in Chota Nagpur was taken over by the Settlement Department on the 15th October 1905, the cost-rate arrived at being Rs. 89·5 per square mile as against Rs. 82·1 and Rs. 93·2 in the two previous years when the Survey Department

was in charge of cadastral survey and initial record-writing, the latter being supervised by members of the Settlement staff. The cost of supervision by Assistant Settlement Officers, which was not included in the cost-rates of the Survey Department, being deducted for purposes of comparison, the rate falls to Rs. 79 per square mile, and may be regarded as satisfactory.

4. The experiment of placing the Settlement staff in charge of cadastral survey and record-writing in large district operations has thus proved financially successful, and there are reasons to hope that as further experience is gained greater economy will be secured. The main object of the measure was, however, to do away with the dual control of the Survey and Settlement Departments, and although it is yet too early to come to a definite conclusion as to the results of the change in system, the Lieutenant-Governor is gratified to learn that there have been fewer complaints in regard to the conduct of Inspectors and Amins, and that the survey of a large and difficult area was brought to a conclusion punctually and successfully. The Department, as now re-organized, will have an officer of the Survey Department as professional adviser in case of technical difficulties, and a stronger staff of Assistant Settlement Officers held personally responsible for the quality and progress of the survey in their respective charges, and thus there is every reason to hope that a high standard of accuracy and efficiency will be attained.

5. With the approval of the High Court a few Munsifs are now deputed annually to settlement work in order that they may acquire a practical knowledge of the settlement procedure. The period of deputation was at first limited to six months, but has been extended to eighteen months. During the year under report six Munsifs were employed as Assistant Settlement Officers, four being posted to Bihar and two to the district of Ranchi, and the Lieutenant-Governor observes that their work has given great satisfaction.

6. The proportion of non-occupancy holdings in the district of Ranchi, as disclosed by the records attested during the years 1903-04 and 1904-05, was as high as 16 per cent. and 14·6 per cent., respectively, while during the year under report the percentage is nearly 13. The chief cause of this large number is, as the Director observes, the fact that the provision of law relating to the "settled raiyat" does not apply to Chota Nagpur. Other causes are forcible dispossession and the unsettled character of the aboriginal raiyats. There is some reason to believe that formerly zamindars did not make any distinction between the non-occupancy and occupancy raiyats, as regards fixity of tenure. There is, however, no provision in the local Act analogous to section 183 of the Bengal Tenancy Act safeguarding such customary rights. The local Civil Courts have consequently interpreted the provisions of the law, with regard to non-occupancy holdings, as if they superseded all existing customs, and abolished such rights as were not expressly mentioned in the law. The position of the non-occupancy raiyats is therefore very precarious. He is a mere tenant-at-will. He can only hope to acquire occupancy rights after 12 years' possession, and in the meantime may be ejected, at any moment, whether he pays his rent or not and however much he may have improved his holding. The Settlement Officer would extend the law of the settled raiyat to the whole of Chota Nagpur, and there would appear to be much force in his contention.

7. The settlement of fair rents on a large scale was confined, during the year, to the districts of Purnea and Bhagalpur. In the former district the enhancement is trifling, being only 1·09 per cent. This is the first district in Bihar where the Settlement Department has had to settle the rents of tenure-holders on a large scale under section 7 of the Bengal Tenancy Act. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad that the general results in their case are reported to be satisfactory, the enhancements being, as a rule, small, and the rents settled in all cases, moderate. In the district of Bhagalpur, the enhancement is large, being 16·79 per cent., but it is due to the fact that in one *patti* of the Panchgachia estate, the rents had been cut down at attestation as having been illegally enhanced, bu were subsequently raised up to the prevailing rates of rent paid in the other *pattis*. It is however reported that there was no hardship, as the rents settled had been paid for about 15 years, and there has been a large extension of cultivation.

8. The recovery of costs of the survey and record-of-rights was postponed altogether in the district of Purnea till October 1907, owing to the failure of

crops due to floods, but in the districts of Bhagalpur and Ranchi practically the whole demand of the year was collected. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the Board that the results of the collections in these two districts is creditable to the officers concerned.

9. In paragraph 9 of the Resolution on the Survey and Settlement Reports for the year ending the 30th September 1905, the Lieutenant-Governor had occasion to notice with satisfaction the extended use of settlement records in various branches of the administration. His Honour is much gratified to find that the present Report of the Director of Land Records bears testimony to the records having been still more freely referred to than in previous years. The presumption of correctness attaching to the records appears to have been generally understood by the Magistrates and the Police, and it is reported that in land disputes they were found very useful and that copies were in many cases produced by the parties of their own motion. It is reported also from the Begusarai subdivision of the Monghyr district that the number of land and rent disputes has greatly diminished in consequence of the survey and record-of-rights, and that serious riots are now rare. In this connection the Board have drawn the attention of Government to a suggestion of the Director of Land Records that the Police, who in some districts utilise the cadastral maps in preparing sketches of the scenes of crimes, might make a more extended use of them especially in criminal cases arising out of land disputes. As observed by the Board, any difficulty due to the village maps being on the scale of 16″=1 mile may be easily got over by the use of the pentagraph. A pentagraph, if there was sufficient use for it might be supplied to the District Police office, and if not, some arrangement might be made with the District Board for such enlargements as might from time to time be required. The attention of the Inspector-General of Police will be drawn to this suggestion, and he will be asked to take such steps as may be found feasible. The Lieutenant-Governor's attention has also been directed to another suggestion that, so far as possible, the Civil Courts should be induced to quote survey numbers in all suits relating to disputes in land. His Honour will await a further report on this point from the Board of Revenue.

10. The continuous maintenance of the settlement records in Orissa has now been finally decided upon, and a scheme, framed upon the results of the experimental revision operations carried out in an area of about 46 square miles in the district of Balasore, has been approved by the Government of India. The records will, in the first instance, be brought up to date, and then a system of continuous maintenance, by means of local agency as far as possible, will be started. The revision of the records has been commenced in the district of Balasore under the immediate supervision of a civilian Settlement Officer, and the framing of a suitable Bill for the continuous maintenance has been taken in hand.

In the matter of maintenance of land records and inspection of rent-rolls in Government and Wards' estates in the Province, the Report of the Director of Land Records does not show any appreciable improvement, and the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that the Board will take steps to secure better results and a closer observance of the rules on the subject.

11. His Honour is pleased to observe that good progress has been made in the preparation of the special maps of each thana to show trijunction marks on a scale of 2″=1 mile. He notices that paragraphs 138 to 145 of the Report of the Director of Land Records bear ample testimony to a satisfactory improvement in the inspection and restoration of boundary marks, and trusts that the maps alluded to above will render the measures taken for their maintenance more effective, and will considerably cheapen future surveys.

12. Sir Andrew Fraser cannot conclude this review without expressing his appreciation of the valuable services rendered by Major Crichton and Messrs. Kerr and Lister during the year under report. He desires to take this opportunity of thanking Major Crichton, who is now taking long leave and may not return to his post, for the excellent work he has done in the Bengal Provincial Survey Department for the last sixteen years, and for the remarkable tact and courtesy he has displayed in all his relations with the Settlement Department. His Honour's thanks are also due to Messrs. Cumming, Byrne, Allanson,

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE DEPARTMENT OF LAND RECORDS, BENGAL,

FOR

The year ending 30th September, 1907.

Calcutta:

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DEPARTMENT OF LAND RECORDS, BENGAL.

No. 3606.

FROM H. MCPHERSON, ESQ., I.C.S.,
Director of the Department of Land Records, Bengal,

TO THE SECRETARY TO THE BOARD OF REVENUE, L. P.,
LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Dated Calcutta, the 14th December 1907.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit the following report on the Survey and Settlement operations conducted under the supervision of this Department during the year ending 30th September 1907.

CHAPTER I.

SECTION A.—GENERAL SUMMARY AND GENERAL REMARKS.

Extent of the year's operations.

2. Survey and settlement operations were in progress during the year in 14 districts belonging to the 6 Divisions of the Province. The area cadastrally surveyed during the year was 4,256 square miles, while preliminary records were written in 5,249 square miles. Records were attested in 4,497 square miles and finally published in 5,145 square miles. The rents of 72,069 tenants were settled. The expenditure of the year amounted to Rs. 11,14,796.

Total area settled in the Province up to 30th September 1907.

3. The total area for which a record-of-rights has now been completed under the control of this Department is 39,849 square miles. Of this, 5,145 square miles were completed during the year under report. Progress during the last twenty-one years has averaged 1,898 square miles a year.

Settlement staff.

4. The largest number of Settlement and Assistant Settlement Officers employed during the field season was 12 and 99 against 9 and 89, respectively, of the preceding season.

Settlement completion reports.

(1) Deo estate in Gaya.
(2) Hathwa and Dumraon estates in Shahabad.
(3) Government and temporarily-settled and certain zamindari estates in Patna.
(4) Banki Government estate in Cuttack
(5) North Monghyr.

5. Of the marginally noted pending Final Settlement Reports of the last year, No. (1) was submitted to the Board after the close of the year; Nos. (2) and (3) were submitted to the Board with this office letters Nos. 305T.—S., dated the 8th-15th October 1906, and 279, dated the 22nd January 1907, and approved by the Board's Resolutions, Nos. 5713A., dated the 26th November 1906, and 1566A., dated the 20th March 1907, respectively; No. (4) was submitted to the Board with this office letter No. 308S., dated the 24th January 1907; and No. (5) is being finally printed.

The following completion reports of settlements were received during the year and are passing through the press :—

(1) Sambalpur district.

(2) Porahat estate in Singhbhum.

(3) Mauza Dubrajpur and Madhabchak of Estate Anandpur in Midnapore.

(4) Tenure Chaitanala *alias* Baitapal in Midnapore.

(5) Mauza Dona Chak of Estate Dona Chak in Midnapore.

(6) Estates Kismat Binodia and Panchthopi in Murshidabad.

SECTION B.—GENERAL SETTLEMENT MATTERS DEALT WITH DURING THE YEAR.

Revision of the Boundary Commissioner's Lists of villages and maintenance of Jurisdiction maps and lists.

6. The printing of the village lists which remained over from last year was completed during the year, with the exception of those of two thanas in each of the Districts of Cuttack and Puri, which could not be finally printed pending the decision of Government in respect of certain changes in jurisdictions. Complete maps and lists were issued for the following 9 districts besides 7 districts of the province of Eastern Bengal and Assam :—Murshidabad, Burdwan, Midnapore, Birbhum, Bankura, Khulna, Jessore, Gaya, and Shahabad.

Mr. R. N. L. Chandra's completion report was submitted to the Board of Revenue with this Office letter No. 1627, dated the 17th May 1907. Government orders on the report are contained in Resolution No. 2462 T. R., dated the 14th October 1907. Under paragraph 6 of the Resolution, the following duties have devolved upon this Department in connection with the maintenance of the Jurisdiction maps and lists :—

(1) Examination of proposals for changes of thana jurisdictions from geographical and technical points of view and checking of draft notifications submitted with such proposals.

(2) Correction, after issue of notifications, of the maps and lists maintained in this office, and issue to the District Officers concerned, the Surveyor-General, and the Officer in charge, Bengal Drawing Office, of copies of notifications, correction slips for insertion in the lists, and traces showing corrections in the maps.

Thana index maps and lists of villages.

7. Up to the end of the preceding year thana index maps were prepared for the cadastrally-surveyed districts of Saran, Champaran, Muzaffarpur, North Monghyr, North Bhagalpur, Darbhanga, Cuttack, Balasore and Puri. Similar maps were prepared during the year for nine thanas in the district of Ranchi, four thanas in the two Political States of Seraikela and Kharsawan in Singhbhum, and two thanas in the district of Purnea. Maps of all the thanas in the districts of Saran, Champaran, Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga, together with lists of villages, have been distributed to the Heads of Departments and local officers. Fair progress was made during the year in the printing of lists of villages in the districts of Monghyr, Bhagalpur, Purnea, Ranchi and the two states of Seraikela and Kharsawan in Singhbhum. The final printing of lists of almost all the thanas in Cuttack, Balasore and Puri has been done, and it is expected that maps and lists of all the thanas in those districts will be distributed during the ensuing year.

Village maps.

8. During the year the work of reproduction of village maps of the district of Muzaffarpur has been completed, and that of the maps of the districts of Champaran and Darbhanga is nearing completion. Good progress has also been made in the reproduction of the village cadastral sheets of the districts of North Monghyr, North Bhagalpur, Ranchi and the Sonthal Parganas, and the work of reproduction of the maps of the two Political States of Seraikela and Kharsawan in

Singhbhum has been completed. Maps for distribution at the time of recovery were reproduced for the district of Purnea. The reproduction of the sheets of the Banki Government estate in Cuttack could not be finished during the year, as there was a large number of corrections to make, and some of the old traces had to be retraced prior to reproduction. Two copies each of all the old original sheets of the Angul Government estate have been reproduced. One of these, when corrected according to the present settlement trace, will form the basis for reproduction in the present settlement and the requisite number of Vandyked copies will be prepared for sale and administrative purposes.

Trijunction mark maps.

9. Trijunction mark maps of all the thanas in Muzaffarpur, Champaran, Saran, Balasore, Puri and Cuttack (excepting one thana) were prepared last year. Similar maps have been prepared during the year for one thana in Cuttack, two thanas in Singhbhum, three thanas in Monghyr, four thanas in Bhagalpur, nine thanas in Ranchi, ten thanas in Darbhanga and some of the scattered areas in Gaya and Patna.

Amendment of the Bengal Tenancy Act.

10. The Bill for the amendment of the Bengal Tenancy Act was considered by the Bengal Council and subsequently passed into law during the year as "Bengal Tenancy (Amendment) Act I of 1907." It introduced many important changes which, it is hoped, will tend to place the relations of landlord and tenant on a sounder footing.

Revision of the Government Rules under the Bengal Tenancy Act.

11. The passing of this Amendment Act necessitated the revision of the Government Rules under the Act, and accordingly draft rules were framed and published for public criticism in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 7th August 1907. A report on the draft rules called for from this office by the Board was submitted after consulting the principal Settlement Officers under the control of the Department. The rules were finally passed and published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 6th November 1907.

Revision of the Survey and Settlement Manual, 1900.

12. A most important piece of work done during the year was the revision of the Survey and Settlement Manual, 1900. Considerable modifications in Parts I and II of the Manual were necessitated by the passing of the Bengal Tenancy Amendment Bill (I of 1907). The Manual and appendices also required recasting on account of the large number of Circular Orders issued by the Board since 1900. Part III of the Manual dealing with survey was, at the same time, found to be no longer adequate owing to the transfer of cadastral operations from the Survey of India to the Settlement Department. Proposals to revise the Manual were submitted to the Board by Mr. Kerr in his letter No. 1—T., dated 25th April 1907, and, in Government Order No. 469T.—R., dated 8th May 1907, Mr. J. A. Hubback, I.C.S., of the Bihar Settlement, was deputed to Darjeeling to assist Mr. Kerr in revising the settlement portion of the Manual. Mr. J. Reid, I.C.S., Settlement Officer of Ranchi, was entrusted with the work of recasting the survey portion of the Manual. It was considered advisable to divide the Survey and Settlement Manual, 1900, into two separate volumes, one dealing with survey and the other dealing with settlement. Both the Manuals have been compiled and are now passing through the press.

Transfer of control of cadastral survey and record-writing in Bihar from Survey to Settlement Department.

13. Under the orders of the Government of India contained in their letter No. 1471—137-2, dated the 27th September 1907, to the address of the Government of Bengal, the control of cadastral survey in Bihar was transferred to this Department, and arrangements have been made to take up cadastral survey in the districts of Monghyr and Patna with effect from the 1st October 1907. The Settlement Officer of Bihar was deputed to Ranchi in July last to learn the system of cadastral survey already followed there. It was also decided to impart survey training to the Assistant Settlement Officers and Kanungos who would be employed on the Bihar cadastral survey. The first proposal was to give them their training at Ranchi, but it was afterwards found convenient to open a survey school at Bhagalpur under the supervision of the Settlement Officer of Bihar and the Professional Adviser deputed from the Survey of India to help him.

14. Arrangements were made during the year for the survey and settlement training of junior members of the Imperial Civil Service, but, as only one officer could be made available for such training, the idea was abandoned under Board's order No. 6262A., dated 22nd December 1906.

Training of Junior Civilians in survey and settlement work.

15. Their term of 18 months' deputation to Survey and Settlement work having been completed, six out of the twelve Munsifs deputed last year reverted to general duty in September 1907, and the services of six new recruits have been obtained from the High Court during the present year for the usual term of training. Of the twelve Munsifs eight have been deputed to Bihar and four to the Chota Nagpur settlement. In this office letter No. 184T., dated 13th June 1907, a proposal was submitted to the Board, at the instance of the Judicial Commissioner of Chota Nagpur, that Munsifs who were reverting to general duty after completion of their Settlement training should be posted to areas in which they have gained experience of Settlement work. This proposal has been approved by the High Court in their letter No. 2676, dated 16th August 1907. Most of the Munsifs who were on deputation in the past year took to their new duties kindly, and made successful Assistant Settlement Officers.

Training of Munsifs in Survey and Settlement work.

16. During the year three district Kanungos received training in settlement work and one in survey.

Training of District Kanungos in Survey and Settlement work.

17. Owing to the passing of the Bengal Tenancy Amendment Act I (B. C.) of 1907 several additions were made in the pending proof copy of the guide and glossary to the survey and settlement operations of Bihar, which was prepared last year.

Guide and glossary to the Survey and Settlement Operations in Bihar.

The Board's approval of the glossary was asked for in this office letter No. 80T., dated 16th May 1907, but before the issue of formal sanction several suggestions were made by the Board and by the Chief Secretary. These suggestions have been incorporated in the pamphlet and will add to its usefulness. To encourage its circulation it has been issued at a nominal price of annas two per copy, and it has been decided that the copyright shall not be reserved.

18. The following pending Survey and Settlement Rules of the last year were approved by the Board during the year:—

Survey and Settlement Rules.

(1) Ranchi Khanapuri Rules ...	*Vide* Board's letter No. 5638A?, dated 21st November 1906.
(2) Bihar Attestation Rules ...	*Vide* Board's letter No. 5878A., dated 5th December 1906.
(3) Chota Nagpur Cadastral Survey and Khanapuri Rules for Assistant Settlement Officers, 1906-07.	*Vide* Board's letter No. 5447A., dated 13th November 1906.
(4) Chota Nagpur Cadastral Survey Rules for Amins and Inspectors, 1906-07.	
(5) Ranchi Cadastral Recess Rules, Drawing, Area and Khasra sections.	*Vide* Board's letter No. 1257A., dated 7th March 1907.

And the following Rules were framed or revised during the year:—

(1) Ranchi Attestation Rules.
(2) Midnapore Attestation Rules.
(3) Dhalbhum Attestation Rules.
(4) Instructions regarding the service of notices and summonses, etc., in Bihar.
(5) Parikud Rules for filling up *khasra*.
(6) Janch and Terij Rules, Balasore.
(7) Khanapuri Rules, Balasore.
(8) Attestation Rules, Balasore.

(1) was finally printed in January and submitted to Board for information with this office letter No. 127S., dated 9th January 1906; (2) and (3) were submitted to Board with this office letters Nos. 507, dated 7th February 1907, and 325T., dated 20th September 1907, and approved in the Board's letters No. 991A., dated 21st February 1907, and No. 934A.—T., dated 2nd October 1907, respectively; (4) to (6) were not printed and (7) and (8) were approved by the Board at the close of year and are now passing through the press.

Rules for the adjustment of settlement expenditure.

19. The Rules for the adjustment of settlement expenditure reproduced as Appendix R to the Survey and Settlement Manual, 1900, were revised in consultation with the Accountant-General, Bengal. The revised Rules are being incorporated in the Settlement Manual now under revision.

Monthly and annual survey and settlement progress Returns.

20. Revised forms of monthly and annual survey and settlement progress Returns were prescribed last year as reported in paragraph 21 of that year's report. During the year under report the new forms were circulated to all officers in charge of settlements under the control of the department, and were brought on to the books of the Controller of Forms. The Settlement Officer of Bihar was permitted to make slight alterations in the new forms to suit the conditions of rent-settlement and attestation work in Bihar. Similarly the Settlement Officer of the Sonthal Parganas was authorised to retain the special forms devised to meet the special conditions of settlement work in that district. In order that the results of rent-settlement work might be brought to the notice of the Board and Government every month, two columns were introduced by the Board of Revenue's Circular order No. 3 of March 1907 in the Director's monthly Return of settlement progress to show the former and new rentals of the tenants dealt with each month. The revised forms of monthly and annual survey and settlement progress Returns have been embodied in the new Survey and Settlement Manuals which are now passing through the press.

Special ink for writing settlement records.

21. In a letter No. 2246, dated the 25th July 1907, I addressed the Board of Revenue on the subject of the special green ink introduced under Government orders No. 143 Misc., dated the 6th January 1900, for the purpose of writing and correcting settlement records-of-rights. I brought to notice the various complaints received from the Settlement Department from time to time as to the unsatisfactory and fluctuating quality of the ink supplied by the stationery office and pointed out its disadvantages and the danger to which its use might lead. In their letter No. 1222A.—T., dated the 7th November 1907, the Board have directed the use of black Registration ink instead of the special ink.

CHAPTER II.

[*See* Appendices IA, IB, IIA, IIB, IIC, IID, IIE, III, VIA and VIB.]

SETTLEMENTS OF LAND REVENUE—GOVERNMENT AND TEMPORARILY-SETTLED ESTATES.

BURDWAN DIVISION.

GOVERNMENT ESTATES AND ZAMINDARI ESTATES IN MIDNAPORE.

	Area in square miles.	Number of villages.
Government and temporarily-settled estates ...	600·11	1,630
Zamindari estates	258 33	839
Total ...	858·44	2,469

22. The total area comprises 56 Government estates, 10 temporarily-settled estates and 19 zamindari estates. The difference in area and number of villages from the figures shown in the preceding year is due to the addition of new estates during the year and to the correction of areas in the recess office. One Estate called "Daftari-jagir" was taken up during the year under the Collector's order together with some peons' jagir lands in mauza Bangai, thana Midnapore, not previously included in the programme. The latter came to light in the course of the attestation proceedings of other lands of the same class and were notified under section 3 of the Bengal Survey Act in Notification No. 2127L.—R., dated the 2nd July 1907, and under section 101(*2*), (*c*) and (*d*) of the Bengal Tenancy Act in Notification No. 2128L.—R., of the same date.

Area and notifications.

23. The programme of work consisted of the decision of the remaining boundary dispute cases, attestation of 194 square miles in the Nayabasan and other zamindari estates and the Midnapore town, draft publication of the villages pending from last year and of the area attested during the year, disposal of cases under section 103A in 257 square miles, and under sections 105 and 106 in the petty Zamindari and Wards estates, settlement of fair rents in 272 square miles, besides office work and final publication for an area of 250 square miles.

Programme.

24. Mr. J. Taylor, Deputy Collector, continued to act as Settlement Officer under the supervision of the Collector till April 1907, when he was appointed Subdivisional Officer of Contai and Mr. C. W. Hodson, Deputy Collector, was appointed Settlement Officer in his place. The staff of Assistant Settlement Officers consisted of 2 Deputy Collectors, 4 Sub-Deputy Collectors and 7 outsiders. One of the Deputy Collectors had to leave the settlement in the beginning of the field season on account of ill health.

Staff.

25. No cadastral survey was included in the original programme, but the small area added during the year had to be surveyed and khanapuried. The boundary disputes pending from last year and those instituted during the year were (with the exception of three cases) decided, as well as the appeals preferred against those decisions in five cases. The programme of attestation, draft publication, and section 103A case work was completed during the year. The majority of cases under section 105 as well as final publication in 950 villages consisting of 103,198 plots were also finished. The heaviest item of work in the year's programme has been the work done at head-quarters and in the field connected with the check of records and their preparation for the remaining work of rent-settlement. The records of 1,355 villages, including more than 5 lakhs of plots, were checked and local enquiries made by officers specially deputed for the purpose.

Work done.

26. Proposals for the assessment of pargana Doro Dubnan in the Majnamutha Government estate, comprising an area of 70·46 square miles, were submitted by Mr. Taylor, who, after he ceased to be Settlement Officer, continued as Sub-Divisional Officer of Contai to assist his successor in the work of supervision. The report will form the basis of rent-assessment proposals for the whole of the Majnamutha and Jalamutha estates.

Settlement of fair rent.

Mr. Taylor's proposals were forwarded with slight variations to the Board with my letter No. 386T., dated the 30th September 1907, and since the close of the year have been accepted by the Board and by Government. Rent-settlement will be commenced in this area from the opening of the field season.

The status of the Mandals in pargana Kalyanpur, the allowance to be given to them and the question of the preservation and assessment of jungles were finally decided during the year. Those Mandals who were found to be middlemen were given an allowance of 20 per cent. to be distributed between them and subordinate tenure-holders (if any), but the allowance was raised to 30 and 35 per cent. in cases in which the tenure-holder had been treated more or less as a raiyat at the last settlement. It was considered more necessary to take measures for the preservation of existing jungle areas than to encourage their conversion into inferior rice lands. An assessment of these lands was so made as to divide their profits between the proprietors, Mandals and Government.

The Mandals of certain villages of Kalyanpur submitted a memorial praying for an increase in the allowances payable to them by Government chiefly on the ground of improvements made by them in their lands. Their representations were thoroughly investigated by the Settlement Officer and my predecessor (Mr. Kerr), and it was found that their claims were unfounded.

In the Balarampur estate the assessment proposals submitted by Mr. Taylor at the close of the previous year were approved in Board's letter No. 335A.—T., dated the 16th May 1907. In this estate, also, questions regarding the status of Aimadars and the assessment of jungles, which were in all essentials identical with those in Kalyanpur, were thoroughly examined. The status difficulty had been referred to the Board previously in 1904, and it was then decided that the Aimadars were tenure-holders within the meaning of the Bengal Tenancy Act. No facts were brought to light in the course of the present operations which necessitated a reconsideration of the previous orders. As regards jungle areas, the customary rights of the tenants were recorded and an assessment was ordered by the Board on the basis of the assets actually levied by the tenure-holders from the jungles. The rates of rent imposed in the case of non-aimadari villages were practically the same as in pargana Kalyanpur. An enhancement of three annas in the rupee was made in the rent of the Khas Mahal tenants on account of rise in prices since the last settlement, the increase being eased off by progressive enhancement in individual cases.

Phulhatta Estate in Khulna.

Area—17·66 square miles.

Number of villages	...	5
„ tenants	...	1,123
„ plots	...	7,631

27. The records were finally published during the year and boundary stones put down. Under the orders of the Board, contained in their letter No. 1499A., dated 18th March 1907, the proposals for assessment of the land revenue demand referred to in paragraph 37 of the previous year's Report came under further discussion with special reference to the distribution of the percentage of the assets among the several degrees of tenure-holders. Orders on the subject were passed in the Board's Resolution dated 24th September 1907. It has been directed, subject to the sanction of Government, that settlement should be made with the son and daughter-in-law of Hara Nath Roy Sarkar and should be sanctioned for a period of 15 years from the 1st April 1907, the revenue payable being Rs. 18,000 for the year 1907-08, Rs. 22,000 for the year 1908-09 and the full demand, Rs. 27,065, from the year 1909-10. Summary settlements were made with the settlement-holders from year to year up to 1906-07. The revenue demand fixed for that year, Rs. 15,464, was duly paid.

Babu Sharat Chandra Mukharji, Sub-Deputy Collector, continued to be in charge of the work in addition to his other settlement duties in the district.

ORISSA DIVISION.

Angul Estate in Angul.

Area 656·08 square miles.

Number of villages	...	632
„ holdings	...	32,159
„ plots ...	...	338,729

28. The programme consisted of the cadastral survey of the additional tract of 25 square miles comprising the belt of the forest area excluded from the reserved forest, preparation of the khatians left over from the preceding year, attestation of

Programme.

373 villages, draft publication of the remaining 604 villages, disposal of objections instituted after draft publication, assessment and publication of the rent-roll for the whole estate and miscellaneous office-work.

Staff.

29. Rai Narayan Chandra Naik Bahadur, Deputy Collector, was the Settlement Officer in charge during the year. Babu Upendra Nath Mahanti and Maulvi Shaffikuddin Muhammad were Assistant Settlement Officers under him. Babu Murari Misra, Sub-Deputy Collector, joined as Assistant Settlement Officer on the 3rd December 1906, but reverted to general duty on the 20th March 1907.

Work done.

30. The programme for the year was completed with the exception of the work of assessment and publication of the rent-roll. Proposals for rent settlement were submitted in a joint Note, dated the 19th December 1906, drawn up by the Deputy Commissioner and my predecessor (Mr. Kerr). Rates of rent were proposed for the different classes of land, and it was recommended that the enhancement should be imposed in three instalments spread over periods of five years each, and that there should be a general enhancement limit of 100 per cent. Government, in order No 1620P., dated the 5th March 1907, to the address of the Commissioner, approved of the proposed rent-rates, but called for a report on the result of applying an enhancement limit of 50 per cent. suggested by the Commissioner instead of the 100 per cent. limit originally proposed. The Settlement Officer has found it impossible to submit the required report until the rents for all the holdings in the estate have been calculated and the amounts that will be cut off by the alternative enhancement limits estimated. Assessment work is, therefore, for the present held in abeyance. The calculation of rent at the rates sanctioned by Government has been completed for 25,333 out of 32,159 holdings. Of the rest nearly 3,000 holdings are non-rent-paying and calculation remains to be done, therefore, for only 3,826 holdings. The Settlement Officer's report has been received since the close of the year and I have forwarded it to the Commissioner with my opinion. As soon as Government orders have been obtained, no time will be lost in completing the work of assessment. The rents had to be calculated in any case and the time that has been spent on this work has not been wasted.

Progress in all departments of work was much hampered by sickness amongst the establishment. There was also some delay in the receipt of Vandyke copies of village traces and difficulty in securing a suitable staff of draughtsmen and muharrirs.

CHAPTER III.

[*See* Appendices IA, IB, IIB, IIC, IIE, III, IV, V, VIA and VIB.]

PERMANENTLY-SETTLED ESTATES.

PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

THE FATEHSINGH AND OTHER ESTATES IN MURSHIDABAD.

Operations in the district of Murshidabad.

31. During the year settlement operations under Chapter X of the Bengal Tenancy Act were conducted in the estates of Fatehsingh, Beldanga, Mahisar, Panchthopi and Kismat Binodia. An account of these operations is given below.

Staff.

Maulvi Muhammad Chainuddin, Deputy Collector, was the Settlement Officer throughout the year, working under the general supervision of the Collector.

Fatehsingh Estate.

Area—80·53 square miles.

Number of villages	...	...	152
,, of plots	...	...	133,142
,, of tenants	...	...	46,261

Area of the operations.

32. During the year one additional village in the district of Burdwan, named Chakta, was found to belong to Estate Fatehsingh and was brought under the scope of the operations by Notifications Nos. 2362 and 2363L.R, dated the 13th July, 1907.

Programme.

33. The programme consisted of attestation, draft publication, case-work under section 103A in respect of 34 villages, and office check, copying and final publication of the 86 villages, of which the draft publication was completed in the preceding year.

Work done.

34. On account of the work in Beldanga the Settlement Officer could not begin attestation in this estate before February. In spite of difficulties and sickness amongst the staff, he succeeded in finishing the attestation of all the villages by the beginning of August. All the boundary disputes and the major portion of the section 103A cases, which referred chiefly to rent-free and fixed-rent claims, were disposed of by the end of September. The details of attestation work proved difficult and tedious as in the preceding year. The draft publication of these villages, as also the office work and the final publication of the villages attested last year, were completed. Statistical statements were prepared for all the finally published villages. Detailed estimates of the number of copies to be reproduced of the 124 sheets of the 86 finally published villages were prepared and arrangements made for preparing traces of the maps for direct reproduction, as the original sheets were not of sensitive paper.

Up to the end of the previous year 364 boundary stones had been replaced and 821 more were put down during the year, making a total of 1,185. Boundary-mark *mujmilis* and registers as prescribed in Appendix T of the Survey and Settlement Manual were prepared.

Work remaining to be done.

35. The attestation and subsequent proceedings in connection with 28 villages covering an area of 18·85 square miles, the office work and final publication of 34 villages draft-published during the year and the case-work under sections 105 and 106 still remain to be done. With a view to expedite the work, a Sub-deputy Collector has been deputed to help the Settlement Officer from the commencement of the field season of 1907-08.

Beldanga Estate in Murshidabad.

Area—11·62 square miles.

Number of villages	...	...	1
,, of plots	...	...	22,612
,, of holdings	...	...	5,056

Programme.

36. The programme for the year was to complete attestation and draft publication of the entire area and to dispose of all cases under section 103A of the Bengal Tenancy Act.

Work done.

37. Attestation commenced in the middle of October and was completed in February. The records were draft-published in the latter month. All the cases instituted were disposed of during the year. Statistical statements were prepared for the whole area. Records were corrected according to the orders passed in section 103A cases, checked and re-arranged. Thirty-six boundary pillars were erected and maps and registers of boundary stones were prepared for the use of the Collector.

38. The attestation of this area presented features of special interest The settlement is one of the first which has been initiated on the application of the tenants, who asserted that their rents were illegally enhanced by the proprietor in the years 1891 to 1895.

Features of attestation.

At attestation the Settlement Officer had to deal with two main issues—

(1) Whether the enhancements were legal, and

(2) Whether certain raiyats who had held at the same rate of rent for 20 years prior to 1895 were entitled to be recorded as raiyats holding at fixed rates.

The Settlement Officer found in favour of the raiyats on both issues, and the result, after draft publication, was a crop of section 103A cases. Of the 1,020 cases filed, 950 were filed by the proprietor, 276 to contest the record of fixed rates, 72 to contest *lakhiraj* entries, and 551 to uphold the *kabuliyat* rentals. The Settlement Officer has disallowed those objections of the proprietor which related to rent enhancement, but on the evidence of old jamabandi papers has admitted the majority of the objections to "fixed-rent" status.

39. The cost is being met from deposits made by the proprietor and tenants. The tenants deposited more than half the estimated cost of the operations, but the proprietor having refused to deposit anything and disputed his liability to pay any share of the cost, an apportionment order under section 114 of the Bengal Tenancy Act was passed by Government (Government Order No. 1668, dated the 23rd March 1907). The proprietor has since deposited Rs. 3,000, which, together with the amount deposited by the tenants, is likely to cover the total cost of the operations.

Cost.

Mahisar Estate in Murshidabad.

Area—2·47 square miles.

Number of villages	...	...	3
„ of holdings	...	...	3,225
„ of plots	...	...	5,851

40. Mauza Mahisar lies in pargana Mahalandi, thana Khargram, of the district of Murshidabad, about four miles from Kandi. The village belongs mainly to tauzi No. 279, but contains within its periphery the lands of nine other tauzis which lie intermingled with each other. There are 11 *pattis* in the village, all of which, except one, are held by tenure-holders of various degrees.

Short history.

41. As the village belonged to many estates and tauzis, the several proprietors experienced great inconvenience in collecting rents from the raiyats. The relation between the landlords and tenants thus became strained, and the former applied for a survey and record-of-rights under Chapter X of the Bengal Tenancy Act and deposited nearly the whole of the estimated cost. Mauza Mahisar was notified under the Bengal Tenancy Act in Notification No. 1440L.—R., dated the 11th March 1907. Two additional mauzas, Badua and Jasahari, were notified in No. 2662L.—R. of the 31st July 1907.

Inception of the operations and Notifications.

42. The programme of the year was to finish cadastral survey and khanapuri and to prepare the record for attestation. The work began in the middle of April, and by the end of the following September survey and khanapuri were finished. The work of the preparation of the records for attestation was also finished by the beginning of October, that is, immediately after the close of the year.

Programme and work done.

43. On account of the absence of the tenants it was found necessary to separately survey every subdivision of a field. On completion of the cadastral survey traces of the maps were prepared. On these traces the different

Difficulties of survey and khanapuri.

tauzis were marked out with red lines according to the old *thakbast* map. At *khanapuri* the lands were recorded as belonging to those tauzis under which they fell in the traces, the objections filed being noted in the dispute list. The number of disputes thus preferred was large.

KISMAT BINODIA AND PANCHTHOPI ESTATES IN MURSHIDABAD.

Area—17 square miles.

Number of villages	...	5
„ plots	...	23
„ tenants	...	11

44. The work pending in these estates was the disposal of one case under section 103A instituted in the preceding year, disposal of cases under section 105, distribution of the records and submission of final reports. The work was completed and the final reports submitted during the year.

DIHI BHADRA ESTATE IN KHULNA.

Area—70·96 square miles.

Number of villages	...	64
„ tenants	...	30,485
„ plots	...	113,948

Programme.

45. The programme included the cadastral survey and khanapuri of the entire area and the preparation of records for attestation during recess. The programme was nearly completed.

Staff.

46. Babu Sharat Chandra Mukharji, Sub-Deputy Collector, was employed throughout the year as Settlement Officer under the supervision of the Collector.

Khewat writing.

47. Preliminary to the commencement of survey and khanapuri, khewats were written up, the tenants being questioned on the spot as to sub-infeudations. The khewats were further tested in the course of khanapuri.

Re-demarcation.

48. The demarcation marks put down during traverse survey in the previous year having disappeared, a fresh demarcation was carried out not without difficulty by the new proprietors—on the basis of the *thakbast* map. This demarcation showed a wide divergence from the previously demarcated boundary of possession, and the true trijunctions were located in many cases far from the traverse trijunctions.

Cadastral survey.

49. Cadastral survey started about the middle of December, and owing to bad attendance of tenants, unhealthy climate and other unfavourable conditions, the work dragged on till April. The survey was made on 156 sheets.

Khanapuri.

50. Khanapuri, which started towards the end of February, proved difficult and tedious. The same causes which impeded cadastral survey interfered with the progress of record-writing, and the work was not completed before the middle of July. It was complicated by the great extent of sub-infeudation and the large number of claims to hold revenue-free. It was difficult to ascertain at what point the raiyati interest began, and to assign plots to the various interests concerned, or to find out what was covered in each case by the lump rents actually paid.

The claims to hold revenue-free were mostly based on old *taidads* said to have been prepared under Regulation XIX of 1793. Their exact evidential value is not yet clear, but it is stated that the Civil Courts have held lands supported by such grants to be revenue-free in cases between private parties. Following the procedure adopted in Bihar no lands were entered in the record as revenue-free which were not entered as such in the Collector's registers, and dissatisfied persons were advised to move the Collector under section 35 of the Land Registration Act.

Out of 850 internal disputes raised, 700 were disposed of. Most of the disputes which remained undecided involved claims to hold revenue-free.

The entries in respect of 9,600 plots were checked in the field while khanapuri was in progress, the Settlement Officer himself testing 275.

General.

51. The serial number assigned to the revenue survey mauzas in the thana maps and jurisdiction lists prepared in this Department has been adopted for numbering the thana and boundary mark *mujmili* maps. The cadastral maps have been reproduced for attestation at the Bengal Drawing Office.

In order that Presidents of Chaukidari Unions may be interested in the proceedings, it has been suggested that the Collector should mark the boundaries of Unions on the thana maps and that copies of the cadastral maps should eventually be given to the Presidents.

A sum of Rs. 30,500 was deposited during the year by the applicants towards the cost of the operations.

In addition to the settlement of the Phulhatta Government Estate noticed in paragraph 27 of this Report, the Settlement Officer was deputed to do the partition work of Dihi Babulia with an area of 14·05 square miles, as its lands are intermixed with those of Dihi Bhadra. The work carried out during the year covered both estates, and the total area was 85·01 square miles.

PATNA DIVISION.

Mauza Sarhan and others in Patna.

Area—8·09 square miles.

Number of villages	...	...	...	3
,, tenants	...	...	...	1,344
,, plots	...	...	...	10,614

Programme and work done.

52. The programme of the year consisted of attestation and draft and final publication of the records of the whole area. The attestation and draft publication were finished, and all the objections under section 103A of the Tenancy Act were disposed of, excepting one, with which the Collector of Patna is concerned. He has applied to the Commissioner for papers connected with the case. This circumstance has delayed final publication, but the records are otherwise ready to be finally published.

Features of attestation.

53. The work of attestation proved unexpectedly easy as the question of rent had already been decided by the Civil Courts. The point at issue was whether a contract undertaken before the passing of the Bengal Tenancy Act, to pay an enhancement of more than two annas in the rupee at the close of a term of settlement, was void under the Act. The lower Courts decided that it was not, and though appeals were preferred to the High Court, they were subsequently withdrawn.

Staff.

54. Babu Hem Chandra Chatarji (No. 1), Deputy Collector, was deputed for a fortnight to this work which was controlled by the Settlement Officer of Bihar.

Cost.

55. The cost of charges separately debitable to this settlement together with share of control comes to Rs. 2,555. It is expected that additional expenditure to be incurred will bring the total to Rs. 3,600.

BHAGALPUR DIVISION.

South Monghyr.

Area—2,090 square miles.

Number of villages	...	...	...	2,171

Programme of the year.

Area	...	...	...	1,290	sq. miles.
Number of villages	...	...	...	1,189	
,, tenants	...	...	...	126,602	
,, plots	...	...	...	938,441	

Extension of operations and Notifications: Work in previous year.

56. The portion of the district of Monghyr lying to the south of the Ganges adjoins, and is in many respects very similar to, South Bhagalpur, where survey and settlement operations have been in progress since 1904. A portion of the population consists of Sonthals and other backward tribes, whose ignorance of their rights is frequently taken advantage of by unscrupulous persons. Agrarian disputes were rife and illegal enhancements of rents were said to be of common occurrence. The local officers reported that survey and settlement preceedings were even more necessary in the south of Monghyr than in the northern portion of the district which was completed in the year 1904. Correct maps and records-of-rights were much needed, and the writing up of the Land Registration registers of the district were deferred until the operations were carried through. The proposal for the extension of settlement operations to South Monghyr was sanctioned in the orders of the Government of India, No. 620—137-2, dated 25th April 1905. All the lands in the nine thanas of the tract, *viz.*, Monghyr, Jamalpur, Surajgarh, Lakhisarai, Khargpur, Shaikhpura, Sikandra, Jamui and Chakai, with the exception of certain estates already surveyed, were brought under the operation of section 3 of the Bengal Survey Act V (B. C.) of 1875 in Notification No. 2326, dated 28th July 1905. In the previous year an area of 1,217 square miles, exclusive of 275 square miles of hill and jungle, dealt with topographically, had been traversed under the supervision of the Superintendent of Provincial Surveys, Bengal, as stated in paragraphs 31—37 of his Report for the year ending 30th September 1906. The lands referred to above were gazetted for settlement under section 101(*1*) of the Bengal Tenancy Act in Notification No. 1957L.R., dated the 3rd April 1907.

Programme.

57. The year's programme was the survey and preliminary record-writing of an area of 1,290 square miles, containing 1,189 villages situated on the eastern side of the district in thanas Chakai, Jamui, Khargpur and Monghyr.

Staff.

58. The area was under the charge of the Settlement Officer of Bihar, Mr. P. W. Murphy, I.C.S. [Mr. C. L. Philip, I.C.S., and Maulvi Mohiuddin Ahmed, Deputy Collector, were in subordinate charge. Ten Assistant Settlement Officers and nineteen Kanungos worked in the area for varying periods averaging five months each. Among them were three Munsiffs and two Collectorate Kanungos deputed for training in settlement work.

Work done.

59. The whole of the programme was completed. The total number of plots in the area was found to be 938,441, giving an average of ·88 of an acre per plot. The number of khatians was 126,602, giving an average of 6·52 acres to the khatian. The large average size of holdings and plots is accounted for by the extensive areas of jungle and hilly land in the south and by the large proportion of upland cultivation. The abnormal size of the areas adopted as village units in the Revenue Survey operations caused much trouble and it was found necessary in many cases to subdivide them into tolas in order to get a convenient unit for the present operations. Some Revenue Survey villages contained as many as 150 tolas. The village khewats were prepared by the Assistant Settlement Officers, aided by the kanungos, and the subordinate survey staff was not allowed to have any part in the work. This may have prevented extortion on their part, but it was a tedious process and took up valuable time which might have been devoted to general supervisional work. It still remains to be proved that the preparation of khewats by the superior Settlement staff is indispensable. 32,106 plots, or 3·4 per cent. of the whole number, were tested by the Settlement Department. Personally, I should be inclined to prefer a system whereby less time would be devoted to drafting of khewats and more time would be spent in the check of khanapuri. Raiyati rights are in many villages more valuable than zamindari, and it seems absurd that the superior staff should be made responsible for 100 per cent. of the latter and for less than 4 per cent. of the former. 34,506 internal disputes were decided, the average being 27 per square mile. Trees, as usual, accounted for the greater number of these disputes. The record of the status of *mustagirs* and *chakbanddars* has been a question of much difficulty, which will not be finally settled till a later stage of the

operations. Many of them are more than ordinary farmers, as their forefathers reclaimed the villages from jungle. 9 boundary-dispute cases were left pending, as they had been referred to arbitration.

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SOUTH BHAGALPUR.

Area—1,598 square miles.

Number of villages	...	...	...	2,570
,, plots	...	...	...	12,56,554

Notifications.

60. There was one small addition to the previously notified area. In order to carry out a settlement of land revenue, Government estate Muktapur in thana Bhagalpur, bearing tauzi No. 2553, was notified under section 101(*2*)(*c*) and (*d*) of the Bengal Tenancy Act in Notification No. 2807L.—R., dated 10th August 1907, as corrected by Notification No. 3177L.—R., dated 2nd September 1907.

Programme.

61. The programme for the year was the attestation, draft publication, office work and final publication of the record of 1,106 square miles in thanas Banka, Amarpur, portions of Sultanganj, Bhaghalpur and Colgong lying south of the southern high bank of the Ganges, and the khanapuri of thana Katauria consisting of 492 square miles, of which 158 square miles had been cadastrally surveyed in the season 1905-06 and the rest in the following season. The programme was completed with the exception of the final publication of the records of 526 square miles.

Staff.

62. Mr. P. W. Murphy, I.C.S., was Settlement Officer during the whole year. Mr. J. A. Hubback, I C.S., was in charge of the area under attestation from November 13th to the end of the year, excepting two months in the rains, when he was on deputation for the revision of the Settlement Manual. Mr. C. L. Philip, I.C.S., and Maulvi Muhiuddin Ahmed, were in charge of the area under khanapuri during the field season. Eleven Assistant Settlement Officers were employed on attestation, including four Munsiffs. The khanapuri staff consisted of three Assistant Settlement Officers, of whom one was a Munsiff.

Attestation.

63. Attestation and draft publication were completed early in April, but though the number of objections under section 103A of the Tenancy Act did not exceed 10,000, the demand for officers for case-work in Purnea prevented their early disposal. The chief feature of the work was the prevalence of illegal enhancements. Enhancements were found to have been almost universally made whenever an estate changed hands, and in many estates every five or seven years as well. The amount of the enhancement often exceeded two annas in the rupee, even when it did not follow within 15 years of a previous enhancement. The enhancements were frequently defended on the ground of landlord's improvement, and this was usually accepted as a good defence, provided that two enhancements within 15 years had not been made. There was no doubt that considerable sums had been spent on irrigation by the landlords, but they generally enhanced to such an extent that their outlay was very speedily recouped One landlord adopted a new method of attempting to legalise enhanced rents. After issue of the notification under section 101(*1*) of the Tenancy Act, directing the survey and the preparation of the record-of-rights, he applied to the Civil Court, under section 158 of the Act, for a declaration of the rent payable, and induced the raiyats concerned to compromise on an illegally enhanced rent: thus in one village the rate was Re. 1-9 in 1300. In 1301 this was raised to Rs. 2 and in 1309 to Rs. 2-8. Last year, after khanapuri had begun, the landlord applied to the Civil Court, under the above section, for the determination of the rent payable, claiming a rate of Rs. 2-10. Eventually, after no less than eleven adjournments, the raiyats compromised and agreed to pay at the rate of Rs. 2-8. This was held by the Civil Court, without further enquiry, to be the rent payable. My predecessor discussed the case in his inspection note, and was of opinion that the decision of

the Munsiff, who had not all the facts before him, could not be followed. Proceedings under section 158 while a settlement is being made are now barred by Bengal Act No. 1 of 1907.

Difficulties were also met with in distinguishing additional rent for additional area from the enhancements made. Landlords' measurements were not very accurate and the length of the *laggi* and the number of *laggis* in the side of the *bigha* were often in dispute. The principle on which the atttestation staff worked was to call for old papers from every landlord when his first village was attested. If it was found that no illegal enhancements had been made, the jamabandis were accepted in villages of which the records came to be subsequently attested, unless there was a dispute or reason to believe that illegal enhancements had been made in any particular village.

One peculiar feature of work in South Bhagalpur and South Monghyr is the large number of villages in which the landlord makes the leading raiyat a *mustagir* for the purpose of collecting rents under short leases for terms of five or seven years. The margin of profit to the *mustagir* is in most cases very small, though probably he derives certain indirect advantages from his position. Mr. Kerr directed that in the record the *mustagiri* interest should be recognised, care being taken to record as occupancy lands all lands over which the *mustagir* had acquired occupancy rights prior to his accepting the *mustagiri* lease. The question is further complicated by the fact that many of the so-called *mustagirs* or *thikadars* are the original reclaimers of their villages who have been forced by the proprietors to execute farming leases for areas over which they had really acquired raiyati rights or the rights of permanent tenure-holders. Care has been taken that the action of the proprietor shall not prejudice the interest of such persons.

The number of plots in the area amounted to 930,000 with nearly 150,000 tenancies.

Draft publication in general presented no difficulty, and some increase in the amount of interest taken by the public at this stage is reported.

Record of irrigation rights.

64. The record of irrigation rights is of some importance in this area, though unfortunately neither landlords nor raiyats appeared to take much interest in it. The attestation and draft publication of the irrigation records previously prepared were carried out. The description of the channels had been prepared in the field, while the accompanying maps had been reduced by the Survey Department in recess from the 16″ sheets. It was found that it was not always easy to understand from the maps the course of the channels or other features of the irrigation system. A special officer was, therefore, deputed, on the completion of his attestation work, to revise all the records and write up new ones. The field work in connection with this was not completed till the end of May, but the novelty of the work caused delay in the completion of the records in office. The records of about 300 *danrhs* (large channels) have been draft-published, and after disposal of objections and check will be finally published.

Khanapuri.

65. The khanapuri of thana Katauria was completed. The total number of holdings was 32,987, showing the average area of a holding to be 9½ acres. These exceptionally large figures are due to the large proportion of hill and jungle area. The number of under-raiyats in the area bordering on the Sonthal Parganas is considerable, and the practice of subletting to Sonthals is reported to be general.

Internal and boundary disputes.

66. 47,072 internal disputes were instituted, of which all but 685 were decided. Rights in jungle and waste lands were the chief subject of dispute. Of the 113 boundary disputes instituted, 6 remained to be disposed of. In these 6 cases the revenue-survey line has to be re-laid at attestation.

Purnea District.

Area—3,694 square miles.

Number of villages	...	...	...	4,052
„ tenants	...	...	...	487,990
„ plots	...	...	...	2,553,324

67. Certain modifications made in the course of the operations in the boundaries of villages appertaining to the Srinagar-Bapail Estates, which were surveyed and settled during the years 1888—92, were legalised by notification No. 2707L R., dated the 1st August 1907.

Notification.

68. The programme for the year consisted of —

Programme.

(1) Attestation of 488 square miles comprising portions of thanas Kadwa and Katihar, with a few scattered portions of villages and Government estates previously omitted; also draft publication and completion of the record-of-rights of the above area;

(2) Final publication of the record-of-rights of 1,597 square miles of the area attested and draft published in the year ending September 1906 and of 488 square miles attested in the present year;

(3) Settlement of rents under Section 104 for 1·69 square miles of Government estates lying in 14 villages;

(4) Case-work under sections 105 and 106 for an area of 709 square miles attested in 1904-05 and of 1,723 square miles attested in 1905-06.

69. Mr. P. W. Murphy, I.C.S., was Settlement Officer throughout the year and was in direct charge of the field operations. Babu Kshetra Bhushan Prasad, Deputy Collector, Assistant Settlement Officer, was in charge of the Head-quarters office till February, when he was succeeded by Babu Surendra Nath Banarji (No. II), Sub-Deputy Collector, Assistant Settlement Officer. Mr. C. L. Philip, I.C.S., was in charge of the Head-quarters from May until the close of the year.

Staff.

Six Assistant Settlement Officers were employed on attestation and subsequent case-work under section 103A. Three Assistant Settlement Officers did case-work under sections 105 and 106 throughout the field season. The number was increased to 5 in April, 12 in May, and during the hot weather and rains 25 officers worked for varying periods in the case camps. One Assistant Settlement Officer was in subordinate charge of the vernacular office.

70. The attestation programme of 488 miles was completely carried through, making a total of 3,694 square miles, for which the records have been attested and draft published up to the end of the present year. There were 244,891 plots and 57,300 tenants in 711 villages. Attestation work was difficult owing to the large number of internal disputes about status and title. The former were mostly about fixity of rent, the latter about land claimed as rent-free. A large portion of the area attested is held on the *halhasli* system under which the rent varies every year with the area sown, the rate only being fixed. This added to the difficulty of attestation. Attestation was finished by the end of April.

Attestation.

71. 8,244 objections under section 103A were instituted and decided. Those concerning status, title and possession constituted 36, 23 and 22 per cent., respectively, of the total objections. The remainder were concerned with rent, trees and miscellaneous matters. Thirty-nine per cent. of objections were allowed. Owing to the late attestation and draft publication of the records of some villages it was found necessary to keep two 103A camps out until the beginning of July.

Objections under section 103A.

72. The office work and the final publication of all the villages attested during the previous year were completed. Of the area of the year under report only four villages were not completed from office work, while 66 per cent. of the villages were finally published.

Office work and final publication.

73. The remaining work under section 105 of the attestation season 1904-05 was disposed of, amounting to 1,064 cases with 22,943 tenants. 3,597 cases with 32,721 tenants of the attestation year 1905-06 were also disposed of by the end of the year, leaving a balance of only 401 cases with 4,960 tenants for this area. 1,999 suits, under section 106 of the Bengal Tenancy Act, were disposed of during the year. It was hoped to dispose of all the case-work completely by the end of the year. Cases were taken up at two

Case work.

centres, but the difficulty some zamindars had in keeping pace with the work somewhat retarded progress. The enhancements allowed were moderate and were given mainly on the ground of rise in prices, as the landlords were unable to prove excess area.

Computation and recovery.

74. Computation has been completed for the whole area with the exception of that attested during the year. Recovery at the rate of 6 annas per acre has been approved for the whole district.

SONTHAL PARGANAS.

Zamindari Estates.

	Area in square miles.	Number of villages.	Number of tenants.	Number of plots.
Second Programme (first half) ...	1,584	2,192	43,144	5,44,149
Second Programme (second half)		1,939	88,413	7,60,042
Third Programme (first half) ...	754	1,457	46,000	6,74,038
Third Programme (second half)	853	1,421	66,989	16,92,993
Total ...	3,191	7,009	2,44,546	36,71,222

Programme.

75. The programme for the year included the following items:—

A.—Second half of Second Programme—

(1) Disposal of objections to published records remaining over from the preceding year;
(2) Final check and arrangement of the records; and
(3) Delivery of the records to the Deputy Commissioner.

B.—First half of Third Programme—

(1) Cadastral survey and khanapuri of 754 square miles corresponding to the area re-settled by Mr. J. A. Craven in the years 1888-1892; and
(2) Preparation of the records of the same area for attestation.

C.—Second half of Third Programme—

Copying of Mr. Craven's jamabandis for the use of cadastral amins in the season 1907-08.

Staff.

76. Mr. H. Ll. L. Allanson, I.C.S., was Settlement Officer till 3rd June when he went on a month's privilege leave. He took over charge again on 3rd July, but two days later made over charge to Mr. P. M. Robertson, Assistant Settlement Officer, on proceeding to officiate as Collector of Monghyr, where he remained till the end of the year. Exclusive of Mr Robertson and one kanungo, who were employed throughout the year, there were five Assistant Settlement Officers employed for portions of the year. Deputy Collector Mr. D. G. K. McGavin was employed for 7 months, and Sub-Deputy Collectors Babu Jatindra Narayan Mukharji, Babu Chandra Kumar Mathur and Maulvi Anwar Karim for 9, 9½ and 7 months, respectively. Deputy Collector Maulvi Masud-ul Husain worked for only 10 days.

Notifications and Rules.

77. The area comprehended in the first half of the Third Programme was brought under the operation of section 9 of the Sonthal Parganas Settlement Regulation III of 1872 by notification No. 3180T.R., dated 29th October 1906, and the area covered by the second half of that programme was gazetted for survey

under section 3 of the Bengal Survey Act V (B.C.) of 1875 in notification No. 2971, dated 14th November 1906. The settlement of the estates included in the first half of the Second Programme was declared under section 5 of the above mentioned Regulation to have been completed and concluded in notification No. 745L.R., dated 2nd February 1907. A rule was added to the rules for the conduct of settlement operations in the Sonthal Parganas empowering a Settlement Officer or Assistant Settlement Officer to summarily fine any person who after being served with a notice to appear before such officer for any purpose connected with the preparation of the settlement record failed without due cause to obey the notice. This rule was published in notification No. 3049L.R., dated 23rd November 1906.

Work done—Second half of Second Programme.

78. All objections under section 24 of Regulation III of 1872 were disposed of. Many of these were essentially title suits of a complicated and contested nature. No less than 22,868 suits had been dealt with during the year and the previous year. The Settlement Officer passed orders on 246 appeals and revision cases as shown in Appendix II, Part E. 249 appeals and applications for revision were disposed of by the Commissioner. The Settlement Officer's orders were upheld in 226 cases, modified in 2, reversed in 9, and 12 were otherwise disposed of. The whole of the records were finally checked, arranged and handed over to the Deputy Commissioner, and with the exception of the 115 appeals that remained pending in the Settlement Officer's file, the whole of the work of the second half of the Second Programme has been completed.

Work done—First half of Third Programme: Cadastral Survey and khanapuri.

79. The cadastral survey and khanapuri of the 754 square miles embraced in this portion of the programme were successfuly completed under the direct supervision of the Settlement Officer and his Assistants. The area was contained in estates scattered over the four subdivisions of Deoghur, Dumka, Godda, and Jamtara—a fact which added much to the difficulties of organization. The total number of fields khanapuried was 6,74,038. A considerable amount of partition of raiyati holdings was effected during khanapuri, and thus the number of plots was considerably increased, especially in the Jamtara circle. The average size of the field is found to be ·71 of an acre.

Survey and khanapuri check.

80. The check of cadastral survey by the subordinate staff of head inspectors and inspectors amounted to 142,364 chains, or an average of 188 chains or 2·35 linear miles per square mile. The same agency also checked the work by 1,169·11 linear miles of quadrilaterals. Further, Assistant Settlement Officers conducted 16,000 chains of check survey while the work was in progress, and 74,444 chains of independent partal, altogether a total check of over 119 chains per square mile. Khanapuri was also adequately tested. The subordinate staff checked 250,663 out of the total of 674,038 fields or 37 per cent., while the number of plots checked by Assistant Settlement Officers was 236,207, representing nearly 35 per cent. of the total number of plots khanapuried. Of the fields checked 201,896 were tested as to classification only and 34,311 throughout. The Settlement Officer inspected khanapuri in 166 villages and checked 23,700 plots.

Classification.

81. This was the first year in which the Settlement Officer had to deal with an area for which previous cadastrally-surveyed maps were available. To assist inspecting officers in their check, Mr. Craven's classification was marked on his maps, and the inspectors were instructed to refer to them in cases of doubt. All doubtful points were noted in the inspectors' *yaddusht* (note-book) for the orders of the Assistant Settlement Officer. On the whole the procedure adopted proved successful. In one or two cases only did the inspector use the map to save himself the trouble of going over the ground. As the Assistant Settlement Officer is personally responsible for the accuracy of the classification, it is hardly possible for dishonest or bad work to pass unnoticed, unless the Assistant Settlement Officer neglects his duties. The present classification is generally higher than that of last settlement, which in many villages was found to be inexplicably low compared with present conditions.

Internal and boundary disputes.

82. The number of internal disputes disposed of during khanapuri averaged 14 per square mile. The same average was found in the second half of the Second Programme. The Deoghur raiyat was as usual the most litigious, the disputes averaging 20 to the square mile in that circle. There were only 299 boundary disputes. This small number was due to the fact that at Mr. Craven's settlement all such disputes were decided. Many of the disputes raised were merely revivals of the old ones. In a few cases, where of the two villages one had been previously re-settled in the course of the first two programmes of the present series, it was found that that boundary did not agree with Mr. Craven's. Each case was dealt with on its merits, preference however being given to the earlier record in the absence of sufficient reason to the contrary.

Preparation of records for attestation.

83. All the records were completed and made ready for attestation by the end of the year. As sufficient attention had not been paid to the inking up of the maps, it was found that they did not reproduce well and traces on cloth as in previous years have, therefore, been prepared for use at attestation. Steps have been taken to remove this defect in future work.

Miscellaneous.

84. (*a*) During the year the maps of 1,774 villages, almost all of the Second Programme, were traced at Dumka for reproduction. This work has now been completed for the First and Second Programmes at a total expenditure of Rs. 8,276, of which Rs. 4,025 was incurred in the previous year. During the year 133,400 reproduced sheets were received from the Bengal Drawing Office, out of which 120 sheets were of the Damin-i-koh, 15,530 sheets of the First Programme and 117,750 sheets of the Second Programme.

(*b*) The village list—a document which traces the history of each holding entered in the jamabandi of the last settlement—was, as usual, checked in each village by an Assistant Settlement Officer.

(*c*) The question of reconciling village boundaries with the South Monghyr and Bhagalpur surveys was raised during the year and will be dealt with in the present field season. It is proposed to depute an Assistant Settlement Officer from Bihar to carry out the reconciliation on the spot.

(*d*) The attitude of the people was as usual satisfactory. Only one village in the whole area gave a little trouble, which was settled by a local enquiry and the transfer of the amin.

(*e*) The conduct of the subordinate staff as a whole was satisfactory. Two persons were convicted for attempts to tamper with settlement records, and a few inspectors and amins were dismissed for incompetence.

Cost rates—Second Programme, first and second halves.

85. The incidence of gross cost of the principal stages of the work, exclusive of the cost of traverse survey, so far as can be ascertained at present, is shown in the subjoined table:—

Description of work.	Total cost.	Cost rate per square mile.
1	2	3
	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
1. Cadastral Survey and Khanapuri ...	1,01,781	64 3 9
2. Preparation of the records for attestation ...	52,892	33 6 1
3. Attestation and rent settlement including publication.	58,754	37 1 4
4. Disposal of objections under Section 24, Regulation III of 1872.	58,510	36 14 10
5. Control	1,25,672	79 5 1
6. Contingencies, including forms, stationery, tents, instruments, building, etc.	63,511	40 1 4
7. Miscellaneous (final check, record arrangement and delivery).	21,790	13 12 1
Total ...	4,82,910	304 12 6

By deducting a sum of Rs. 69,803 on account of miscellaneous receipts and refunds the resulting net cost and cost rate are not likely to exceed Rs. 4,13,107 and Rs. 260-12-9, respectively. This incidence of cost is the more satisfactory in view of the unusual amount of case-work which unduly prolonged operations and of the difficult nature of the work in the Bengali khas village tracts where a very considerable amount of extra check work had to be done on the records.

General.

86. The settlement work of the Sonthal Parganas has a special interest for me as I was in charge of it for over 6 years before I was succeeded by Mr. Allanson, and the final report is still pending with me. Since the operations started in 1898, the whole work of Survey and Settlement has been carried through under the direct supervision of the Settlement Officer, unaided by the Survey of India Department. Cadastral Survey, as will be seen above, is subjected to all the usual tests, while the large amount of personal check which the maps receive when the classification of fields is checked is an additional guarantee of the accuracy of field-mapping. In the matter of undivided control by the Settlement Department, the example of this settlement has been followed since 1905 in the Chota Nagpur Settlement and the system has been extended in the present field season to the larger operations of the Bihar Settlement. In both of these the additional precaution has been taken of attaching an officer of the Survey Department to the Settlement staff as professional adviser. Had this precaution been taken in the Sonthal Parganas, there might have been greater finish in the maps, but it was not considered necessary to make any change in the existing arrangements, as the present field season is the last in which cadastral survey falls to be done.

ORISSA DIVISION.

Dompara Estate in Cuttack.

Area—84 square miles.

Number of villages	...	...	...	...	28
„ tenants	...	...	...	...	8,557
„ plots	...	...	...	...	38,294

Programme.

87. The programme for the year consisted of the attestation, draft publication, disposal of objections under section 103A, copying of records, final publication and rent-settlement of the entire area.

Staff.

88. Babu Balmukund Kanungo, Deputy Collector, was the Settlement Officer throughout the year in addition to his duties as the manager of the Banki Government estate. Babu Brahmananda Das, who had been formerly a Khanapuri Kanungo, was appointed Assistant Settlement Officer from October 1906.

Work done.

89. The full programme for the year was carried out, and there remains only the disposal of certain cases under sections 105 and 106 of the Bengal Tenancy Act which were filed in the last month of the year.

Attestation.

90. The attestation work, which was conducted according to the Bihar Rules with such modifications as the local conditions demanded, was completed by the end of February 1907. There was much difficulty in ascertaining the existing rent and the status of certain classes of tenants, because owing to the mismanagement of the estate by the late proprietor the rent-roll was in a state of hopeless confusion. The principal difficulties as regards status of tenants were discussed by my predecessor in his Inspection Note of March 1907. They related to the record of proprietary and service lands, rent-free grants for maintenance of relatives and other purposes, and the privileged tenures called *tanki*. The Board's orders were communicated in their No. 450W.T., dated the 20th June 1907, to the address of the Commissioner of the Orissa Division. The matter

was further enquired into by me during my last inspection and the result embodied in my Inspection Note of 16th August 1907. Some of the questions involved are still pending in section 106 suits.

Draft publication and objections under section 103A.

91. The draft publication of the records was supervised by the Settlement Officer and his assistant. The grazing and cremation grounds, which had been set apart at attestation, were shown to the villagers during publication. The Collector has noted the tenants' appreciation of this work. Only 136 objections under section 103A were instituted and most of them were disposed of by the Assistant Settlement Officer. The majority of them related to questions of possession.

Copying of records and final publication.

92. Copying work was started in April and completed by the end of July 1907. Three copies of *khatians* were prepared, one for the Collector, one for the Court of Wards and the third for the raiyat. Five per cent. of the *khatians* copied were checked by the Settlement Officer.

The final publication was started in May and finished by the end of July 1907. The Settlement Officer paid frequent surprise visits during final publication.

Rent-settlement.

93. As the tenants of the estate were already paying high rents, no general enhancement of rent was allowed and only excess areas found in the possession of tenants were assessed to rent. An allowance of 10 per cent. was granted in calculating excess areas in the case of raiyati-holdings, *tankidars* and *chandna* raiyats. The balance of excess in the case of raiyati-holdings was assessed at the average rate of the holding as provided in section 52 of the Bengal Tenancy Act, and in the case of *tankidars* at the fixed rate of Rs. 4 per acre. In respect of *chandna* (homestead) raiyats, assessment for excess area was made at Rs. 6-4 per acre, which is about half the existing *chandna* rate. New cultivation was assessed at the rate of rent current for lands of the same class in the estate. A large number of cases under section 106 was filed by the manager of the estate under the instructions of the Board for the record of *jagir* lands as *khamar jagir*, the case of the estate being that these lands originally formed part of the proprietors' *nij-jot*. Only a small number of these cases has been disposed of, as they were instituted at the close of the year.

Apportionment and recovery of cost.

94. Proposals for the apportionment and recovery of costs made by the Settlement Officer in consultation with myself have been submitted to the Board with my letter No. 445T., dated the 7th October 1907.

Jagir Mahals including Parikud in Puri.

Area—140 square miles.

Number of villages	...	...	...	128

Introductory.

95. The Jagir Mahals consist of four permanently-settled parganas namely Andhari, Manik Patna, Bajrakote and Malud, bearing General No. 16892½ in the B Register of the district of Puri. Pargana Parikud is a permanent tenure owned by the Raja of Parikud, paying an annual rent of Rs. 1,600 to the Jagirdars. The Collector of Puri is the Receiver of the attached shares in the former under section 503 of the Code of Civil Procedure, and the latter is now under the management of the Court of Wards. These parganas were excluded from the last general settlement operations in Orissa as being permanently-settled. As the affairs of the estates were found to have fallen into confusion, their survey and settlement was considered to be an administrative necessity. The proceedings were instituted in the Jagir Mahals on the application of the Collector as Receiver and in Parikud at the instance of the Court of Wards.

Notifications.

96. The work in the four Jagir Mahals was notified, under section 101(2)(*a*) of the Bengal Tenancy Act, in Notification No. 2881, dated the 12th November, 1906, and in Parikud under section 101(2)(*c*), in Notification No. 2880, of the same date.

97. Babu Hara Krishna Mahanti, Deputy Collector, was at first appointed Settlement Officer and held charge of the office from the 3rd to the 13th November 1906, but his health having broken down he had to be transferred elsewhere, and Babu Sudarsan Das, Deputy Collector, was appointed Settlement Officer under Notification No. 2882, dated the 12th November 1906. He was assisted by two Chakla Kanungos of the district, who worked as Survey Inspectors, and by a Tahsil Amin of Kotdesh as Field Inspector.

Staff.

98. The tract brought under the operations consisted of two blocks, the first block comprising parganas Andhari and Manikpatna and the second block the remaining three parganas. The programme consisted of the relaying of the traverse lines in the first block, fresh traverse in the second block, and cadastral survey, initial record-writing and recess work for the whole area. An area of about 400 square miles, belonging to Parikud, lies in the Chilka Lake and was excluded from the operations, as the Bengal Tenancy Act does not contemplate the preparation of a record of fishery rights. The Raja of Parikud has been directed to approach the Collector separately for the amicable settlement of a long standing dispute that exists between him and the Government about fishery rights in this area, and it is proposed, on the settlement of the dispute, to prepare a small scale map showing the respective jurisdictions of the Raja and Government.

Programme.

99. The programme of traverse, cadastral survey and preliminary record-writing was fully carried out in spite of the extreme unhealthiness of the tract and other difficulties. The first block includes a line of sand-hills along the coast and the cultivation is interspersed with scrub jungle and forest; the second block consists of swampy islands on the Chilka. In both areas the Settlement staff suffered much from malarial fever.

Work done.

Both the cadastral survey and the preliminary record-writing were adequately tested by the Settlement Officer. One boundary dispute and 243 internal disputes were instituted and were all decided by the Settlement Officer on the spot.

The *parchas* were distributed to the landlords and tenants by the Settlement Officer himself instead of by the Amins, and this gave much satisfaction to the parties. Out of the total area for which statistics were compiled during the year, the cultivated lands comprise 31·10 per cent., the uncultivated lands 68·75 per cent., while the area covered by village sites is 0·15 per cent. The cropped area comprises 28·13 per cent. of the total area and the average size of a field has been found to be 1·5 acres. 149 trijunction pillars and 1,187 clay cylindars were erected at the trijunction points. All the maps have been sent to the Bengal Drawing Office for reproduction.

100. The total cost for the operations sanctioned in Government Order No. 3117, dated the 29th November 1906, amounted to Rs. 49,600, out of which a sum of Rs. 16,298 was spent during the year under report and met from the deposits made by the applicants. The cost rate of the operations concluded during the year, consisting of survey, *khanapuri* and recess work, amounted to Rs. 116 per square mile, or about 3 annas per acre.

Cost.

CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.

RANCHI DISTRICT.

Area—7,128 square miles.

101. The lands situated within the external boundaries of thana Lapang were brought under the operation of section 3 of the Bengal Survey Act, V (B. C.) of 1875, section 101(*l*) of the Bengal Tenancy Act, and of section 5(*l*) of the Chota Nagpur Commutation Act IV (B. C.) of 1897, by respectively Notifications Nos. 2782—2784L.R., dated 7th August 1907.

Notifications.

The programme of the year.

102. The progamme of the year consisted of—

(*i*) the cadastral survey and khanapuri of 864 square miles;

(*ii*) cadastral recess work of the same area;

(*iii*) the attestation of 1,665 square miles and case-work under section 103A;

(*iv*) office work in connection with the records of 1,665 square miles attested, and final publication of the records of 1,048 square miles;

(*v*) disposal of suits under section 160 of the Chota Nagpur Landlord and Tenant Procedure Act and under section 9A(*3*) of the Chota Nagpur Commutation Act; and

(*vi*) the identification of *bhuinhari* plots in the maps made during the present survey of the area of 864 square miles referred to in (*i*) and (*ii*) above.

The whole programme was completed before the end of September.

Staff.

103. Mr. J. Reid, I.C.S., was Settlement Officer up to the 5th November 1906, when Mr. E. Lister, I.C.S., took over charge. Mr. Reid took over charge again from Mr. Lister on the 4th April 1907, when Mr. Lister went on leave. Mr. J. D. Sifton, I.C.S., was the Assistant Settlement Officer in charge of the cadastral and khanapuri work. He went on leave on the 12th April 1907. Six Assistant Settlement Officers were employed in supervising cadastral survey and khanapuri during the field season. Seven Assistant Settlement Officers were employed in attestation and case-work under section 103A and one on recovery. One Assistant Settlement Officer was employed at the head-quarters in charge of Cadastral work and one at head-quarters in charge of Settlement; and two officers were employed in trying suits under section 160 and section 9A(*3*).

Cadastral Survey.

104. The cadastral survey was completed in about two months. This result was due to the careful organization of the operations by Messrs. Lister and Reid and to the excellence of the traverse work done under the supervision of the Superintendent of Provincial Surveys. The survey work was very adequately tested by 2,940 linear miles of partal, of which 1,130 miles were in respect of quadrilaterals and 1,810 miles of detailed survey. The incidence of partal of the former came to 1·2 miles and of the latter to 2·1 miles per square mile. The re-partal by Assistant Settlement Officers of the Inspectors' lines of *partal* had the desired effect of ensuring thoroughness in the work of the latter and of bringing to light the defects and untrustworthiness of the work of some of the older inspectors. The daily average outturn achieved by the amins was nearly 30 acres of survey, or 40 plots of khanapuri, as against 22 acres or 40 plots respectively of the previous year. In February 1907 the Superintendent of Provincial Surveys inspected the cadastral maps at Ranchi and considered them to have been prepared carefully and well.

Preliminary record-writing, *i.e.*, khanapuri.

105. Disputes were not so numerous as in previous years. They related chiefly to possession, claims to *korkar* and rights in trees. The total number of plots tested by all agencies, Assistant Settlement Officers, Head Inspectors and Inspectors, amounted to 35,233 plots which give an incidence of 11 per cent. as against 13·6 per cent. for last year. The percentage is somewhat low, and is due to the comparative shortness of the field season, as the khanapuri was completed by the end of February. The total number of internal disputes amounted to 3,282 which were all decided during the field season.

Boundary disputes.

106. 206 boundary disputes were instituted and decided. The number of boundary disputes continued to be numerous in Ranchi as in Singhbhum. This, no doubt, is due to the fact that there has been no previous general survey, and the limits of old villages are still undefined, while new villages are being carved out every year by the reclamation of jungle. Many of the disputes were of a frivolous nature. The disputes pending between the Jashpur State and the adjoining villages of Ranchi mentioned in paragraph 115 of this Department's Report for the previous year were disposed of and confirmed

in paragraph 2 of the Government of India's letter No. 3810I.B., dated 1st October 1907.

Cadastral and khanapuri recess work.

107. The recess work was also finished early. The records were completed and all maps despatched for reproduction by the middle of August. As the work of the office is now organized, no difficulties were experienced.

Reproduction of maps.

108. Special care was taken during the field season to secure good draughtsmanship and proper inking-up of the maps. Great pains were also taken to keep the maps clean and neat. The results were very successful, as the maps reproduced well, and hardly any touching-up of lines had to be done in the office.

Attestation.

109. Seven officers were employed on attestation. The programme was completed by the end of March, with the exception of one camp in which the work went on till the end of April. The subjects of dispute were rent, *rakumats* and *begari* (predial services and conditions). The relations of zamindars and tenants were found to be bad over the greater part of the area. This was found in a large measure to be due to the oppression and dishonesty of a class of *mahajans*, who have supplanted in many places the old zamindars, and also in no small degree to the recalcitrance and unreasonable attitude of a large number of the raiyats. Native Christians are reported to have been specially troublesome. The commutation under section 9A of the Commutation Act of *rakumats* and *begari*, especially of those which took the form of contributions of grain and other produce of the soil, was attended with some difficulty. According to the existing law, only such *rakumats* and *begari* as are proved to be renderable by ancient custom can be commuted, but as this criterion of ancient custom could not always be well satisfied with regard to the payments in kind, they had to be disallowed in some cases. The Settlement Officer considers that an amendment of the law is necessary. Nearly 20 per cent. of the raiyati tenancies were recorded as non-occupancy. When the principle of the "settled raiyat" of the Bengal Tenancy Act is extended to Chota Nagpur, as proposed in the draft Amendment Bill, the non-occupancy class will be very materially reduced. Over 5 per cent. of the tenancies were recorded as "service" holdings. It is believed that a large number of these service holdings were in reality ordinary raiyati holdings, in respect of which unscrupulous landlords have fraudulently succeeded in securing registered kabuliyats from the tenants, agreeing to render specified services. The Settlement Officer also suspects that certain landlords, dissatisfied with the results of commutation work, have begun to prepare evidence of service tenancies in order that they may continue to enjoy the services of the raiyats when required by them. Instances, on the other hand, of tenants combining to deprive landlords of the *rakumats* in respect of genuine service holdings are not unknown.

The rates of rents paid by non-occupancy raiyats are much higher than the rates paid by occupancy raiyats, and this is, no doubt, due to the fact that zamindars have not failed to take advantage of the omissions in the law regarding the principle of the settled raiyat as understood in Bengal and in Bihar. According to well-established custom, the old practice was to treat all raiyats who had been admitted to occupation alike in the matter of rent. The Chota Nagpur local land laws, however, drew a distinction between raiyats who had acquired an occupancy right by 12 years' continuous possession and those who had not. The former were entitled to pattas at a fair and equitable rate, while the latter were entitled to pattas at only such rates as were previously agreed to. The local custom, which drew no distinction, does not appear to have been sufficiently brought to notice before the Civil Courts, with the result that the provisions of the law were made to supersede existing custom and to abolish rights not expressly specified in the law. It is a curious fact that in the Sonthal Parganas, where a similar distinction is laid down in the Settlement Regulations, no distinction in practice has ever been drawn between the occupancy and non-occupancy raiyats. All were treated alike in the first settlements and all are now treated alike.

The incidence of rents was found to be most unequal. In the parts of Gumla adjoining Lohardaga rents were found in many villages to be very high, averaging as much as Rs. 5 per acre. This high incidence is to a great extent attributable to the success which certain landlords achieved in securing decrees of rents at fictitious rates. Where raiyats are illiterate, it is always easy for landlords to manipulate rates and deceive the Courts. These unequal rents have led, in many cases, to heartburning and ill-will, and, in some instances, to the complete or partial abandonment of villages. On the other hand, in some parts of the area the rates of rent were extremely low, averaging only 4 to 8 annas per acre. This is due, in some cases, to the raiyats' reclaiming and including in their holdings new lands without payment of additional rent and in others to their obtaining decrees in the Civil Courts at unduly low rates on account of the landlords' failure to keep proper accounts. In all such areas a settlement of fair and equitable rent is urgently required to level the more glaring inequalities, which naturally give rise to discontent on one side or the other.

Draft publication.

110. The draft publication of the records received special attention and was adequately supervised by the Assistant Settlement Officers by visits during the publication. The Settlement Officer thinks that there is room for improvement in the agency at present employed on publication work if it is desired to have mistakes detected more completely, but observes that the low level of intelligence of the aboriginal population is no small impediment to a better understanding of the records and the pointing out of mistakes contained in them.

Jungle rights.

111. A very difficult problem has arisen in connection with jungle rights. The zamindar's proprietary rights in jungles have been expressly recognized by Government. The villagers, however, also possess certain restricted customary rights to cut timber for fuel and domestic purposes, and there has always been some difficulty in reconciling these conflicting interests. The villagers have been much impressed by the fact that their right to take wood for fuel and other purposes free of cost has been recorded in the khatian of jungle rights, and have in many cases grossly abused this privilege. Some bad cases came to the personal notice of the Settlement Officer, and he is of opinion that unless a distribution of the jungle into reserved and unreserved areas be made, there is a danger that the district may become deforested at no distant date.

Computation of costs and recovery.

112. The computation of costs to be recovered during the current year has been completed. The full demand for the second season's attestation area has also been realized.

Statistics.

113. Out of a total of 1,043,963 acres in the thanas of which the records were attested and statistics collected the *don* or low land covers only 13·28 per cent. The uplands or *tanr* lands comprise 32 per cent., while the uncultivated lands comprise 54·72 per cent., of the whole. The area cropped every year amounts to 297,635 acres, or only 28·51 per cent. The important food-crops are rice, *gundli*, *marua* and *urid*. The only important non-food crop is *surguja*.

Cost rates.

114. The cost rates for the survey and khanapuri of the area worked out to an average of Rs. 86·24 per square mile as against a rate of Rs. 89·52 for the previous year. The accounts for the season's work have been completely cleared, and the results are satisfactory. In comparing these rates with those of the Survey of India Department, it is necessary to remember that they include expenditure in supervision of khanapuri by Assistant Settlement Officers, which was not included in the Survey of India rates. The cost of this supervision during the year under report amounted to Rs. 6,000, or Rs. 6·94 per square mile. Deducting this, the cost rate works out at Rs. 79·30 per square mile. From the figures supplied by the Accountant-General, it appears that the cost of the survey and khanapuri of 2,289 square miles done by the Survey of India Department in this district up to October 1905 amounted to Rs. 2,30,407, which gives an incidence of over Rs. 100 per square mile. The incidence per square mile for the work done by the Settlement Department (2,482 square miles) amounts to Rs. 79 and Rs. 79·30 per square mile for the last two years, respectively. The lowness

of the rate is highly creditable to the Settlement Officer, as it has been secured by thorough organisation and the strictest attention to economy in every detail of work.

The detailed cost rates are shown in the subjoined table :—

Description of charges.	Direct charges.	Cost rate per square mile.	Share of auxiliary charges.	Cost rate per square mile.	Total expenditure.	Total cost rate per square mile.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Detail survey	19,273	22·30	12,351	14·29	31,624	36·59	
2. Khanapuri	7,886	9·06	10,670	12·34	18,506	21·40	
3. Completion of maps ...	1,342	1·55	7,029	8·13	8 371	9·68	
4. Area computing ...	2,331	2·69	2,389	2·76	4,720	5·45	
5. Completion of records and statistics.	2,355	2·72	8,991	10·40	11,346	13·12	
Total ...	33,137	38·32	41,430	47·92	74,567	86·24	

The average size of a field was 1·7 acres. Free labour was supplied by the villagers as heretofore.

Dhalbhum Estate in Singhbhum.

Area—1,200 square miles.

Introductory: Work in previous year.

115. The whole of the Singhbhum district, with the exception of Dhalbhum, has already been completely surveyed and settled The Dalbhum estate, including a small area of about 13 square miles situated in the Midnapore district, is a homogeneous block and bears tauzi No. 1 on the revenue-roll of the Singhbhum district. It was under the Court of Wards in the year 1881, when a general settlement was made for a term of 15 years. The tract is a backward one inhabited principally by aborigines, and when the proprietor's manager in 1903 attempted to make a new settlement, complaints were made of oppression, excessive enhancement and other malpractices. Additional reasons for undertaking the operations at an early date were that the Ghatwals were continually at strife with the persons who cultivated under them and claimed occupancy rights, and that disputes relating to forests were causing constant friction. In the midst of these troubles the proprietor, Babu Satrughan Deo Dhabal Deb, an old man of 75, having incurred debts to the extent of four lakhs of rupees, the estate was, on the application of his heir, brought under the protection of the Chota Nagpur Encumbered Estates Act, VI (B. C.) of 1876. Meanwhile the proprietor had leased out the whole estate for 25 years on terms which left no margin of profit to the lessees from the existing assets of the estate and were a direct incentive to illegal rent enhancement and to interference with established rights. Very serious administrative difficulties were apprehended and, accordingly, on the recommendation of the local officers the sanction of the Government of India was obtained to the initiation of the operations in letter No. 1605—117-2, dated 23rd October 1905.

The lands were gazetted for survey in Notification No. 1304L.R., dated 8th March 1906, and the traverse survey of a portion of the estate was completed in the season 1905-06, as stated in paragraphs 57—61 of the Report on the Survey Operations in Bengal for the year ending 30th September 1906.

In July 1906, Mr. C. W. E. Connolly, Deputy Collector and Settlement Officer, Seraikela and Kharsawan States, was deputed to make a preliminary local enquiry in to the classification of cultivated lands locally recognised by the raiyats, and also to enquire to what extent rents were based on such classification.

116. The lands of the estate were brought under the operation of section 101(*1*) of the Bengal Tenancy Act in the districts of Singhbhum and Midnapore by respectively Notifications Nos. 2875—2876L.R., dated 10th November 1906. Under Notification No. 2877L R. of the same date, the provision of section 5(*i*) of the Chota Nagpur Commutation Act, IV (B. C.) of 1897, was made applicable to the lands situated in the Singhbhum district.

Notifications.

Programme.

117. The programme of the year consisted of—

(*i*) the cadastral survey and khanapuri of 587 square miles;
(*ii*) cadastral recess work of the same area; and
(*iii*) identification of *ghatwali* lands in the maps prepared during the field season.

The whole programme has been completed.

Staff.

118. Mr. B. A. Collins, I.C.S., who joined in October 1906, assisted Mr. J. Reid, I.C.S., the Settlement Officer, in supervising the cadastral and khanapuri work during the earlier part of the season. He took over charge from Mr. Reid on the 15th January 1907 and supervised the work till completion. There were, besides, five Assistant Settlement Officers, of whom two were Munsiffs and two Sub-Deputy Collectors in charge of circles, and another Assistant Settlement Officer, Mr. J. H. Murphy, from the Survey of India Department, who was in charge during the field season of the cadastral head-quarters camp at Ghatsila as Professional Adviser. During recess the Singhbhum and Ranchi staffs were amalgamated and worked together at Ranchi.

Cadastral survey and record-writing.

119. The survey was completed in about two months. The traverse was good as in the case of Ranchi, and hence the survey proceeded rapidly. It was tested by 1,898 linear miles of partal, of which 592·7 miles consisted of partal of quadrilaterals and 1,305·3 miles partal of detailed survey, the incidence amounting in the case of the former to 1 linear mile per square mile and in the latter to 2·2 linear miles per square mile. As in the case of Ranchi, the *re*-partal conducted by Assistant Settlement Officers had the effect of ensuring the correctness of the partal done by the subordinate agency of inspectors. Record-writing was simple. Internal disputes were few, amounting to 1,803 only for the whole area. Some difficulty was, however, experienced during the recess in getting together the necessary staff of Bengali-knowing amins to complete the preliminary records which were written in Bengali, the vernacular of the area. The daily average outturn of amins was about 28 acres of survey or 35 khanapuri numbers. The average outturn of up-country amins was considerably more. The Bengali amins were found to be much slower and less accurate workers, many of them having had no proper training in survey.

The maps were well drawn and properly inked-up. They were kept clean and neat and reproduced well.

Boundary disputes.

120. As in Ranchi, boundary disputes were numerous owing to there having been no previous Revenue survey of the tract. Difficulty was felt in deciding the disputes in some cases owing to the lack of reliable evidence of possession. The villages, which are very small, usually consist of house sites, some cultivated lands and a patch of jungle. It was not easy to decide how much jungle appertained to a particular village. In practice the inhabitants of several villages were often found to have exercised rights of possession. Since the close of the year the Settlement Officer was appointed in Government order No. 2574P.D., dated 7th October 1907, to be Commissioner for the settlement of an important dispute between the Dhalbhum Estate and the neighbouring State of Mohurbhanj in Orissa.

Ghatwali identification.

121. There are 145 Ghatwali villages in the area surveyed. The Ghatwali lands surveyed and demarcated according to the terms of the Ghatwali compromise of 1885 were identified on the maps of the present survey, the Ghatwali plots being projected from the original maps of that survey. The Ghatwali survey, it now appears, was imperfectly done, and, as a matter of fact, the Ghatwals are found to be in possession of less land than is noted in the original Ghatwali maps. The

Ghatwals have not lost or abandoned any of the lands assigned to them in 1885; but the demarcation and survey then made were faulty and not in accordance with the actual assignment. A smaller area was, in fact, assigned to the Ghatwals than was intended by the terms of the compromise, and the deficiency is, in some cases, considerable. The projection of the Ghatwali blocks did not occasion any difficulty, as the external boundaries of the blocks, including all lands in boundaries and field corners, have been shown correctly in the Ghatwali maps. In cases of doubt the khanapuri records were consulted.

In some cases the Ghatwals have included ordinary raiyati lands in their Ghatwali tenures, and *vice versâ*. All such cases are easily detected when the projection is completed.

Sub-letting of their tenures or portions of them to raiyats on rent is found to be common.

Pradhans.

122. The following particulars relating to the local *pradhans* and khunt-kattidars, as elicited in the course of the operations, will be read with interest. Most of the villages are leased out to headmen known as *pradhans*, who collect the rent and pay it to the proprietor or superior tenure-holder minus a deduction by way of remuneration for the trouble of collection. The origin of the *pradhan* is clear. A family of Mundas, Sonthals or Bhumijs settled down in a suitable place in the jungle and proceeded to clear it. As they cleared it a village community was formed. The village lands were assessed to rent by the superior tenure-holder, who appointed the chief member of the family which founded the village as *pradhan*. The *pradhan* agreed to collect the rent and perform certain other duties, and became, in fact, the recognised representative of the village in all its external relations. In course of time the original *pradhan* was in many cases unable to collect the rent or was dispossessed by the proprietor. This is especially noticeable in the large and well cultivated villages in which Bengali and other *diku* (non-aboriginal) cultivators have found a footing. There appears to be a tendency on the part of the present lessees to ignore some of the established rights of the *pradhan* and to eject him on the expiry of the period of his settlement. The preparation of a special record of the rights and duties of the *pradhans* will, it is hoped, sufficiently safeguard his rights. A form of the special record was submitted to the Board with this Department letter No. 384T., dated 30th September 1907, and sanctioned since the close of the year.

Khunt-katti tenancies.

123. Very important privileges attach to the khunt-katti tenancies in the pargana. For instance, by law they are liable to only half the average rates of rent paid by ordinary occupancy raiyats for the same class of lands. It was found, however, that the Courts had not clearly recognised their rights, and that they were assessed at full rates and in no way differentiated from ordinary raiyati holdings. This is probably due to the fact that there is no definition of the word khunt-katti in section 19 of the Chota Nagpur Tenancy Act, nor were the aborigines aware of their privileged rights nor prepared to uphold them in the courts. The word khunt-katti, both in Ranchi and Singhbhum, is applied in its restricted sense to all lands cleared by the original settlers of the villages or by their descendants, and the lands so cleared are held under the khunt-katti rights and title so long as they remain in their possession. It possibly has in this pargana a more extended sense embracing also lands reclaimed from jungle by later settlers in the village. For the present, however, only the former class of lands, which corresponds to the *bhuinhari* lands of Ranchi, has been recorded as khunt-katti.

Cost rate.

124. The cost rate for the cadastral survey and khanapuri of the area dealt with works out at Rs. 124·44 per square mile against Rs. 86·24 in Ranchi. The difference is due to the fact, *firstly*, that owing to the great distance from Ranchi, a head-quarters cadastral camp had to be maintained at Ghatsila during the field season and the expenditure on that account had to be entirely debited against the comparatively small area of 587 square miles; *secondly*, that the smallness of the villages necessarily increased the cost of record-writing and delayed progress and, *thirdly*, that an initial expenditure of about Rs. 12,000

had to be incurred on the purchase of survey instruments, tents, etc. A subsequent adjustment of these charges and their distribution over a larger area will appreciably reduce the average cost rate. The cost rates are shown in the subjoined table.

Description of work.	Direct charges.	Cost rate per square mile.	Share of auxiliary charges.	Cost rate per square mile.	Total expenditure.	Total cost rate per square mile.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Detail survey ...	12,706	21·65	11,750	20·02	24,456	41·67	
2. Khanapuri ...	5,761	9·82	16,450	28 03	22,211	37·85	
3. Completion of maps ...	628	1·07	8,306	14·15	8,934	15·22	
4. Area computing ...	1,464	2·50	3,647	6·22	5,111	8·72	
5. Completion of records and statistics.	2,201	3·75	10,111	17·23	12,312	20·98	
Total ..	22,760	38·79	50,264	85·65	73,024	124·44	

Porahat Estate in Singhbhum.

Area—622·69 square miles.

Number of villages 678

125. The preparation of a final record-of-rights in respect of the estate and its allied tenures, begun by Mr. A. N. Moberley, I.C.S., in November 1905, was completed during the year by Mr. T. S. Macpherson, I.C.S., assisted by Babu Jyoti Prosad Das, Sub-Deputy Collector. The final report on the operations has been received and is passing through the press.

Seraikela and Kharsawan States in Singhbhum.

Area—594 square miles.

Number of villages 917
,, tenants 35,422
,, plots 340,833

Programme and work done.

126. The work that remained over from the previous year consisted mainly of the following items :—fair-copying, comparison and re-writing of *terij*, declaration of rent, disposal of objections against entries in the rent schedule, final publication, distribution of khatians, recovery of costs and handing over of the District Officer's volumes of khatians and other papers. The work was practically completed by July. Mr. C. W. E. Connolly, Deputy Collector, was the Settlement Officer, and he was assisted by Babu Iswari Prasad Singh, Sub-Deputy Collector. Two other officers were employed during the field season. The proposals regarding settlement of rents were approved in the Commissioner's letter No. 254T.—Pol., dated 11th October 1906. The work presented no difficulty. In all 2,723 objections, mostly against soil classification, were filed and disposed of on the spot, and final publication of the khatians was finished by March. The Deputy Commissioner reports that raiyats for whom cash rents only were fixed were satisfied with the new rents, but those for whom combined cash and produce rents were fixed are dissatisfied.

In Government Order No. 1430P., dated 26th February 1907, it was directed that the whole cost, exclusive of that of traverse survey, should be borne by the two Chiefs; that no part of it should be recovered by the Chiefs from the raiyats, but that they should realise from their subordinate tenure-holders holding rent-free or at quit-rent the cost in respect of their

tenures. The computation of costs on these lines resulted in a demand of Rs. 1,15,000 only, of which Rs. 63,596 was recovered up to the end of the year. Most of the tenure-holders have deposited their share. The average cost-rate was 4 annas 6 pie per acre.

Miscellaneous.

127. An elaborate document, entitled the "Record-of-rights," containing a statement of the rights of landlord and tenant in forest produce, tanks, *bandhs*, etc., and general provisions as to enhancement of rents and eviction, the duties and privileges of village headmen, and other customary rights was drawn up in consultation with the Chiefs and the people and agreed to by both parties. It is under the consideration of the local officers whether it should be formally published.

CHAPTER IV.

[*See* Appendices IB to X.]

REVISION SETTLEMENTS AND MAINTENANCE OF LAND RECORDS.

Initial revision of the record-of-rights in Balasore.

128. The scheme for the initial revision of the record-of-rights in the Orissa Division in order to pave the way for the introduction of the scheme for continuous maintenance was finally sanctioned by the Secretary of State in Despatch No. 195, dated the 26th October 1906. It was decided to undertake the work under section 101(*1*) of the Bengal Tenancy Act, and it was settled that the operations should start from Balasore and gradually extend to the districts of Cuttack and Puri. The work was notified in Notification No. 3665 L.R., dated the 28th December 1906, which also covered Bichitrapur, a Government Estate let out in farm.

Staff.

129. Mr. J. Cornes, I.C.S., was Settlement Officer in charge of the operations throughout the year. He was assisted by a staff of Assistant Settlement Officers of whom two were Deputy Collectors, thirteen Sub-Deputy Collectors and one an outsider. The Settlement Officer was deputed to the Punjab to study the methods of maintenance of records in force in that Province before actually undertaking the work in Balasore.

Programme and work done.

130. It was originally contemplated to complete *khanapuri*, attestation, draft publication, and section 103A case work in respect of 18,00,000 plots during the settlement year. But in March 1907 this programme was cut down and a revised programme, covering 11 lakhs of plots or about half the total number in the district, was substituted. Owing to initial difficulties resulting in a late start, sickness in the subordinate staff, the novelty of the work and the inexperience of most of the supervising staff, it was not found possible to work up to the revised programme. In spite of the fact that field operations were continued up to the break of the rains, of 11 lakhs of plots *khanapuried*, only 7 lakhs could be attested and the remainder has had to be left over for the next field season. The attested records were draft published and 5,659 objections which were instituted under section 103A have been disposed of during recess. A considerable amount of office work was also completed in recess.

Reorganization of the work.

131. Early in August I spent three days at Balasore with Mr. Cornes, Settlement Officer, looking into the progress of the work, the failure to work up to the programme, the methods of work, and other questions that had arisen in the course of the operations.

It appeared that unless radical alterations were made in the system of work, the revision of the Orissa records would cost a very much larger sum than anticipated in the last general estimate (*viz.*, Rs. 6,61,000, *vide* Government of Bengal's letter No. 258T.—R., dated 28th April 1906, to the Government of India).

The failure to work up to the programme had occurred chiefly at the attestation stage. It was expected that the average Assistant Settlement Officer attesting a record which was merely the record of ten years ago brought up to date, would get through the work at the rate of 20,000 plots a month. As a matter of fact, the average outturn was only about 9,500 plots. This shortage of outturn was due in part to the newness of the work and the inexperience of most of the staff; but from an examination of some records, I thought it was also due to the over-elaboration of the methods employed in revising the old record at the *khanapuri* stage. From a progress point of view, the existence of a ten-years' old record was a disadvantage rather than a gain, for the attestation officer not only made a complete attestation of the revised record, but also went over a great portion of the old, the work of attestation being thus doubled. The question was how this could be avoided without sacrifice of efficiency.

132. It had been considered necessary to frame a new record, because of the large percentage of change in the old record which the experimental work of 1906 brought to light. It was found that 69 per cent. of the plots and 76 per cent. of the *khatians* were affected by the changes of the previous nine or ten years. The percentages are misleading, because they do not distinguish essential changes from accidental, and because they, to some extent, overlap. Thus, if a raiyat, A, with a holding of 12 plots, has been succeeded by his son B, and there is no alteration in the area of the holding, the correction to be made is a very simple one, *viz.*, the substitution of B's name for A's. But in the register of changes, this would be shown not only as an alteration of one *khatian*, but also as a change in 12 plots. It has the further effect of throwing out the boundaries of possibly 24 other plots, *viz.*, all those lying immediately north and south of the 12 in question. Thus, one small change about which there is no dispute appears in the register as 36 plot changes.

Obviously the work of revision would be considerably reduced, if it could be confined to the incorporation in the existing record of essential changes, that is, changes in the ownership of holdings and changes in the plots that comprise the holdings.

The former include changes by succession, sub-lease, gift, sale, partition, conversion of raiyati land into *nij-chas* or of *nij-jot* and *nij-chas* into raiyati, and reclamation by new raiyats.

The latter include corrections due to previous mistakes in mapping and area extraction, subdivision of plots in cases of outright transfer or acknowledged partition, transfer of plots from one *khatian* to another by exchange, etc., addition to existing *khatians* of plots newly reclaimed.

The merely accidental changes include cases of the following kinds :—

(*a*) change in record of plot boundaries due to successions and transfers in adjoining plots,

(*b*) change in the number of *kitas* contained in a plot;

(*c*) amalgamation of adjoining plots in the same holding;

(*d*) subdivision of plots to show separate possession of co-sharers in a joint-khatian;

(*e*) subdivision of plots to show possession of mortgagees in part-plots.

133. In my inspection note I submitted to the Board reasons for taking little if any notice of these non-essential changes that have occurred since the previous record was prepared and after consideration of these, the Board have laid down as follows :—

(*a*) that only one boundary in the original record be corrected and published in the draft record and that boundaries be omitted from the final record,

(*b*) that changes in the number of *kitas* be recorded,

(*c*) that no notice be taken of the amalgamation of plots in the same holding,

(*d*) and (*e*) that the subdivisions referred to be not surveyed, entries being merely made in the column of remarks.

The last three classes of cases, involving both correction of the map and alteration of areas, were the cases that gave most trouble to the correction staff and the Attestation Officer. Their elimination alone should materially lighten the work and expedite progress.

The amalgamation of plots was particularly objectionable. It was no doubt a gain at the copying stage, as it eliminated about 10 per cent. of the plots, but it meant an infinite amount of trouble at the correction and area reconciliation stage, and there being no re-numbering of the map and *khasra*, the result was a sequence full of objectionable breaks, which might lead to fraud of various sorts. The objection to re-numbering during the currency of the present revenue settlement is, I think, insurmountable. The plot numbers are entered not only in the revenue settlement records, but also in numberless private documents of sale, mortgage, sub-lease, partitions, etc., and in civil and rent-suit records, and, however careful a cross-index be prepared to connect the old and new numbering, confusion is bound to result in the mind of the ordinary landlord and raiyat. The position will be different at a new revenue settlement, but re-numbering during the currency of the settlement cannot be too strongly deprecated.

134. After obtaining the orders of the Board on the proposed changes and other points of procedure and principle that cropped up, I prepared redrafts of the *khanapuri* and the Attestation Rules and these have since the close of the year been sanctioned by the Board and printed. The programme for the present field season was also remodelled, with the object of making up the ground that had been lost. It has baen arranged that the Settlement Officer shall have the following staff:—

1 Junior Civilian to assist in the work of supervision.
1 Experienced Deputy Collector at head-quarters.
4 Assistant Settlement Officers to supervise *khanapuri*,
and 16 Assistant Settlement Officers to carry on attestation.

It was also settled that officers should take the field from 1st November and not as originally proposed in Government No. 258T.—R., dated the 28th April 1906, from the month of January.

135. *Khanapuri Establishment.*—According to the previous system of work, the *khanapuri* amin, called a recorder, and his maharrir were paid by results, *i.e.*, according to the number of corrections they made in the existing record. This system put a premium on petty and unnecessary alterations and has been abolished. In future the recorders and their maharrirs will be paid according to the number of plots examined, fines being imposed where failure to correct the record according to the rules is detected. It has also been proposed to employ a different class of inspectors whose business will be confined to survey and *khanapuri* check, the settlement of all disputes being left to the Assistant Settlement Officers in charge of *khanapuri*.

136. *Nij-jot and nij-chas lands.*—Perhaps the most difficult question that has arisen in the course of the operations is the treatment of the recorded *nij-jot* and *nij-chas* of last settlement. A protest was made on behalf of the zemindars against the *Khanapuri* Rules which dealt with the aquisition of occupancy rights in these lands.

So far as their claims were not consistent with the provisions of the law, it has not been possible to make any concessions to them.

But the *Khanapuri* Rules, and attestation Rules on the subject of *nij-jot* and *nij-chas* have been amplified and modified so as to give proprietors a chance of putting forward their claims more clearly than before and to ensure that every case will be fully dealt with.

137. *Rents of newly-cultivated lands.*—In most cases where raiyats have been found to have encroached on the waste land of the village, no extra rent is paid to the zamindar, and it is impossible to record rent now, because most zamindars want produce rents to be settled or to take heavy *salami*, while the raiyats want to hold at village rates. In some cases rents have been settled by mutual agreement, and noted in the record. Instructions for dealing with the difficulty have been included in the new Rules.

138. *Gochar lands.*—The instructions which were given by the Board for the report by the Settlement Department to the Collector of cases of encroachment

on reserved grazing lands were duly carried out. The question of enforcing the provisions of the *kabuliyat*, as regards *gochar* lands, is not unattended with difficulty. Each case will have to be dealt with on its merits. The Collector of Cuttack brought to my notice a case in which a raiyat sued for declaration that a plot of land recorded as *gochar* was his *pahi* land. The zamindar did not defend the suit and the Civil Court gave the raiyat a decree. The zamindar made no report to the Collector. The decree was probably collusive and the action of the zamindar a serious violation of the terms of his *kabuliyat*.

139. *Separate accounts.*—One Assistant Settlement Officer was engaged during a portion of the recess in carrying out the orders contained in the Board's letter No. 241 A.-T., dated the 4th May 1907, on the subject of supplying information to the Collector regarding separate accounts. The work was inspected by the Hon'ble Member on the 23rd of July, and suggestions made for the simplification of the work. A fresh set of rules has since my inspection been drafted and incorporated in the new Attestation Rules.

140. *Objections of the zamindars.*—Soon after the commencement of the work, a memorial was presented to Government on behalf of the Balasore National Society urging that Government was stopped by its previous promises from revising the current settlement of Orissa, and asking for the abandonment of the work already commenced. It was explained to the memorialists that their objections were based upon a misconception, Government having never held out any promise which waived its right to revise or maintain the record during the currency of the settlement. My personal experience of the settlement camps is that the work of revision is welcomed by the raiyats and the better class of landlords. It enables the raiyats to have their mutations recorded at little if any cost to them and cleares up the disputes which they have with one another and with their landlords before these disputes have grown serious or intricate. Zamindars who are oppressive do not relish the work because it interferes with their malpractices.

141. *Cost of the work.*—According to the original estimates of 1906 (*vide* Government of Bengal's letter No. 258 T.—R., dated the 28th April 1906) 80 lakhs of plots were to be revised at a cost of roughly 6½ lakhs of rupees. At the rate of progress attained during the first field season, the cost was likely to rise to double the original estimate, or 13 lakhs instead of 6½. Even allowing for the acceleration of pace that might have been expected to result from increased experience, it did not appear likely that the total cost could be reduced below 10 lakhs of rupees. What will be the result of the change of procedure and reorganization now introduced, remains to be seen. I hope that it will result in a considerable reduction of cost rate.

Maintenance of Land Records in Sambalpur.

142. The system of Land Records in Sambalpur continued unchanged during the year, and the discipline in the staff was satisfactory. As the Patwari establishment is now being paid from Provincial Revenues on account of the abolition of the Patwari cess, proposals for maintaining service books for Patwaris and for a free-supply of stationery to them and to the Inspectors are under consideration. During the year 126,099 *khasra* entries in 1,930 villages, or 10 per cent. of the total number of entries for the whole district, were tested by Revenue Inspectors. The Superintendent of Land Records inspected 276 villages and tested 4,611 *khasra* entries in 10 Revenue Inspector's Circles, besides reporting on 764 miscellaneous applications and doing other miscellaneous work. The Assistant Superintendent inspected 284 villages and 4,473 *khasra* entries in addition to the correction of the records of 105 villages. The tahsildars of Sambalpur and Bargarh tahsils tested 386 entries in 101 villages, and the additional tahsildar, 58 entries in 6 villages. 104 *khasra* entries in 8 villages and the Patwari papers in about 64 villages were examined by the Deputy Commissioner, and 61 *khasra* entries in 4 villages by the Sub-Divisional officers during the year. The number of *jamabandi* entries checked by the kanungos was 132,134, and the average percentage of inaccuracies discovered was only ·3 per cent. on the total number tested. The work of check and inspection was adequate. The question of compelling the Patwaris to reside within their circles received attention, the number of non-resident Patwaris during the year being 17 per cent. of the total number in the whole district. Survey classes for the

instruction of Patwaris were opened at Revenue Inspectors' head-quarters during the rains and 16 Patwaris and 64 candidates received instructions in surveying.

The results of the working of the Mutation offices.

143. The returns of the Mutation offices established at Battia, Hajipur and Mahnar under the Land Records Maintenance Act, VII of 1895, show a slight falling off, as compared with the preceding year. 2,771 mutations were registered during the year under review against 2,950 in 1905-06, and the receipts from fees amounted to Rs. 295 against Rs. 319 realized last year. These figures corroborate the opinion expressed in previous Annual Reports that the present Act, VII of 1895, is not a success. Until, however, the introduction into Orissa of the scheme for continuous maintenance has supplied us with experience, it would be premature to undertake fresh legislation of a general nature.

Maintenance of Land Records and inspection of rent-rolls in Government and Wards' estates.

144. Appendices VII to X, annexed to this report, give a summary of the information furnished by the District Officers regarding the record of mutations and inspection of rent-rolls of the Government and Wards' estates, of which a survey has been made and a record-of-rights prepared. According to the standard laid down in Board's Circular No. 11 of April 1903, the number of mutations recorded annually should not fall below 8 per cent. of the total number of tenancies. Out of 15 reporting districts, the standard, so far as Government estates are concerned, was attained or exceeded in 6 districts and nearly approached in 2 districts. In the remaining districts the prescribed percentage was not attained, although in two cases it ranged between 5 and 6 per cent. Taking the Government estates as a whole, the percentage attained is 4·42 against 4·07 in the preceding year.

No mutations were recorded in the Angul Government estate on account of the survey and settlement operations. In Sambalpur the mutation work is done by a special Land Records staff, and the Deputy Commissioner reports that it was efficiently carried out. In Patna much difficulty is felt in keeping the mutation records of the Government estates corrected up to date, as the occupancy raiyats are in the habit of mortgaging or selling their holdings, but such transfers are not recognized by Government. In Gaya there was a slight improvement, the percentage having risen to 7·84 from 4·36 in last year. In Saran the low percentage is attributed to the transferees not having applied for registration of their names, as the omission did not entail any penalty. In Darbhanga the falling off is attributed to the very large number of mutations relating to succession which were registered in the previous year. In certain districts no explanations have been furnished by the local officers for the poor results attained.

145. Of the 19 Wards' estates included in the return, only three, the Sheohar and Parsoni estates in Muzaffarpur and Lugma in Bhagalpur have reached the prescribed standard. In the Nayagram estate in Midnapore and Dompara in Cuttack no mutations were recorded owing to settlement operations. In the Delang estate in Puri the mutation work was inefficient, and steps have been taken to improve the present system. In the Deo estates in Gaya the percentage of mutations was 1·01 against ·71 in the preceding year, and the lowness of the percentage is attributed to the fact that many villages are let out in *thika* or *mukarari* leases. In the Hathwa estate in Saran the explanation of low percentage is the prevalence of the system of usufructuary mortgages by which the tenants avoid outright alienation. In other three petty estates of this district the standard was not attained on account of the absence of penalties for non-registration. The figures for the Bettia estate in Champaran are reported to be inadequate on account of the absence of necessary provisions in the form of leases granted to *thikadars*. Steps are being taken to secure a better organization of the work in this estate. The Collector of Darbhanga reports that in Narhan estate great attention was paid to the work during the year, and the system in vogue proved a success. In Bhagalpur the mutation work was efficient only in the case of the Lugma estate and statistics are not yet available as regards the rest, which have come lately under *khas* management. In the Sonthal Parganas there were very few mutations effected during the year in the Pakur and Pathrol estates as these have recently been re-settled.

For the Rohini, Ghati, Panasi and North Sankara estates the returns are blank, as they are now under settlement.

146. As regards the inspection of rent-rolls, the prescribed standard of 50 per cent. was attained or exceeded in 22 out of 26 Government estates and 8 out of 11 Wards' estates. The percentage was 100 in the case of 14 estates. The percentage was seriously deficient in the Bettiah estate again during the year under report, being 0·98 as compared with 2·7 in the preceding year. The Commissioner of Patna reports that steps have been taken to secure better results in future, the low figures being mainly due to defects in the existing form of *thikadari* leases.

CHAPTER V.

UTILIZATION OF LAND RECORDS.

147. The extracts received from the Collectors' Land Revenue Administration Reports for 1906-07 are sufficient earnest of the general advance that has been made in the utilization of Land Records in all branches of district administration. They are freely referred to by the Criminal and Civil Courts as well as by Revenue Officers dealing with the various branches of Collectorate work, such as Cess, Partition, Land Acquisition, Land Registration, Public Demands Recovery and Agricultaral Loans. They form the basis of management in all Government, Wards' and Encumbered Estates. The thana index maps have been most useful for District Board work, for re-organisation of chaukidari unions, and for all administrative purposes of a general nature. Save in the districts of Purnea, Shahabad and Singhbhum, the Registration offices appear to have generally insisted upon the description of lands by survey plot numbers in documents presented for registration.

148. The Deputy Commissioner of Ranchi writes that probably not a single case relating to land in the area completed or still under settlement has been disposed of without reference to the settlement records, that the decisions of attestation officers as to rent and rates of rent are seldom contested and that the raiyats are now realising fully the benefit of the settlement operations and understanding the rights which have been secured and safeguarded for them by the record-of-rights. The Collector and Magistrate of Gaya testifies to the great use that the settlement record has been to the Courts, especially in cases under sections 145 and 147, Criminal Procedure Code. Complainants have always to produce their copies of the khatians in criminal cases and the Police have instructions to refer to the settlement maps in preparing sketches of the scenes of occurrences. In Revenue cases, the records are extensively used. They have been found particularly useful in commutation and appraisement cases.

The Collector and Magistrate of Darbhanga notes that in every criminal case in which the subject of dispute is land, the complainant is required to identify the land by its survey number. The District Superintendent of Police has been supplied with copies of the cadastral maps for reference in Police cases. Much use was made in the Famine Relief operations of the survey index maps which simplified the organisation of relief circles, and facilitated the distribution of agricultural loans.

Similar testimony comes from nearly every district. The Collector of Saran suggests the issue of a general circular that lands in cases under section 145, Criminal Procedure Code, be always identified by the Police by their survey numbers. The Collector of Bhagalpur has suggested that all Civil Courts should be required to insist upon a similar identification of lands in plaints that are filed before them. The suggestion was favourably considered at the last Commissioners' Conference in Darjeeling.

149. There is every where evidence of a growing disposition on the part of both Criminal and Civil Courts to accept the settlement record as presumptive evidence of the facts entered in it. So far as the Civil Courts are concerned,

the tendency will no doubt receive considerable stimulus from the scheme whereby selected Munsifs are being deputed for training in settlement work. I have talked to some of them in camp and find them disposed to attach a much higher value to settlement records than they did before their deputation. They have learnt by personal experience what an amount of laborious work and careful attention is bestowed on the preparation of the record.

CHAPTER VI.

[*See* Appendix XI.]

MAINTENANCE OF BOUNDARY MARKS.

150. Under the orders of the Board of Revenue contained in their letter No. 1531A., dated the 19th March 1907, the introduction of a comprehensive scheme for the maintenance of boundary marks in the surveyed and settled districts of North Bihar has been deferred till a verification of boundary stones has been made in the revisional operations which must precede the introduction of a maintenance scheme in that area. Meanwhile, the subject is receiving attention in the Orissa Revision settlement, and the experience that is being gained there should prove of the utmost use when the case of North Bihar is taken up. Detailed rules for the guidance of the Orissa staff were drawn up in modification of the Rules in Appendix T to the Survey and Settlement Manual, 1900, and were approved by the Board of Revenue in their letter No. 12A.—T., dated the 13th April 1907. So far as the work to be done at the stage of Revision survey is concerned, the rules have worked well. The number of stones replaced by the Revision staff last field season was 1,425. The Settlement Officer has brought to my notice the fact that sandstone boundary marks are not suitable for the alluvial tracts of Orissa, and has suggested that laterite stones be used in future. In a country where there is no sandstone, the temptation offered to the raiyats of appropriating the present trijunction marks to use as grindstones for agricultural implements and as curry-stones is great. Already it has been reported that two or three stones recently relaid have disappeared. Similar causes may account for the disappearance of sandstone trijunction marks elsewhere. The present rules also require modification in the direction of fixing responsibility for the stones as soon as they are placed in position or at the *khanapuri* stage. It is a mistake to leave this to be done by the Collector after he has received our registers and *mujmilis* prepared at the close of attestation.

151. Appendix XI shows the results of inspections of boundary marks in Government, Wards' and zamindari estates, division by division.

152. *Burdwan Division.*—The proportion of boundary marks found to be damaged or missing is high, but this is explained by the fact that several of the estates in the Burdwan district consist of Diara areas where it is difficult to maintain boundary marks. I have excluded from the statement the clay cylinders put down in the Pataspur estates of Midnapore. These were not permanent marks, and the majority of them have disappeared in the natural course of things. As reported last year, most of the khas mahals and the Nayagram Ward's estate in Midnapore are at present under settlement. Arrangements for the maintenance of boundary marks in these estates will be made on receipt of the *mujmili* maps and registers from the Settlement Department.

153. *Presidency Division.*—The proportion of boundary pillars of Government estates found to be damaged is high, being 336 out of a total of 2,349 inspected. Most of the damages is reported from the 24-Parganas, where 260 out of 1,154 inspected were placed in this category. In this district the supervision of the marks within town areas has been entrusted to head constables or town chaukidars, while similar duties in rural areas have been relegated to the dafadars. Registers of boundary marks in forms suited to local conditions and approved by the Board of Revenue are now being opened in place of the old registers. In the Phulhatta estate in Khulna

24 trijunction stone prisims and 24 square stones for internal marks have been erected, and the register of permanent boundary marks and the *mujmili* maps have been completed at a cost of Rs. 144 and made over to the Collector. In the Dihi Bhadra estate in this district some 43 stone trijunction prisims put down during demarcation by the traverse surveyors are missing and will be replaced at attestation, while 66 square stones will be erected to mark internal stations. In Nadia measures were taken to repair and replace damaged and missing stones.

154. *Patna Division.*—The proportion of boundary pillars in Government estates found to be damaged or missing compares favourably with the proportion already noticed in the Burdwan and the Presidency Divisions, but the opposite is the case with respect to zamindari estates. No explanation has been offered by the local officers as to this variation. A complete list of all boundary marks in the Government and Wards' estates in Gaya was prepared during the year. 1,261 pillars were purchased towards the end of 1905-06 and 473 during the year of report, the cost of the latter, including distribution, amounting to Rs. 229. Of the 1,734 pillars purchased, 1,688 were erected at a cost of Rs. 154.

155. *Bhagalpur Division.*—There is nothing special to notice in respect of this Division. In the Sonthal Parganas 12 marks are reported to have been damaged in the Government estates and one mark is said to be missing in a Ward's estate. The subject received special attention from the Settlement Department in the district. It was found that there were many missing trijunction stones in the area that has been recently settled. In the Daminikoh special enquiries were made by Amins and 1,183 stones were found missing. Arrangements are being made to replace stones in this and other areas before the registers and *mujmilis* prescribed are handed over to the Deputy Commissioner. Rules have been drafted for the inspection and maintenance of boundary marks after this work has been completed. No figures are given for the districts of Purnea, Monghyr and Bhagalpur, where no regular inspection could be made for want of boundary-mark registers, the compilation of which has not yet been completed. The marks in the Government estates in North Bhagalpur were, however, inspected and found to be in proper order. In South Bhagalpur the attestation camps were each supplied with a special Amin to verify the position of all boundary marks, and numerous mistakes, either in placing the stones or indicating their position on the maps, were detected. In Darjeeling the Maintenance Rules are reported to have been duly observed in the khas mahals. The boundary pillars of raiyati lands in the district are said to be erected and preserved by the raiyats themselves at their own expense and the existing 100 trijunction pillars are maintained by the Mandals.

156. *Orissa Division.*—Pending the passing of the Orissa Maintenance of Land Records Bill, the application of the rules for the maintenance of boundary marks in the districts of Balasore, Cuttack and Puri has been kept in abeyance. In respect of the Government estates of the district of Balasore, however, the boundary marks were inspected by the khas mahal establishment. The marks in the Banki Government estate and the Dompara Ward's estate in Cuttack appear to have been duly inspected, with the result that only a small number in the former was found to be missing or damaged. In Angul boundary marks have received special attention in the course of the resettlement of the estate which is now proceeding. In Sambalpur a large proportion of the marks was damaged or lost owing to the action of the rivers. These will be replaced by the villagers who are, under the Central Provinces Land Revenue Act, bound to maintain the boundary marks of their respective villages.

157. *Chota Nagpur Division.*—The proportion of boundary pillars found damaged in the Palamau Government estates is high, being 4,605 out of a total of 10,303 inspected. This unusual proportion has not been explained, but steps appear to have been taken to renew or replace most of them. As reported last year, the boundary marks in Palamau are regularly looked after and replaced where necessary by the maintenance peshkars. In Ranchi the subject is engaging the careful attention of the Settlement Department. Special instructions, explaining the object of trijunction pillars, have been issued for the guidance of Attestation Officers, who are required to check the position of 20 per cent. of all stones or pillars erected by their Surveyor Munsarims. The

Settlement Officer himself has checked the position of a large number of stones and pillars, and found the work generally well done. Registers and trijunction marks maps for an area of 2,289 square miles have been made over to the Deputy Commissioner, and his attention has been invited to the rules regarding the maintenance of marks, with the result that some cases of removal of stones by interested parties have been detected. Similar registers and maps for an additional area of 1,618 square miles which have been attested will shortly be made over to the Deputy Commissioner.

CHAPTER VII.

CHARGE AND TOURS OF THE DIRECTOR AND NOTICE OF OFFICERS.

Charge.

158. Mr. E. Lister, I.C.S., was in charge of this Department as Officiating Director of Land Records, Bengal, up to 4th November 1906, when Mr. J. H. Kerr, I.C.S., resumed his permanent post as Director and was in charge till 10th July 1907 when I succeeded him.

Tours.

159. In October 1906 Mr. Lister inspected the Settlement operations in Khulna and Ranchi. Mr. Kerr inspected the Settlement camps in Balasore, Bhagalpur, Purnea, Ranchi, Singhbhum, Murshidabad, Puri and Angul in the months of November and December 1906. He visited the Settlement camps in Khulna, Balasore and Bhagalpur, and inspected the Sambalpur Settlement in January 1907. In February he twice visited the Balasore Settlement. In March and April he inspected the Settlement operations in the Sonthal Parganas, Cuttack, Midnapore, Singhbhum, Puri, Ranchi, Balasore and Bhagalpur. In July, August and September I inspected the Settlement operations in Monghyr, Balasore, Cuttack, Puri, Murshidabad, Khulna, Ranchi and Midnapore. I also visited Gaya and Patna in September in connection with the Bengal Irrigation (Private Works) Bill of 1907. During the year under report, Mr. Lister and Mr. Kerr spent 24 days and 102 days, respectively, on tour, and I was on tour for 50 days, making a total of 176 days.

Notice of Officers.

160. In conclusion I desire to bring to the notice of the Board the excellent work done by various members of the Settlement staff during the year. As I was in charge for the last quarter of the year only, I did not have an opportunity of making the personal acquaintance of all the officers who worked during the field season 1906-07, and have had to rely on the reports of Settlement Officers and the notes left by my predecessor. Mr. Lister's valuable services in Ranchi are known to the Board and require no mention from me, but I can personally testify to the ability and thoroughness with which his successor, Mr. Reid, has organised every branch of the survey and settlement work in Chota-Nagpur. His intimate acquaintance with the details of survey work has been displayed in the new Survey Manual, which was written without relief from his onerous duties as Settlement Officer of Chota-Nagpur. Mr. Reid had two able assistants in Mr. Sifton and Mr. Collins. Mr. J. H. Murphy, of the Survey of India, was most helpful to him as Professional Adviser.

The Bihar charge is almost too heavy for one man, but the personal activity and experience of Mr. P. W. Murphy proved equal to the task. Before the close of the year he prepared himself, with the help of Mr. Reid, for the heavy addition to his responsibilities which the transfer of cadastral survey has involved. In the work of the year he received valuable assistance from Mr. Hubback, Mr. Philip and Maulvi Mohi-ud-din Ahmad, who were in subordinate charge. In the Sonthal Parganas, Mr. Allanson displayed all the ability and sympathy which have characterised his work in that district for the past three years. He has specially mentioned the help he has received from Mr. Robertson and Babu Jatindra Naraiyan Mukharji, who have been identified with Sonthal Parganas settlement work for the last nine years.

Mr. Taylor did excellent work in Midnapore and has found a capable successor in Mr. Hodson. Mr. Cornes did useful pioneer work in the Revision Settlement of Balasore, but was handicapped by his lack of previous settlement experience and the rawness of his staff. He received valuable assistance at head-quarters from Babu Jogesh Chandra Dutt.

Mr. Connolly did good work in Seraikela and Kharsawan, Babu Balmukunda Kanungo in Dompara, Maulvi Muhammad Chainuddin in Murshidabad, Babu Sudarsan Das in Parikud, Babu Sharat Chandra Mukarji in Khulna, and Rai Narayan Chandra Naik Bahadur in Angul. As Personal Assistant, Babu Charu Chandra Kumar has been most helpful to me at head-quarters. In addition to the above, the following have been specially mentioned for good work by their Settlement Officers :—

Deputy Collectors.

1. Babu Hem Chandra Chatarji (No. I).
2. Mr. Sorab S. Day.
3. Babu Nilmoni Dey.
4. „ Jamini Mohan Mitra.
5. Babu Suresh Chandra Chakravarti.
6. „ Jogendra Nath Pal.
7. „ Rampada Chatarji.
8. „ Bhuban Mohan Chatarji.

Munsifs.

1. Babu Nalini Mohan Banarji.
2. „ Jagadish Chandra Sen.
3. Babu Chuni Lal Basu.
4. „ Manmatha Nath Mallik.

Sub-Deputy Collectors.

1. Babu Surendra Nath Sarkar.
2. „ Jatindra Kumar Ray.
3. „ Chandra Kumar Mathur.
4. „ Mahendra Nath Gupta.
5. „ Karali Charan Ganguli.
6. „ Ramu Lal Barma.
7. Babu Basanta Kumar Ray.
8. „ Rajani Kanta Sen.
9. „ Surendra Nath Bhattacharji.
10. „ Srimohan Das Gupta.
11. Mr. F. H. Alderson.
12. Babu Surendra Nath Banarji (No. II).

Others.

1. Babu Jatindra Nath Mukharji.
2. „ Bireshwar Sanyal.
3. „ Harihar Banarji.
4. Babu Bhubaneswar Sanyal.
5. „ Mahendra Nath Sarkar.
6. „ Akshay Kumar Mukharji.

Before closing this report I must acknowledge the debt which we owe to Captain Hirst, Superintendent of Provincial Surveys, for his assistance and advice in all difficulties connected with the organisation and supervision of the survey work of the Department. Our relations have been most cordial since I assumed charge.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

H. McPHERSON,

Director of the Dept. of Land Records, Bengal.

APPENDICES.

[*N.B.*—Figures in these Appendices which do not agree with those in last year's Report are revised figures.]

APPEN

GENERAL, STATEMENT OF THE PROGRESS MADE IN SURVEY AND

Part A—Showing areas surveyed

Division and District.	Name of estate or tract under settlement.	Date of inception of operations under the Settlement staff.	Estimated area in square miles under settlement.	Total number of villages.	AREA CADASTRALLY SURVEYED IN SQUARE MILES—			AREA IN SQUARE MILES IN WHICH RECORDS HAVE BEEN PREPARED FOR ATTESTATION—		
					Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.	Total area surveyed.	Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Burdwan.										*I—Settlements of*
Midnapore	Majnamutha, Jalamutha and others.	8th October 1903.	594·61	1,606	589·47	5·14	594·61	589·47	5·14	594·61
	Total ...	...	594·61	1,606	589·47	5·14	594·61	589·47	5·14	594·61
Burdwan.										*II.—Other*
Midnapore	Dipakiarchand ...	8th October 1903.	48·67	100	48·67	...	48·67	48·67	...	48·67
Ditto	Jamirapal ...	Ditto ...	9·86	45	9·86	...	9·86	9·86	...	9·86
Patna.										
Patna	Sarhan and other villages.	May 1906	8·09	3	8·09	...	8·09	8·09	...	8·09
Bhagalpur.										
Monghyr	South Monghyr ...	October 1906...	2,090	2,171	...	1,290	1,290	...	1,290	1,290
Bhagalpur	South Bhagalpur ...	October 1905...	1,598	2,570	1,106	492	1,598	1,106	492	1,598
Purnea	District operations ...	October 1903...	3,694	4,052	3,692	2	3,694	3,692	2	3,694
Chota Nagpur.										
Singhbhum	Seraikela and Kharsawan.	15th October 1904.	594	917	594	...	594	594	...	594
	Total ...	.....	8,042·62	9,858	5,458·62	1,784	7,242·62	5,458·62	1,784	7,242·62
	GRAND TOTAL ...	.....	8,637·23	11,464	6,048·09	1,789·14	7,837·23	6,048·09	1,789·14	7,837·23

DIX I.

SETTLEMENT WORK DURING THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1907.

by the Survey of India Department.

AREA IN SQUARE MILES OF WHICH ATTESTATION HAS BEEN COMPLETED—			AREA IN SQUARE MILES OF WHICH THE DRAFT RECORD-OF-RIGHTS HAS BEEN PUBLISHED—			AREA IN SQUARE MILES OF WHICH THE FINAL RECORD-OF-RIGHTS HAS BEEN PUBLISHED—			Cost of operations during the year, excluding survey expenditure.	Cost in previous year, excluding survey expenditure.	Total cost up to the end of the year under report, excluding survey expenditure.	TOTAL COST RATE IN THE OPERATIONS SHOWN AS COMPLETED IN THIS RETURN.		REMARKS.
Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.	Total.	Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.	Total.	Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.	Total.				Estimated.	Actual.	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Land Revenue.									Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs. A. P.	
590·58	3·33	593·91	585·08	8·83	593·91	...	82·97	82·97	82,420	1,43,139	2,25,559	...	...	
590·58	3·33	593·91	585·08	8·83	593·91	...	82·97	82·97	82,420	1,43,139	2,25,559	...	...	
Settlements.														
48·67	...	48·67	48·67	...	48·67	48.67	...	48·67	3,516	13,108	16,624	...	...	
9·86	...	9·86	9·86	...	9·86	8·65	1·21	9·86	1,199	2,794	3,993	...	...	
...	8·09	8·09	...	8·09	8·09	...	...	...	*	*	*	...	...	* See para. 55 of the report.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58,730	...	58,730	...	...	
...	1,106	1,106	...	1,106	1,106	...	580	580	1,37,689	55,399	1,93,088	...	...	
3,206	488	3,694	3,206	488	3,694	1,626	1,885	3,511	1,82,294	4,03,492	5,85,786	...	...	
594	...	594	594	...	594	...	594	594	22,793	37,109	59,902	...	...	
3,858·53	1,602·09	5,460·62	3,858·53	1,602·09	5,460·62	1,683.32	3,060·21	4,743·53	4,06,221	5,11,902	9,18,123	...	...	
4,449·11	1,605·42	6,054·53	4,443·61	1,610·92	6,054·53	1,683·32	3,143·18	4,826·50	4,88,641	6,55,041	1,143,682	...	...	

APPEN

PART

Showing areas surveyed by

Division and District.	Name of estate or tract under settlement.	Date of inception of operations.	Estimated area, in square miles, under settlement.	Total number of villages.	Area cadastrally surveyed, in square miles			Linear miles of test survey.	Number of miles of quadrilateral partal with the chain.	In which records have been prepared for attestation		
					Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year.	Total.			Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13

DIX I.—(*concluded*).

B.

the Settlement Department.

SQUARE MILES									COST OF OPERATIONS			Total cost-rate in the operations shown as completed in this return.		REMARKS.
In which attestation has been completed			In which draft publication has been completed			In which final publication has been completed								
Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year.	Total.	Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year.	Total.	Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year.	Total.	Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year.	Total.	Estimated.	Actual.	
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
settled tracts and Government Estates).									Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
...	·46	·46	...	·46	·46	...	...	...		140				
·68	...	·68	·68	...	·68	...	...	...		...				
...	·32	·32	...	·32	·32	...	...	...	1,018	348	1,969	...	...	
...	4·03	·03	...	4·03	4·03	...	...	...		463				
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...				
17·66	...	17·66	17·66	...	17·66	...	17·66	17·66	1,333	262	1,595	...	...	
45·61	468·03	513·64	...	509·70	509·70	...	...	...	...	140,636	140,636	...	...	(*a*) Surveyed in the general Orissa survey of 1890-1900.
199·47	456·61	656·08	28·43	627·65	656·08	...	...	...	49,773	39,440	89,213	...	...	(*b*) For Ratina and Purna-Balasore only.
263·42	929·45	1,192·87	46·77	1,142·16	1,188·93	...	17·66	17·66	52,124	181,289	233,413	...	...	
Settlements (Zamindari Estates).														
...	186·96	186·96	...	186·96	186·96	...	178·98	178·98	16,990	25,050	42,040	...	...	
9·94	2·78	12·72	9·94	2·78	12·72	9·50	·32	9·82	1,584	3,972	5,556	...	...	
49·88	11·80	61·68	49·88	11·80	61·68	...	49·88	49·88	57,088	10,425	67,513	...	...	One village with 1·53 acres was notified this year.
...	11·62	11·62	...	11·62	11·62	...	...	...	3,938	3,663	7,601	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	396	396	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	680	23,654	24,334	...	...	
1,584	...	1,584	1,584	...	1,584	No final publication in this district.			3,88,839	24,268	4,13,107	260	305	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,330	79,067	84,397	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	84	84	...	84	84	...	84	84	8,879	6,700	15,579	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,298	16,298	...	...	
2,289	1,665	3,954	2,289	1,665	3,954	1,241	1,048	2,289	2,87,274	1,69,566	456,840	...	...	
622·69	...	622·69	622·69	...	622·69	...	622·69	622·69	18,579	8,783	27,362†	...	...	† Excludes a sum of Rs. 5,130 on account of cost of demarcation of forest blocks of Porahat.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73,024	73,024	...	...	
4,555·51	1,962·16	6,517·67	4,555·51	1,962·16	6,517·67	1,250·50	1,983·87	3,234·37	7,89,181	4,44,866	1,234,047	...	...	
4,818·93	2,891·61	7,710·54	4,602·28	3,104·32	7,706·60	1,250·50	2,001·53	3,252·03	8,41,305	6,26,155	1,467,460	...	...	

APPEN

PART

[*See* Chapter II of

Progress in settlement of rents under Section 104 of Act VIII of 1885 in Government

Estate or tract under settlement.	Total area in square miles.	Total number of villages.	Total number of tenants.	Number of tenants for whom rents have been proposed—			Of the tenants in column 6.			Number of villages for which settlement rent-roll has been published in draft—		
				To the end of the previous year.	During the year.	Total.	Former rental.	New rental.	Difference per cent. + or —.	To the end of the previous year.	During the year.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Midnapore.							Rs.	Rs.				
Majnamutha, Jalamutha and others.	594·61	1,606	186,729	5,932	4,803	10,735	12,945	20,423	+ 57	164	118	282
District Purnea ...	1·69	*14	158	...	158	158	615	687	+11·70	...	...	...

APPEN

PART

[*See* Chapter II and

Progress in settlement of rents under Section 105 of Act VIII of 1885

Estate or tract under settlement.	Total area in square miles.	Total number of villages.	Total number of tenants.	Number of cases which have been instituted—					
				To the end of the previous year.		During the year.		Total.	
				Number.	Number of tenants.	Number.	Number of tenants.	Number.	Number of tenants.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Midnapore.									
Dipakiarchand ...	48·67	100	7,568	1	6	161	5,025	162	5,031
Jamirapal	9·86	45	2,708	...	...	52	1,652	52	1,652
Five petty estates ...	7·26	12	1,857	173	870	1	457	173	1,327
South Bhagalpur ...	1,598	2,570	128,196	...	...	57	483	57	483
District Purnea ...	3,692·31	4,047	487,832	2,262	46,737	3,998	37,681	6,260	84,418
Murshidabad.									
Kismat Binodia and Panchthopi Estates.	·17	5	11	...	...	11	11	11	11
Cuttack.									
Dompara estate ...	84	28	8,557	...	...	103	6,148	103	6,148

DIX II.

A.

the Report.]

and Temporarily-settled estates during the year ending 30th September 1907.

OBJECTIONS UNDER SECTION 104E.						NUMBER OF VILLAGES OF WHICH DURING THE YEAR A SETTLEMENT RENT-ROLL HAS BEEN—			REMARKS.
Instituted—			Disposed of—						
To the end of the previous year.	During the year.	Total.	To the end of the previous year.	During the year.	Total.	Submitted for confirmation.	Confirmed.	Incorporated in the draft record.	
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
614	602	1,216	614	602	1,216	282	282	282	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	* Figures in column 3 do not represent entire villages.

DIX II.

B.

III of the Report.]

in Permanently-settled estates during the year ending 30th September 1907.

NUMBER OF CASES WHICH HAVE BEEN DISPOSED OF—						OF TENANTS IN COLUMN 14.			REMARKS.
To the end of the previous year.		During the year.		Total.		Former rental.	New rental.	Difference per cent. + or −.	
Number.	Number of tenants.	Number.	Number of tenants.	Number.	Number of tenants.				
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
						Rs.	Rs.		
...	.....	114	3,377	114	3,377	10,573	12,466	+17·91	
...	.....	52	1,652	52	1,652	2,355	2,790	+18·47	
49	75	120	695	169	770	4,018	4,500	+12	
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
1,198	23,794	4,661	55,664	5,859	79,458	3,74,151	4,06,331	+8·62	
...	.....	11	11	11	11	55	58	+5·45	
...	.....	78	5,709	78	5,709	20,866	21,681	+3·92	

APPENDIX II.

PART C.

[*See* Chapters II and III of the Report.]

Progress in disposal of Case-work other than settlement of fair rents during the year ending 30th September 1907.

Name of estate or tract under settlement and nature of case.	Instituted to the end of the previous year.	Instituted during the year.	Total instituted.	Disposed of in previous years.	Disposed of during the year	Total disposed of.	Balance pending.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Midnapore.	*I.—Land Revenue Settlements (Governments and Temporarily-settled Estates).*							
Boundary disputes	205	11	216	205	8	213	3	
Section 103A	19,053	8,759	27,812	14,363	13,425	27,788	24	
Do. 40	1,442	124	1,566	...	99	99	1,467	
Balasore.								
Section 103A	...	5,659	5,659	...	5,659	5,659	...	
Angul.								
Miscellaneous	45,324	9,281	54,605	44,285	10,256	54,541	64	
Midnapore.	*II.—Other Settlements (Zamindari Estates).*							
Boundary disputes	58	...	58	48	10	58	...	
Section 103A	1,076	2,497	3,573	1,060	2,262	3,322	251	
Do. 40	111	182	293	102	179	281	12	
Khulna—Dihi Bhadra.								
Boundary disputes	...	8	8	...	8	8	...	
Murshidabad.								
Fatehsingh—								
Boundary disputes	103	24	127	103	24	127	...	
Section 103A	1,013	496	1,509	1,013	407	1,420	89	
Lakhiraj and other disputes ...	5,840	2,634	8,474	5,840	2,634	8,474	...	
Miscellaneous	769	400	1,169	769	400	1,169	...	
Beldanga.								
Boundary disputes	7	2	9	7	2	9	...	
Section 103A	...	1,020	1,020	...	1,020	1,020	...	
Lakhiraj and other disputes ...	...	363	363	...	363	363	...	
Miscellaneous	...	357	357	...	357	357	...	
Mahisar.								
Boundary disputes	...	5	5	...	5	5	...	
Kismat Binodia, etc.								
Boundary disputes	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	
Sarhan, etc., in Patna.								
Boundary disputes	7	...	7	...	7	7	...	
Section 103A	...	135	135	...	134	134	1	
South Monghyr.								
Boundary disputes	...	253	253	...	244	244	9	
South Bhagalpur.								
Boundary disputes	603	113	716	596	114	710	6	
Section 40	...	1,426	1,426	...	473	473	953	
Do. 103A	...	9,663	9,663	...	9,646	9,646	17	
Purnea District.								
Boundary disputes	1,614	7	1,621	1,603	18	1,621	...	
Section 40	...	53	53	...	16	16	37	
Do. 103A	68,380	8,244	76,624	68,380	8,244	76,624	...	
Do. 106	865	1,713	2,578	427	1,999	2,426	152	
Sonthal Parganas—Zamindari Estates (2nd Programme).								
Objections to published records under section 24, Regulation III, of 1872.	22,420	448	22,868	20,461	2,407	22,868	...	
Sonthal Parganas Zamindari Estates (3rd Programme).								
Boundary disputes	...	299	299	...	299	299	...	
Cuttack—Dompara Estate.								
Section 103A	...	136	136	...	136	136	...	
Do. 106	...	426	426	...	21	21	405	
Puri—Parikud.								
Boundary disputes	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	
Ranchi District.								
Boundary disputes	1,680	206	1,886	1,672	214	1,886	...	
Section 103A	12,185	3,324	15,509	12,185	3,324	15,509	...	
Do. 9A (C. N. C. A.) ...	573	732	1,305	573	732	1,305	...	
Do. 160 (C. N. L. & T. A.) ...	646	53	699	120	579	699	...	
Do. 9A(8) (C. N. C. A.) ...	17	14	31	3	18	21	10	
Singhbhum—Dhalbhum Estate.								
Boundary disputes	...	320	320	...	320	320	...	
Porahat.								
Section 103A	854	705	1,559	3	1,556	1,559	...	
Seraikela Kharsawan.								
Objections to rent entries in rent Schedule.	...	2,723	2,723	...	2,723	2,723	...	

APPENDIX II.

PART D.

[*See* Chapter II of the Report.]

Progress in Settlement of Land Revenue during the year ending 30th September 1907.

Name of estate or tract under settlement.	Total area.	Total existing assets.	Total new assets.	NEW LAND REVENUE SETTLED DURING THE YEAR.				TOTAL COST AND COST RATE.			REMARKS.
				Area.	Existing land revenue.	New land revenue.	Percentage of difference + or —.	Total costs incurred on area in column 5.	Cost rate per sq. mile according to sanctioned estimate.	Actual cost rate per square mile, columns 9÷5.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Midnapore.	SQ. M.	Rs.	Rs.	SQ. M.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Kalyanpur	44·78	17,699	21,620	44·78	8,449	11,651	+38	.....	.....	.....	Col. 7.—Exclusive of jungle jama, Rs. 1,144.
Balarampur	38·19	12,945	20,423	38·19	12,579	16,327	+30	.....	.....	.....	Col. 7.—Exclusive of jungle jama, Rs. 2,576.

PART E.

[*See* Chapters II and III of the Report.]

Results of Appeals during the year ending 30th September 1907.

Name of estate or tract under settlement.	Nature of case.	Pending from previous years.	Instituted during the year.	Disposed of during the year.	Balance pending.	RESULTS OF APPEALS (COLUMN 4).				REMARKS.
						Decisions			Cases returned for re-trial.	
						Upheld.	Modified.	Reversed.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
				I.—Land Revenue Settlements (Government and Temporarily-settled Estates).						
Midnapore.										
Majnamutha, Jalamutha and others.	Section 104G	42	38	80	...	13	66	1	...	
Angul Government estate ...	Miscellaneous cases ...	51	77	101	27	52	8	25	16	
				II.—Other Settlements (Zamindari Estates).						
Midnapore Zamindari estates	Boundary disputes ...	...	5	5	...	4	...	1	...	
	Section 105 ...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	
	Section 106 ...	...	20	...	20	...	...	...	...	
Dihi Bhadra in Khulna ...	Boundary disputes ...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	
Sarhan, etc., in Patna ...	Boundary disputes ...	...	3	3	...	3	...	...	...	
South Monghyr	Boundary disputes ...	...	65	37	28	32	2	...	3	
South Bhagalpur	Boundary disputes ...	15	19	30	4	17	8	3	2	
District Purnea	Boundary disputes ...	5	1	6	...	4	...	...	2	
	Section 105 ...	21	422	159	284	102	16	16	25	
	Section 106 ...	2	194	54	142	40	...	7	7	
Zamindari estates (2nd Programme), Santhal Parganas.	Objections under section 24 of Regulation III of 1872.	107	254	246	115	187	9	31	19	
	Boundary dispute ...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	
Zamindari estates (3rd Programme).	Boundary disputes ...	...	3	2	1	2	...	...	...	
Ranchi	Boundary disputes ...	...	20	19	1	12	5	2	...	
	Section 160 (C. N. L. & T. A.).	...	192	111	81	102	4	5	...	
	Section 9A(8) (C. N. C. A.).	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	
Singhbhum (Seraikela and Kharsawan).	Objections to published records.	3	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	
Singhbhum.										
Dhalbhum estate	Boundary disputes ..	...	53	35	18	32	3	...	...	

APPENDIX III.

[*See* Chapters II and III of the Report.]

Statement showing the nature and number of Holdings recorded in each Settlement during the year ending 30th September 1907.

Name of estate or tract under settlement.	Number of khatians recorded in the name of													Remarks.
	Proprietors		Tenure-holder's cultivating possession.	Raiyat, at fixed rates or fixed rentss.	Settled raiyats.	Occupancy raiyats.	Non-occupancy raiyats.	Rent-free holders.		Unoccupied.	Government.	Total.	Under-raiyats.	
	As private lands.	Not as private lands.						Service tenure.	Others.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	I.—Land Revenue Settlements (Government and Temporarily-settled Estates).													
Midnapore.														
Majnamutha, Jalamutha and others.	...	2	56	...	593	14	428	6	9	13	7	1,128	56	Col. 14.—In addition to two non-agricultural tenants.
Balasore	1,015	2,096	7,587	24,194	112,571	3,221	5,920	263	20,322	2,540	515	1,80,244	11,662	
Angul Government estate	...	...	...	...	17,574	...	...	409	355	...	373	18,711	371	Actual Number of holdings is 32,159.
	II.—Other Settlements (Zamindari Estates).													
Midnapore.														
Zamindari estates	7	3	613	260	21,895	72	862	6	501	1,140	113	25,472	2,775	Col. 14.—In addition to 1,323 non-agricultural tenants.
Fatehsingh	....	8	341	256	5,641	9	31	115	432	39	11	6,883	1,810	
Beldanga	...	3	44	417	2,960	50	27	5	38	8	4	3,606	1,450	
Sarhan, etc., in Patna ...	...	2	18	...	1,278	...	1	20	11	12	2	1,344	24	Col. 14.—Three with occupancy rights.
South Bhagalpur	1	2,780	1,764	390	127,607	199	2,777	1,312	2,560	9,162	664	1,49,216	20,173	Col. 14.—1,518 with occupancy rights.
District Purnea	4	132	2,097	2,915	42,189	2,822	1,751	856	776	3,492	266	57,300	6,324	768 with occupancy rights.
Cuttack.														
Dompara estate	9	21	224	1,148	5,018	77	282	567	705	99	...	8,150	407	

APPENDIX IV.

[*See* Chapter III of the Report.]

Showing the progress made in Recovery of Costs during the year ending 30th September 1907.

Division.	District.	Estate or tract under settlement.	Demand.			Collections.		
			Landlords' share.	Occupiers' share.	Total.	Landlords' share.		
						Voluntary.	By certificate.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Bhagalpur ...	Purnea ..	District Purnea...	5,24,182 0 0	1,94,457 0 0	7,18,639 0 0	50,822 0 0	...	50,822 0 0
	Sonthal Parganas.	Zamindari estates (1st Programme).	1,984 0 0	...	1,984 0 0	...	484 0 0	484 0
		Zamindari estates (2nd Programme).	80,41 0 0	...	80,413 0 0	8,075 0 0	48,294 0 0	56,369 0 0
		Zamindari etates (3rd Progamme).	57,928 0 0	...	57,928 0 0	32,093 0 0	...	32,093 0 0
Chota Nagpur	Ranchi ...	Ranchi ...	99,389 0 0	67,180 0 0	1,66,569 0 0	98,653 0 0	736 0 0	99,389 0 0
	Singhbhum	Seraikela and Kharsawan.	92,000 0 0	...	92,000 0 0	40,587 0 0	...	40,587 0 0

Division.	District.	Estate or tract under settlement.	Collections.			Balance.			Remarks.
			Occupiers' share.		Grand Total collected.	Landlords' share.	Occupiers' share.	Total.	
			Voluntary.	By certificate.	Total.				
			10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
			Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bhagalpur ..	Purnea ...	District Purnea ...	...	...	...	50,922 0 0	4,73,360	1,94,457	6,67,817	
	Sonthal Parganas.	Zamindari estates (1st Programme).	...	...	...	484 0 0	1,500	...	1,500	
		Zamindari estates (2nd Programme).	...	...	...	56,369 0 0	24,044	...	24,044	
		Zamindari estate (3rd Programme).	...	...	...	32,093 0 0	25,835	...	25,835	
Chota Nagpur	Ranchi ...	Ranchi ...	67,177 0 0	...	67,177 0 0	1,66,569 0 0	...	...	...	
	Singhbhum	Seraikela and Kharsawan.	...	...	...	40,587 0 0	51,413	...	51,413	

APPENDIX V.

[*See* Chapter III of the Report.]

Statement of some Sales during the past 10 years of Proprietary Rights collected during attestation in the year ending 30th September 1907.

Name of estate or tract under settlement.	Area under attestation during the year, in square miles.	Area of villages in which statistics were collected, in square miles.	Number of estates in the selected villages.	Sales of estates or portions of estates.			Whether the purchaser belongs to the class of				Remarks.
				Number of sales.	Land Revenue transferred.	Price paid.	Landlord.	Raiyat.	Mahajan.	Lawyer.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
					Rs. A. P.	Rs.					
Balasore	468·63	27·16	114	100	...	1,06,515	62	8	28	2	
Sarhan, etc., in Patna	8 09	8·99	3	2	...	90,500	2	...	...	...	
South Bhagalpur ..	1,106	1,106	2,095	175	5,964 0 0	7,51,582	123	11	39	2	
District Purnea ...	487·59	Not available.	Not available.	7	5,541 0 0	1,13,751	6	...	1	...	

APPENDIX VI.

PART A.

Statement of Mortgages during the past 10 years collected during attestation of the year ending 30th September 1907.

Name of estate or tract under settlement.	Area under attestation during the year, in acres.	Number of holdings attested.	AREA, IN ACRES, HELD BY MORTGAGEES						PROFESSION OF MORTGAGEE.								REMARKS.
			From proprietors.	From tenure-holders and under-tenure-holders.	From raiyats at fixed rates.	From settled raiyats.	From occupancy raiyats.	From non-occupancy raiyats.	Landlord.		Raiyat.		Mahajan.		Lawyer.		
									Number.	Area in acres.	Number.	Area in acres.	Number.	Area in acres.	Number.	Area in acres.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
I.—Land Revenue Settlements (Government and Temporarily-settled Estates).																	
Balasore	299,539	191,906	36·00	185·04	167·77	2,207·08	17·76	26·45	221	357·44	1,069	1,434·06	330	794·88	2	3·72	
II.—Other Settlements (Zamindari Estates).																	
Mauza Sarhan, etc., in Patna.	5,178	1,299	...	...	...	413	...	...	3	5	388	398	2	6	1	4	
South Bhagalpur ...	7,07,840	149,228	592	241	13	7,429	34	13	108	548	3,320	4,692	891	2,857	88	225	
District Purnea ...	3,12,058	57,300	...	...	6·63	7·62	70·87	...	8	65·36	5	7·96	1	11·80	...	...	
Cuttack.																	
Dompara estates ...	53,760	8,557	...	...	...	172·36	...	...	...	...	53	39 83	98	132·53	...	...	

PART B.

Statement of Transfers of Occupancy Rights during the past 10 years collected during attestation of the year ending 30th September 1907.

Name of district and settlement.	Area under attestation during the year, in square miles.	Number of raiyati holdings attested.	Area of raiyati holdings attested, in acres.	NUMBER AND AREA OF HOLDINGS TRANSFERRED.				PROFESSION OF TRANSFEREE.								NUMBER OF RAIYATS WHO STILL OCCUPY THEIR LANDS		PRICE PER ACRE OF AREA TRANSFERRED.		REMARKS.
				Entire holdings.		Part holdings.		Landlord.		Raiyat.		Mahajan.		Lawyer.		On cash rents.	On produce rents.	Whole holdings.	Part of holdings.	
				Number.	Area in acres.	Number.	Area in acres.	Number.	Area in acres.	Number.	Area in acres.	Number.	Area in acres.	Number.	Area in acres.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
I.—Settlement of Land Revenue (Government and Temporarily-settled Estates).																				
Midnapore.																		Rs.	Rs.	
Majnamutha, Jalamutha and others.	8·14	1,091	4,771	7	22	11	18	...	...	18	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	38	
Balasore ...	468·03	...	17,181,995	5,930	6,736·82	10,326	8,557·27	2,696	3,193·96	11,892	10,045·45	1,623	1,986·77	45	67·91	1,494	34	Rs. A. P. 27 9 10	Rs. A. P. 31 11 2	
II.—Other Settlements (Zamindari Estates).																				
Midnapore.																				
Zamindari estates.	189·74	23,702	113,152	136	297	394	515	...	...	504	756	26	56	...	...	...	...	32	92	
Fatehsingh ...	11·80	5,937	6,797	84	81·10	88	78·72	5	5·58	148	139·82	13	6·63	6	2·79	...	...	116	120	
Baldanga ...	11·62	3,454	6,693	85	97	143	95	...	...	224	191·18	3	·76	1	·06	...	...	70	58	
Mauza Sarhan and others in Patna.	8·09	1,279	4,863	4	16	16	19	...	...	20	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. A. P. 138 15 3	Rs. A. P. 158 1 6	
South Bhagalpore.	1,106	128,196	476,236	1,439	5,667	1,967	4,587	163	570	2,507	6,899	680	2,628	50	157	...	30	49	49	
District Purnea	487·59	32,858	157,186	418	1,706	201	581	39	195	483	1,672	74	332	23	88	...	...	12	14	
Dompara estate.	84	6,243	11,800	6	7·92	10	65·59	...	...	79	50·34	45	23·08	...	...	5,596	523	37 11 3	41 11	

APPENDIX VII.

[*See* Chapter IV of the Report.]

Showing Mutations in Tenants' Rights for the year ending 30th September 1907.

Government Estates.

Division and District.	Estate.	Total area of the estate in acres.	Total number of tenancies.	Number of mutations registered.										Percentage of mutations to total number of tenancies, col. 9 (*a*) + (*b*) on col. 4.	Total area in acres transferred.	Average price per acre of land sold.
				Sale.		Succession.		Partition.		Gift.		Total.				
				Whole.	Part.	Whole.	Part.	Whole.	Part.	Whole.	Part.	Whole.	Part.			
1	2	3	4	5		6		7		8		9		10	11	12
				a	*b*	*a*	*b*	*a*	*b*	*a*	*b*	*a*	*b*			
																Rs. A.
Burdwan Division.																
Midnapore	Kamina Chak ...	317	271	...	9	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	9	4·06	16	3 0
Presidency Division.																
Khulna	Chandkhali ...	1,441	49	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2·04	30	...
Do.	Mahamadabad ...	2,849	137	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	2	4·38	89	12 0
Patna Division.																
Patna	Government estates.	38,329	9,500	58	17	243	2	15	5	3	...	319	24	3·29	1,664	137 0*
Gaya	Ditto ...	65,424	4,208	28	65	150	34	16	35	1	1	195	135	7·84	1,434	30 0
Shahabad	Ditto ...	11,726	1,387	8	12	73	14	5	11	13	...	99	37	9·80	621	61 0
Saran	Ditto ...	1,394	602	...	3	16	1	1	1	...	...	17	5	3·65	79	105 0*
Darbhanga	Ditto ...	2,122	932	14	11	27	...	...	...	...	...	41	11	5·58	15	116 0
Bhagalpur Division.																
Monghyr	Government estates.	46,568	6,529	191	32	82	2	3	3	4	3	280	61	6·39	1,023	173 0
Bhagalpur	Ditto ...	24,334	1,343	19	2	10	...	1	...	4	...	34	2	2·68	110	50 0
Darjeeling	Kalimpong Government estates.	114,216	5,984	114	48	131	6	2	3	42	16	289	73	6·64	2,839	(*a*) 70 0
Do.	Terai Government estates.	124,376	845	15	109	19	112	...	...	...	6	34	227	30·88	10,859	22 0
Orissa Division.																
Cuttack	Town Khas Mahals.	747†	1,910	36	18	57	17	...	...	6	...	99	35	17·93	39	200
Do.	Banki	75,030	34,820	507	680	1,671	31	20	73	5	2	2,203	786	8·59	4,056	100 0
Balasore	Nayanand ...	16,412	10,765	70	207	797	184	47	70	6	2	920	463	12·84	1,172	50 0
Do.	Birso	1,575	568	3	17	110	13	7	...	...	...	120	30	26·40	284	25 0
Do.	Chandbali ...	178	116	7	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	9	3	10·34	6	201 0
Do.	Salt Gola	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puri	Khurda	565,358	154,669	528	1,321	61	31	18	5	2	5	609	1,362	1·27	1,494	106 0
Do.	Kotdesh	110,502	13,776	127	343	346	103	6	6	11	40	490	492	7·12	2,192	58 0
Do.	Kodhar	5,277	787	...	12	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	27	3·43	36	49 0
Do.	Balukhand ...	574	289	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	·69	...	...
Sambalpur	Malguzari ...	130,910	5,635	40	79	84	1	...	49	4	6	128	135	4·66	1,681	
Do.	Thikadari ...	864,447	37,485	272	710	944	47	35	224	29	20	1,280	1,001	6·08	18,269	
Do.	Raizatari ...	6,411	210	2	...	14	...	2	5	...	...	18	5	10·95	240	‡
Do.	Zamindari ...	906,673	21,814	197	276	559	4	18	85	6	7	780	372	5·28	9,745	
Chota Nagpur Division.																
Palamau	Government estates.	272,000	16,333	36	32	881	368	4	35	10	15	931	450	8·45	7,045	57 0
	Total ...	33,89,354	330,965	2,276	4,006	6,279	1,008	200	610	148	124	8,903	5,748	4·42	64,948	281

* Varies from 14 to 640 and 85 to 125. | † Includes unassessed lands.
(*a*) Varies from Rs. 40 to Rs. 100; for Sukha khet Rs. 40 and for paddy lands Rs. 100.
‡ Accurate figures are not available.

APPENDIX VII.—(continued.)

WARDS' ESTATES.

DIVISION AND DISTRICT.	ESTATE.	Total area of the estate in acres.	Total number of tenancies.	NUMBER OF MUTATIONS REGISTERED.										Percentage of mutations to total number of tenancies, col. 9(*a*) + (*b*) on col. 4.	Total area in acres transferred.	Average price per acre of land sold.
				Sale.		Succession.		Partition.		Gift.		Total.				
				Whole.	Part.	Whole.	Part.	Whole.	Part.	Whole.	Part.	Whole.	Part.			
1	2	3	4	5		6		7		8		9		10	11	12
				a	*b*	*a*	*b*	*a*	*b*	*a*	*b*	*a*	*b*			
															Acres.	Rs. A.
Patna Division.																
Gaya	Deo Wards' and Deo Rani's estates.	61,264	9,196	26	...	40	...	22	...	5	...	93	...	1·01	196	8 0
Saran	Hathwa ...	409,600	89,977	998	325	916	16	305	247	18	3	2,237	591	3·14	5,859	52 0
Do.	Chantaria ...	5,516	2,411	...	50	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	53	2·19	86	100 0
Do.	Khojwa ...	12,608	4,604	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	·04	1	100 0
Do.	Mobarak Hossain	1,283	349	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	5·7	1	270 0
Champaran	Bettiah ...	1,375,638	221,027	183	301	172	4	...	6	2	4	357	405	0·34	1,689	87 0
Muzaffarpur	Sheohar ...	18,857	10,487	181	296	527	...	12	3	...	...	720	299	9·71	2,006	100 0
Do.	Parsowni ...	5,261	1,743	...	...	162	...	...	...	...	...	162	...	9·29	104	80 0
Do.	Mahta ...	30,822	5,853	31	161	49	4	...	27	...	2	80	194	4·68	300	84 0
Patna and Bhagalpur Divisions.																
Darbhanga, Muzaffarpur, Patna and Monghyr.	Narhan ...	57,282	21,637	73	23	390	26	2	...	6	...	471	49	2·38	446	68 0
Bhagalpur Division.																
Monghyr	Ratan	5,190	4,118	28	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	45	...	1·09	121	8 0
Bhagalpur	Lugma	7,350	1,725	11	52	55	...	...	28	...	1	66	81	8·52	350	32 0
Sonthal Pargannas ...	Pakur	12,361	9,731	26	54	3	2	...	2	...	...	29	58	·89	96	140 0
Ditto ...	Pathrol ...	66,989	2,195	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	·59	...	...
Orissa Division.																
Puri	Delang	52,211	8,795	5	18	10	...	...	...	...	...	15	18	·37	33	100 0
Chota Nagpur Division.																
Ranchi	Lowahatu Encumbered estate.	3,807	448	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	·22	...	...
Do.	Sonahatu do.	14,593	1,685	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	·11	...	...
Do.	Rosa Encumbered estate (in part).	359	56	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1·78	...	...
Do.	Jheria Ward's estate.	17,681	2,957	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	·13	...	...
	Total ...	21,58,867	3,99,194	1,587	1,370	2,357	52	341	316	33	10	4,318	1,748	1·52	11,288	88 0

APPENDIX VIII

[*See* Chapter IV of the Report.]

Showing Re-settlement of Vacant Tenancies during the year ending 30th September 1907.

Government Estates.

Division and District.	Estate.	Vacant tenancies to be re-settled during the year.		Vacant tenancies re-settled during the year.		Remarks.
		Number.	Area, in acres.	Number.	Area, in acres.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Patna Division.						
Patna	Government estates	388	565	63	82	
Gaya	Ditto	55	138	43	125	
Shahabad	Ditto	43	75	2	10	
Saran	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Darbhanga	Government estates	2	3	2	3	
Bhagalpur Division.						
Monghyr	Government estates	26	55	26	55	
Bhagalpur	Ditto	12	84	12	84	
Darjeeling	Kalimpong	120	927	53	415	
Orissa Division.						
Cuttack	Banki	.....	.....	151	58	
Balasore	Nayanand	1	1	.....	.....	
Puri	Kotdesh	5	3	5	3	
Do.	Balukhand	.....	.....	1	0·40	
Sambalpur	Thikadari	4	13	.....	.....	
	Zamindari	43	547	6	31	
Chota Nagpur Division.						
Palamau	Government estates	658	1,989	446	1,476	
	Total	1,357	4,400	810	2,342	

Wards' Estates.

Burdwan Division.						
Midnapore	Pachetgorh	24	28	4	4	
Patna Division.						
Gaya	Deo Wards and Rani's estates.	11	96	6	31	
Saran	Hathwa Raj	1,345	2,967	916	2,013	
	Chantaria estate	18	23	7	4	
	Khojwa do.	22	36	4	10	
	Mobarak Hossain's estates	16	24	3	2	
Champaran	Bettiah estate	410	1,167	490	1,034	
Muzaffarpur	Sheohar estates	102	180	82	124	
	Parsawni do.	93	161	.....	.....	
	Matha's do.	10	14	.....	.....	
	Tamkohi do.	39	133	1	3	
Darbhanga, Muzaffarpur, Patna and Monghyr.	Narhan do.	372	866	81	358	
Bhagalpur Division.						
Monghyr	Ratan estate	165	406	37	131	
Sonthal Pargannas	Pakur	292	375	41	61	
	Pathrole	.....	.....	2	1	
Orissa Division.						
Puri	Delang	2	1	2	·15	
	Total	2,921	6,477	1,676	3,776	

APPENDIX IX.

[*See* Chapter IV of the Report.]

Showing New Settlements of Waste Lands during the year ending 30th September 1907.

Government Estates.

Division and District.	Estate.	Total number of new tenancies on new lands settled.	Total area of such tenancies.	Remarks. [Explanatory of the mode of settlement, *i.e.*, whether rent was fixed according to settlement rates or otherwise.]
1	2	3	4	5
Patna Division.				
Patna	Government estates ...	269	668	Settlement made according to the fertility of the soil.
Gaya	Ditto ...	28	280	
Shahabad	Ditto ...	94	57	
Darbhanga	Government estate ...	27	8	
Bhagalpur Division.				
Monghyr	Government estates ...	79	781	
Bhagalpur	Ditto ...	14	8	
Darjeeling	Kalimpong	156	749	
Orissa Division.				
Cuttack	Town Khas Mahal ...	8	·27	Settled according to settlement rates.
Do.	Banki	47	40	Ditto ditto.
Balasore	Nayanund	143	62	Ditto ditto.
Do.	Chandbali	1	·07	
Puri	Khurda	26	54	Settled according to settlement rates.
Do.	Kodesh	100	66	Settled according to village rates.
Do.	Kodhar	8	13	
Do.	Balukhand	26	11	
Chota Nagpur Division.				
Palamau	Government estates ...	192	317	
Sambalpur	Malguzari	77	97	Settled at Rs. 1-12.
Do.	Thikadari	517	496	Ditto ,, 18-15-9 at settlement rates.
Do.	Raiyatwari	3	3	Ditto ,, 1-7-3.
Do.	Zamandari	680	1,134	Ditto ,, 48-11.
	Total ...	2,495	4,844	

Wards' Estates.

Burdwan Division.				
Midnapore	Pachetgorh	6	2	According to settlement rates.
Patna Division.				
Gaya	Deo Wards' and Deo Rani's estates.	17	91	Rates settled according to class of lands.
Saran	Hathwa Raj	174	233	According to local rates.
Champaran	Bettiah	145	704	
Muzaffarpur	Sheohar	4	3	According to local rates.
Do.	Parsowni	12	5	Do. Do.
Do.	Mahtha	2	·75	According to settlement rates.
Darbhanga, Muzaffarpur, Patna and Monghyr.	Narhan	52	114	According to settlement rates.
Bhagalpur Division.				
Monghyr	Ratan	10	9	The settlement rate was Re. 1 per bigha, but the land has now been settled at Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 3 per bigha for 5 years.
Santhal Parganas ...	Pakur	33	35	Settled at settlement rate in twenty-five cases and the rest at the Bassouri rate.
Ditto ...	Pathrole	7	6	Settled at the rate of Rs. 12-6, Bassouri rate.
Ditto ...	Rohini	6	27	Settled at half rate fixed by last settlement.
Orissa Division.				
Puri	Delang	40	19	
	Total ...	508	1,248	

APPENDIX X

[*See* Chapter IV of the Report.]

Showing the results of the Inspection of Rent-rolls for the year ending 30th September 1907.

Government Estates.

Division and District.	Estate.	Total number of villages in the estate.	Total number of tenants.	Percentage of villages in column 3 of which rent-rolls were examined to detect unreported mutations.	Total number of tenants in villages referred to in column 5.	Percentage of tenants in the villages in column 5 whose rent-rolls were examined.	Number of unreported mutations detected.	Percentage of such mutations to mutations recorded.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Burdwan Division.									
Midnapore	Kamina Chak	3	271	100	271	100	...	...	
Presidency Division.									
Khulna	Chandkhali	10	49	100	49	100	...	...	
Do.	Mahamadabad	5	137	100	137	100	...	...	
Patna Division.									
Patna	Government estates ...	85	8,750	100	6,034	23·17	7	2·04	
Gaya	Ditto ...	94	4,500	100	4,500	100	55	16·66	
Shahabad	Ditto ...	15	1,387	100	1,387	100	182	133·82	
Saran	Ditto ...	17	602	100	602	92·85	13	59·09	
Darbhanga	Ditto ...	12	832	100	791	100	...	...	
Bhagalpur Division.									
Bhagalpur	Government estates ...	10	1,384	100	1,384	79	...	...	
Darjeeling	Kalimpong	48	5,984	95	5,040	84	197	54·42	
Do.	Terai Jotes	845	2,954	51	1,643	55·61	44	16·68	
Orissa Division.									
Cuttack	Town Khas Mahal ...	35	3,183	100	3,183	100	40	29·85	
Do.	Banki	144	34,820	87·5	32,692	93·8	240	8·03	
Balasore	Nayanand	95	10,765	50·5	8,985	83·46	1,168	84·45	
Do.	Birso	9	568	100	568	100	106	70·66	
Do.	Chandbali	1	116	100	116	100	14	116·66	
Do.	Salt Golah	1	1	100	1	100	...	...	
Puri	Khurda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Owing to millan khasra operation no separate enquiry is necessary to detect unreported mutations.
Do.	Kotdesh	588	13,776	14·6	4,381	10·5	770	78·41	
Do.	Kodhar	18	787	16·6	514	9·7	13	48·15	
Do.	Balukhand	1	289	100	289	66·7	...	...	
Sambalpur	Malguzari	116	5,635	100	4,401	100	...	...	
	Thikadari	809	37,485	100	37,485	100	...	...	
	Raiyatwari	13	210	100	210	100	...	...	
	Zamindari	994	21,814	100	21,814	100	...	...	
Chota Nagpur Division.									
Palamau	Government estates ...	399	16,333	50·45	6,614	58·02	13	·94	

Wards' Estates.

Patna Division.									
Gaya	Deo Wards' and Deo Rani's estates.	65	9,615	91·5	9,249	96·01	25	26·88	
Saran	Hathwa Raj	1,196	89,977	59·53	59,049	65·62	700	24·75	
Do.	Chantaria estates	36	2,411	18	421	50	20	37·73	
Do.	Khojwa do.	49	4,606	45	1,830	48	25	1,250	
Do.	Mobarak Hossain's estate.	3	349	66·6	212	75	5	25	
Champaran	Bettiah	1,859	221,657	2·1	2,169	·98	356	46·71	
Muzaffarpur	Tamkohi	80	3,411	5	198	17·6	...	...	
Darbhanga, Muzaffarpur, Patna and Monghyr.	Narhan	196	21,837	99·5	21,083	96·5	2,958	568·84	
Bhagalpur Division.									
Monghyr	Ratan	167	4,118	54·9	2,348	53·7	16	35·55	
Do.	Lugma	22	1,725	81·8	1,459	84·5	...	...	
Sonthal Parganas ...	Pakur	62	9,731	100	9,731	100	34	39·08	

APPENDIX XI.

[*See* Chapter VI of the Report.]

Result of Inspection of Boundary Marks during the year ending 30th September 1907.

Division and District.	Total number of estates surveyed under the Survey Act or Bengal Tenancy Act.	Total number of estates in which permanent boundary marks were erected.	Number of marks erected in the estates mentioned in column 3.	Number of marks inspected during the year under report.	Result of inspection of the marks shown in column 5.			Number of damaged or missing marks restored.	Cost of restoration and how met.	Result of prosecution, if any.	Remarks.
					Number in fair order.	Number damaged.	Number missing.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	GOVERNMENT ESTATES AND TEMPORARILY SETTLED ESTATES.								Rs. A. P.		
Burdwan Division.											
Burdwan	15	5	232	181	98	54*	29	...	...	...	* Mostly in char lands.
Bankura	7	3	16	16	15	1	...	...	...	...	
Howrah	7	2	32	32	...	32*	...	...	...	...	* Under orders of sale.
Hooghly	...*	16	259	255	250	4	1	...	...	...	* Number not reported.
Midnapore	19	...*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	* No permanent marks were erected in these estates.
Birbhum	3	3	14	14	14	...	...	...	...	...	
Presidency Division.											
24-Parganas	29	23	1,549	1,154	838	260	56	39	Rs. 12-11-9 from Khas Mahal contingent grant.	Rs. 20 realised from the tenants who removed the pillars.	
Nadia	46	26	513	493	426	63	4†	60	Rs. 73 realized from adjoining zamindars.	...	† Washed away by the action of the river.
Murshidabad	76	58	759	421	410	4	7	...	...	...	The marks will be replaced in December next when the water of the river Bhagirathi subsides.
Jessore	27	2	28	28	7	5	16	...	...	...	
Khulna	55	42	272	253	249	4	...	2	The cost of restoration was met from the fund for posting the pillars.	...	
Patna Division.											
Shahabad	31	62	881	881	813	11	57	...	...	...	
Saran	13	18‡	327	318	310	...	8	...	...	...	‡ Of these five estates were demarcated and boundary pillars erected after the cadastral survey.
Patna	42	12	258	258	248	1	9	...	...	...	
Muzaffarpur	...§	...§	...§	36	25	1	10	...	...	...	§ Figures not reported. No regular inspection was made.
Darbhanga	5	5	84	84	84	...	...	...	...	...	
Gaya	21	21	1,346	1,346	1,345	1	...	1	...	...	
Bhagalpur Division.											
Darjeeling	49	49	100	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	
Sonthal Parganas ...	...‖	...‖	399	392	380	12	...	...	...	...	‖ Figures not reported.
Orissa Division.											
Cuttack	1	1	1,872	1,872	1,830	31	11	33	...	...	
Balasore	1	1	41	41	39	...	2	...	...	...	Inspection nominal.
Angul	1	1	2,393	1,314	407	713	195	1,146¶	Rs. 2,057 met mainly from the Angul Settlement Budget and partly from other sanctioned grants.	...	Inspection carried out systematically in connection with the settlement operation.
Sambalpur	1,930**	1,853	64,081	64,081	60,527	1,258	2,296	4	...	...	** Surveyed under section 27 of the Land Revenue Act of C. P.
Chota Nagpur Division.											
Ranchi	3	3	195	195	195	...	...	...	...	...	
Palamau	2	2	17,125	10,303	5,668	4,605	30	3,736	Restored through the village headman free of cost with the help of the tenants.	...	
Hazaribagh	3	3	1,950	704	668	36	...	...	...	...	
Singhbhum	6	6	784	111	89	22	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	2,392*	2,217*	95,510*	84,883	75,035	7,117	2,731	5,021	2,142 11 9	...	

** *N.B.*—The figures against "Total" in columns 2, 3 and 4 are not complete for want of figures in certain cases as noted in the "Remarks" column against each district concerned.

Division and District.	Total number of estates surveyed under the Survey Act or Bengal Tenancy Act.	Total number of estates in which permanent boundary marks were erected.	Number of marks erected in the estates mentioned in column 3.	Number of marks inspected during the year under report.	Result of inspection of the marks shown in column 5.			Number of damaged or missing marks restored.	Cost of estoration and how met.	Result of prosecution, if any.	Remarks.
					Number in fair order.	Number damaged.	Number missing.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	11	12
				WARDS' ESTATES.							
Patna Division.									Rs. A. P.		
Shahabad	...*	93	511	511	277	1	233	...	...	...	* Not reported.
Saran	238	238	11,630	11,024	10,926	46	52	45	...	...	
Gaya	65	65	405	318	294	...	24	...	...	A case was brought against Dugul Malik but the accused was acquitted.	
Darbhanga	1	118	783	783	727	...	56	259	...	...	
Bhagalpur Division.											
Sonthal Parganas ...	...	9	202	202	201	...	1	1	...	...	
Orissa Division.											
Cuttack	1	1	81	81	81	...	...	...	...	...	
Chota Nagpur Division.											
Ranchi	20	20	788	788	785	3	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	325*	544*	14,400*	13,707	13,291	50	366	305	...	...	
				ZAMINDARI ESTATES.							
Burdwan Division.											
Burdwan	70	49	230	230	209	14	7	17	85 0 0 Defrayed by the kaj.	...	
Birbhum	1	45	167	167	157	5	5	...	...	...	
Bankura	62	62	362	362	362	...	...	...	...	...	
Midnapore	1	1	230	230	221	7	2	...	...	...	
Presidency Division.											
Nadia	2	2	10	10	10	...	..	...	...	...	
Jessore	...	1	5	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	
Khulna	4	4	103	89	89	...	...	...	...	...	
Patna Division.											
Saran	5,455	5,298	Not known	718	519	111	88	...	...	...	
Muzaffarpur	*...	*...	*...	17,254	16,438	236	580	159	...	...	* Figures not reported. No regular inspection was made.
Bhagalpur Division.											
Sonthal Parganas ...	†...	†...	365	365	365	...	...	...	...	...	† Figures not reported.
Chota Nagpur Division.											
Singhbhum	2	2	113	59	35	24	...	13	Rupees 270, half of which was paid by the Chief of Seraikela Political-State and half paid by Government.	...	
Total ...	5,597*	5,464*	1,585*	19,489*	18,410	397	682	189	355 0 0	...	
Grand Total ...	8,314*	8,225*	111,495*	118,079	106,735	7,564	3,779	5,515	2,497 11 9	...	

* *N.B.*—The figures against "Total" or "Grand Total" in columns 2, 3 and 4 are not complete for want of figures in certain cases as noted in the "Remarks" column against each district concerned.

B. S. Press—14-1-1908—18288—450—T. E. J. and others.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

LAND REVENUE.

CALCUTTA, THE 9TH APRIL 1908.

RESOLUTION—No. 2136L.R.

READ—

The Survey and Settlement Reports for the year ending the 30th September 1907, with the remarks of the Board of Revenue thereon.

The Reports of the Superintendent of Provincial Surveys and the Director of Land Records for the year ending the 30th September 1907, which were due on the 15th January, did not reach Government until the 2nd March. The Settlement Report has slightly exceeded the prescribed maximum limit of pages. A narrative of the revisional settlement operations started during the year in Orissa is an important new item, while the transfer of the control of cadastral operations from the Survey of India to the Settlement Department has further added to the subject matter; but it should be possible to curtail the Report in other directions by eliminating minor details, and by giving less space to small settlements

2. The operations of the Survey and Settlement Departments extended over fourteen districts in all parts of Bengal. But the bulk of the work was done by the Settlement Officers of Bihar, Chota Nagpur and the Sonthal Parganas, who were engaged, respectively, in (1) Monghyr and Bhagalpur, (2) Ranchi and Dhalbhum, and (3) the Sonthal Parganas. The programme was adhered to very closely. The outturn, as shown in the margin, greatly exceeded that of the previous year. The total area for which a record-of-rights has been prepared in Bengal is now close on 40,000 square miles. The Superintendent of Provincial Surveys is still in charge of operations both in this Province and in Eastern Bengal and Assam. This is not a satisfactory arrangement, and a scheme for separation is now being considered.

	1905-06. Sq. m.	1906-07. Sq. m.
Traverse survey	5,591	6,309
Cadastral ,,	3,676	4,176
Topographical ,,	1,095	1,591

3. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to notice a progressive decline in the expenditure on survey and settlement operations. The cost-rate of traverse survey was nearly stationary in Ranchi, but in Dhalbhum it fell from Rs. 36·9 to Rs. 30·4 per square mile. There was an apparent rise in Monghyr, but this was due to extra triangulation carried out for topographical purposes. There was a much more noticeable reduction in the cost of cadastral survey and initial record-writing. This work was still being done by the Survey Department in the districts of Bhagalpur and Monghyr. In the former, the cost-rate fell from Rs. 134·7 to Rs. 109 per square mile, while in the latter, where the work was newly started, it was only Rs. 105. In the district of Ranchi where for the last two years, the system has been introduced of carrying on cadastral operations through the agency of the Settlement Department assisted by a Survey Department officer as professional adviser, the cost-rate was still lower. It was Rs. 86·24 as against Rs. 89·52 in 1905-06, and an average of more than Rs. 100 in the previous years when the work was still in direct charge of the Survey Department. The average of these previous years was of course affected by the heavy expenditure which has to be incurred on buildings, tents and other non-recurring charges at the beginning of a settlement. This is exemplified in the case of Singhbhum where the reported cost-rate of 1906-07 is Rs. 124, but a much smaller rate is anticipated for the area completed in the current field season. On the other hand, the rates of the Settlement

Department have it to their credit that they include the cost of supervision of initial record-writing by Revenue Officers which was excluded from the Survey Department rates. On the whole, the Lieutenant-Governor is satisfied that the new system has been a success, and he endorses the remark of the Director that the lowness of the cost-rate is highly creditable to the Settlement Officer. It is hoped that equally satisfacfory results will be attained in the Bihar districts, where the same system of cadastral sur vey control has been introduced from October 1907.

4. The settlement operations in Chota Nagpur have resulted in the accumulation of a mass of information regarding the local agrarian conditions and customs and the main causes of dispute between landlord and tenant. The existing law has been carefully reviewed in the light of this information, and a Bill has been drafted which it is hoped shortly to introduce into Council, and which, when passed, may be expected to provide a satisfactory settlement of this troublesome subject. Paragraphs 109, 111, 122 and 123 of the Report under review contain some interesting remarks regarding occupancy and jungle rights, rents, village headmen, etc.

5. During the attestation proceedings in South Bhagalpur it was found that illegal enhancements had been made almost universally whenever an estate had changed hands. In many cases they were defended on the ground of landlords' improvements, but the rents had been enhanced to such an extent that the outlay on the improvement was very speedily recouped. In one case, after the issue of the notification under section 101 (1) of the Bengal Tenancy Act, ordering the survey and the preparation of a record-of-rights, the landlord moved the Civil Court under section 158 (1) (*d*) for a declaration of the rent payable, and induced the raiyats to agree to an illegal enhancement. The Civil Court accepted the compromise without enquiry. In future such proceedings will be prevented by the amending Act of 1907 (Bengal Act I of 1907).

The prevalence of the farming system of estate management was a special difficulty in South Bhagalpur, as it raised complicated problems of status and rent enhancement. The difficulty arose in a more intense form in South Monghyr where it was left to be disposed of in the attestation of the following year. A new feature of the work was the preparation of a special irrigation record to which considerable attention was given.

6. Settlement of fair rents in the district of Purnea resulted in a moderate enhancement of 8·62 per cent. It was allowed mainly on the ground of a rise in prices. The settlement of rents in the Balarampur estate of the Midnapore district caused an increase of 57 per cent. in the rent-roll. The main portion of the enhancement was derived from the reassessment of tenure-holders who had enjoyed without alteration of their rents all the profits of the extensive reclamation that had occurred in the estate since the previous settlement. The enhancement was eased off in the majority of cases by progressive assessment. Raiyats' rents were enhanced by 3 annas in the rupee which was more than justified by the rise in prices. Proposals were submitted during the year for the assessment of the large temporarily-settled estates of Jallamutha and Majnamutha which are now under direct management. Here also it has been decided to take an enhancement of 3 annas in the rupee on the ground of rise in prices.

7. The recovery of costs was stopped in Purnea in consequence of loss of crops caused by floods. Out of a total demand of Rs. 7,18,639, only Rs. 50,822, which was voluntarily paid by landlords, was realized. In Ranchi the full demand of the year (Rs. 1,66,569) was collected; and the Lieutenant-Governor observes with satisfaction that recourse to the certificate procedure was necessary for only Rs. 736 payable by landlords.

8. The revision of the records of the last settlement of Orissa, with a view to their continuous maintenance, was commenced in Balasore in December 1906. The progress was very slow. This was due in a great measure to sickness amongst the subordinates, the novelty of the work and the inexperience of most of the supervising staff. But it was also due in part to over-elaboration in the initial record-writing, which seriously retarded attestation. A simpler procedure has now been prescribed, and the staff has been reorganized. It is hoped that this will ensure more rapid progress in future.

The maintenance of records in Sambalpur was carried on satisfactorily. The present Report shows some improvement in the record of mutations and inspection of rent-rolls of Government estates; but in Wards' estates there was a falling-off as compared with the previous year. The Board of Revenue will shortly issue revised rules on this subject.

9. The Lieutenant-Governor has read with pleasure the remarks made by the Director of Land Records regarding the extended use which is being made of settlement records by the Courts and Executive officers of Government. It is stated that they are now freely referred to by the Civil and Criminal Courts, and are generally accepted as presumptive evidence of the facts recorded in them. They form the basis of management in all Government and Wards' estates. The thana index-maps, which are compiled from the village cadastral maps, have been found most useful for District Board work, for the reorganization of Chaukidari Unions and for many other administrative purposes. In Ranchi it is said that no case relating to land is now disposed of without reference to the settlement records, and that the decisions of attestation officers as to rents and rates of rent are seldom contested. With regard to this district, it is also stated that the raiyats are now realizing fully the benefits of the settlement operations, and are understanding the rights which have thereby been secured for them. In the districts of Purnea, Shahabad and Singhbhum, however, the officers of the Registration Department do not appear to have insisted, as elsewhere, upon the description of lands by survey plot numbers in documents presented for registration. This will be brought to the notice of the Inspector-General of Registration. Steps are being taken to ensure similar identification of lands in civil suit plaints, sale certificates, etc. The system of deputing a few Munsifs every year to settlement work is being attended with very satisfactory results. The main object is of course to give them a practical knowledge of settlement procedure, and thereby to lead to a better appreciation of the record-of-rights in the Civil Courts. But apart from this, most of the Munsifs have proved most useful Assistant Settlement Officers.

10. The inspection and restoration of boundary-marks received considerable attention during the year, but a large number of damaged or missing marks still remain to be restored. Efforts should be made to have all such marks restored without undue delay.

11. The Lieutenant-Governor has already placed on record his appreciation of Major Crichton's valuable services during the sixteen years for which he was in the Bengal Provincial Survey Department. He was succeeded, in March 1907, by Captain F. C. Hirst, who has made an excellent start. The post of Director of Land Records was held successively by Messrs. Lister, Kerr and McPherson. His Honour's acknowledgments are due to these officers, and also to Messrs. Reid, Allanson, Murphy, and Taylor, and to the other officers named in the concluding paragraphs of the two Reports.

12. Extracts from the two Reports are published for general information.

ORDER.—Ordered that this Resolution be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and that a copy of it, with copies of the two Reports and the Board's note, be submitted to the Government of India.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

E. A. GAIT,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 2137.

COPY, with copies of the two Reports, forwarded to the Surveyor-General, India, for information.

No. 2138.

COPY, with copies of the two Reports, forwarded to the Political Department of this Government, for information.

No. 2139.

COPY, with a copy of the Settlement Report, forwarded to the Appointment Department of this Government, for information, with special reference to paragraph 11 above.

No. 2140.

COPY, with a copy of the Settlement Report, forwarded to the General Department of this Government for the favour of necessary action with reference to paragraph 9 above.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

A. H. LEY,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA;
The 9th April 1908.

B. S. Press—10-4-1908—21663—1,014—T. N R.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE DEPARTMENT OF LAND RECORDS, BENGAL,

FOR

The year ending 30th September, 1908.

Calcutta:

THE BENGAL SECRETARIAT BOOK DEPÔT.

1908.

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[Maximum limit, 35 pages.]

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DEPARTMENT OF LAND RECORDS, BENGAL.

No. 3750.

FROM H. McPHERSON, ESQ., I.C.S.,

Director of the Department of Land Records, Bengal,

TO THE SECRETARY TO THE BOARD OF REVENUE, L. P.,

LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Dated Calcutta, the 15th December 1908.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit the following Report on the Survey and Settlement operations conducted under the supervision of this Department during the year ending the 30th September 1908.

CHAPTER I.

SECTION A.—GENERAL SUMMARY AND GENERAL REMARKS.

Extent of the year's operations.

2. Survey and Settlement operations were in progress during the year in 14 districts belonging to the 6 Divisions of the Province. The area cadastrally surveyed during the year, including 1,003 square miles of revision survey in Orissa, was 5,480 square miles. Preliminary records were written for the same area. Records were prepared for attestation in 5,491 square miles, attested in 5,194 square miles and finally published in 4,931 square miles. The rents of 257,733 tenants were settled. The expenditure of the year amounted to Rs. 15,21,082.

Total area settled in the Province up to 30th September 1908.

The total area for which a record-of-rights has now been completed under the control of the Department is 44,007 square miles. Of this, 4,158 square miles (excluding Orissa revision work) were completed during the year under report. Progress during the last twenty-two years has averaged 2,000 square miles a year.

Settlement Staff.

3. The largest number of Settlement and Assistant Settlement Officers employed during the field season was 9 and 125 against 12 and 99 of the preceding season. The staff question for field operations is becoming an increasingly difficult one. The number of Sub-Deputy Collectors required has risen considerably since Government discouraged the employment of outsiders as Assistant Settlement Officers. The difficulty of providing the present staff requirements has, in the course of the year, been represented to the Government of India, and it is hoped that some increase in the cadre of the provincial and subordinate executive services will be sanctioned to meet the demands of settlement work.

Settlement completion reports.

4. Considerable progress was made during the year in the writing of settlement completion reports. Mr. Coupland's report on North Monghyr, Mr. Dewar's report on Sambalpur, and Mr. T. S. Macpherson's report on the Porahat Record-of-rights were reviewed by me during the Darjeeling recess. Mr. Connolly's report on Seraikela and Kharsawan was forwarded through the Commissioner of Chota Nagpur, but has been detained pending an enquiry to be made at the instance of the Deputy Commissioner during the present cold weather regarding certain objections of proprietors and raiyats. Mr. Byrne was placed on special duty for three months of the hot weather to write the final report of Purnea. He has completed the report, but it has not yet been received in its final shape from the Press. The Phulhatta report, written by Babu Sharat Chandra Mukharji was submitted to the Board in November 1908. Rai Narayan Chandra Naik Bahadur, submitted his report on the Angul Settlement just completed before making over charge at the close of the year.

I have myself devoted a considerable share of my time during the last six months to the final report on the Sonthal Parganas Settlement. This is now passing through the Press, and will be submitted shortly to the Commissioner of Bhagalpur. The following minor estate reports were also submitted in the course of the year: (1) Mauzas Dubrajpur and Madhab Chak of Estate Anandapur in Midnapore; (2) Tenure Chaitanala *alias* Baitapal in Midnapore; (3) Mauza Donachak of Estate Donachak in Midnapore; (4) Estate Kismat Binodia and Panchtopi in Murshidabad; (5) Palashi Estate in Midnapore.

SECTION B.—GENERAL SETTLEMENT MATTERS DEALT WITH DURING THE YEAR.

Maintenance of Jurisdiction lists and maps.

5. According to the procedure prescribed in paragraph 6 of Resolution No. 2462T.—R., dated 14th October 1907, 16 proposals for change of thana jurisdiction were referred to this Department during the year for check from a geographical and technical point of view. The cases varied from proposed transfers of single villages to wholesale re-distribution of police-stations in a district. In some instances, where the proposals were not accompanied by maps, considerable difficulty was experienced in identifying the villages proposed for transfer. Twelve notifications sanctioning jurisdiction changes were also communicated to this Department during the year, and correction slips have been prepared and circulated in respect of eight such notifications of the past and previous years. Supplementary orders regarding the maintenance of the lists and maps were issued during the year in Government memorandum No. 1313-Jur., dated 2nd March 1908. Under the instructions therein contained indices to the district and subdivisional volumes of the Jurisdiction lists have been prepared and are being printed for circulation. The District Officers have also been called upon to insert in one copy of each thana map, roads, rest-houses, and thana head-quarters, the work being done by the District Engineer. Up to the end of the year, maps thus completed have been received from 13 Collectors. The details inserted by the District Engineers are being entered in all the copies of the thana maps maintained in this Department.

Thana Index Maps.

6. Thana index maps were prepared during the year for seven thanas in Bhagalpur, seven thanas in Purnea and eight thanas in Ranchi. A revised edition of the map of thana Banki in Cuttack based on the recent Banki and Dompara settlements was also issued. Trijunction mark maps were, simultaneously with the thana index maps, prepared for the same areas. Maps and village lists of all the thanas of Cuttack and Balasore and of the two States of Seraikela and Kharsawan in Singhbhum were distributed to local officers and Heads of Departments. Progress was also made during the year in the printing of the village lists of Bhagalpur, Purnea and Ranchi districts. The printing of the Puri lists had to be deferred pending the final settlement of thana jurisdictions.

The general question of thana map preparation has received much consideration during the year. Up to date there has been a duplication of work, because thana maps have been prepared in the Bengal Drawing Office with the help of materials supplied by Settlement Officers, and the standard mapping section of the Bengal Drawing Office has simultaneously been preparing preliminary editions of standard maps for the Surveyor-General, which only differ from the thana maps in the fact that they are prepared on a more scientific and elaborate basis. Captain Hirst proposed to avoid the double process by preparing thana maps in such a way as to make them take the place of the preliminary editions of the standard maps. This proposal, I understand, has not found favour with the Surveyor-General, and there is under consideration an alternative proposal according to which the preliminary editions of standard maps will be prepared on the basis of cadastral maps in time to meet the demands of local officers for thana and trijunction mark maps.

Cadastral Maps.

7. The total number of copies of cadastral maps reproduced in the course of the year for administrative purposes and distribution or sale to the public was 576,486. Of these, 8,200 were of North Monghyr, 290,347 of Purnea, 12,180 of North Bhagalpur, 177,280 of South Bhagalpur, 23,040 of Ranchi, 32,612 of Midnapore, 2,680 of Koderma (Hazaribagh), 5,950 of Cuttack (Dompara and Banki), 23,837 of Murshidabad (Beldanga and Fatehsingh) and 360 of Patna (three villages). Early in the year the Superintendent of Provincial Surveys, Bengal, represented the necessity that had arisen of enlarging the capacity of the map reproduction

section of the Bengal Drawing Office in order to meet the largely increased demand for maps. The previous outturn has been about half a million copies on an average, and the anticipated normal demand of future years was expected to be one million copies. I submitted to the Board with my No. 994, dated the 25th March 1908, a joint note prepared in consultation with Captain Hirst setting forth proposals for the inauguration of two additional electric presses and for the establishment of a branch office at Ranchi. At the same time I raised for reconsideration the question to what extent copies of the cadastral maps should be distributed wholesale in the major and other settlements. In Ranchi the reproduction of copies is limited to 20 per village and the copies not required for administrative purposes are sold to the public at 2 annas a copy. But in Bihar, copies are supplied free to every landlord and tenant, and this necessitates the reproduction of about 100 copies per village. The question had arisen whether the Ranchi or the Bihar system should be followed in the revision settlements of Orissa. The latter would have completely swamped the Bengal Drawing Office. The former would moderate the demand. The Board have decided that copies of the revised Orissa maps shall be sold, not distributed free, to the public, and it has been estimated that on an average about 40 copies per village will be enough for the purpose. As regards Bihar it has been ruled that the system previously in vogue cannot be altered without reference to the Government of India which sanctioned it. The subject will receive further consideration before the map reproduction of South Monghyr is taken up. In Government estates, as in Ranchi and the Sonthal Parganas, maps are sold to the tenants at minimum cost rates.

A proposal has been made that two presses should be set up at Ranchi to reproduce, under the supervision of the Settlement Officer and his professional adviser, the maps required in that settlement. The proposal is still under consideration, and it has not yet been decided what additions, if any, will be made to the reproduction plant of the Bengal Drawing Office. Up to date the Drawing Office has also reproduced maps for the Eastern Bengal districts. Arrangements are, however, in progress for the establishment of a separate Drawing Office for Eastern Bengal and Assam at Shillong, and it is expected that in future years the Bengal Drawing Office will have to cope with the work of Bengal only. It is obviously desirable that no extensive changes should be made in the Bengal Drawing Office till the survey services of the two provinces have been completely separated.

Constitution of a new Survey Service in Bengal.

8. The decision of the Government of India to remove Revenue-surveys from the field of operations of the Survey of India has led to important changes in the organization of local survey work. In the Annual Report of last year it was noted that cadastral surveys had been transferred throughout the province to the direct control of the Settlement Department. The decision has further rendered it necessary to arrange for the constitution of a Provincial Survey Service working under the supervision of one or more officers of the Survey of India, who will act as a connecting link between Imperial and Provincial Surveys, and be a guarantee that the standard of the latter will be kept up to a high level. A Conference presided over by Mr. R. W. Carlyle, C.I.E., Secretary to the Government of India, in the Revenue and Agriculture Department, was held in Calcutta on the 16th December 1907, to determine the main features of the new scheme and to ensure that Bengal and the sister Province should work on homogeneous lines. According to the proposals that have since been elaborated in keeping with the views of the Conference, the new service of each province will consist of two officers of the Survey of India, a senior officer to be called Director of Surveys, and a junior officer to be in training as Assistant Director, and of 14 Provincial officers who will be employed on traverse and diara surveys, as professional advisers in the cadastral camps, and in the Bengal Drawing Office. The terms which have been proposed for the new survey service have attracted to it a number of the Provincial officers of the Survey of India, who have done much of their service in Bengal and furnish us with a satisfactory working nucleus. The proposals of the Local Government which were generally approved by the Government of India have not yet received the sanction of the Secretary of State. When the proposals have been sanctioned, it is expected that Major Crichton will be Director of Surveys for Bengal and Captain Hirst, Director for Eastern Bengal and Assam. Both Provinces

obtain officers who are fully acquainted with their Revenue-survey work and continuity of policy is thus secured for both.

Applications under section 105 of the Bengal Tenancy Act, which raise issues under section 105A.

9. The question whether issues under section 105A of the Bengal Tenancy Act may be raised by applicants for fair rent settlement under section 105 and if so, what fees are payable on the applications was brought up by the Settlement Officer of Bihar and after consideration referred to the Legal Remembrancer. His opinion agreeing with mine, that applicants under section 105 are bound to sue on the record as finally published, and are debarred from raising simultaneously issues under section 105A to contest its accuracy, was accepted by the Board and has been incorporated in the revised Settlement Manual about to issue.

Revision of the Survey and Settlement Manual, 1900.

10. The new Survey and Settlement Manuals have been completed and have issued from the Press during the present month. I went over the draft Manuals carefully during the last field season and considered in consultation with the Settlement Officers of Bihar and Chota Nagpur what changes should be made in them to bring them fully up to date and into line with one another. As cadastral survey was taken over by the Settlement Department in Bihar from October 1907, I thought it undesirable to publish the new Survey Manual before we had had further experience of the system of single control in Bihar. During the recess the forms of monthly and annual returns were also recast, and it was necessary to incorporate the revised forms in the Manuals. This, together with the preparation of indices and the correction of proofs, rendered it impossible to get out the new Manuals before the close of the settlement year.

Price lists of staple food crops.

11. To remove difficulties experienced by Settlement Officers in obtaining the prices of staple food crops in connection with proceedings under section 30 (*b*) of the Bengal Tenancy Act, statistics of the prices of staple food crops for the last 20 years (1888—1907) have been compiled from the lists periodically prepared and published under section 39 (5) of the Bengal Tenancy Act. The statistics are being printed in pamphlet form and copies will be submitted to the Board when ready. The pamphlet is not intended for sale to the public, and will merely serve as a guide and aid to revenue officers who, in rent and revenue proceedings, require information regarding the course of prices during the past twenty years.

Training of junior Civilians in survey and settlement work.

12. Arrangements were made by the Settlement Officer of Bihar for the training in survey and settlement of Junior Civilians who were expected to be available for instruction, but on account of administrative exigencies only two officers, Messrs. French and Dhavle, were deputed to attend the course. The training camp opened at Lakhiserai on January 5th, and closed at Bhagalpur in the first week of March.

The course of training covered all stages of survey and settlement work from traverse survey to fair rent settlement. The two junior Civilians were examined at its close by the Settlement Officer, who reported that they had benefited from their training and acquired a practical knowledge of the work. To avoid the future breakdown of training camps, Government has been asked to arrange at an earlier date with Commissioners and Collectors for the deputation of selected officers. In the coming field season it is expected that six officers will attend the Bihar training camp, and four, the Chota Nagpur camp.

Training of Munsifs in survey and settlement work.

13. Of the 12 Munsifs deputed in the previous year for Survey and Settlement training, 6 reverted to the general line during the year after completion of their term of deputation, and the services of 6 new Munsifs were placed at our disposal, raising the full complement for the year to 12 as usual. Of these, 8 were deputed to the Bihar Settlement and 4 to Chota Nagpur. Of the 6 new recruits of the year, 2 were not physically qualified to stand the stress of field service and reverted to the general line within three months of their joining. In my memorandum No. 112T., dated 18th May 1908, submitting to the Board reports on the training of the year's Munsifs, I have urged the desirability of fixing the date of deputation of new Munsifs not later than the 15th of September each year, in order that they may obtain the preliminary training in survey necessary to qalify them for the charge of cadastral field parties before the

beginning of November. I have also emphasized the necessity of careful selection, as it is neither fair to the settlement nor to the deputed officers to neglect the qualification of physical fitness. With the exception of the 2 Munsifs above referred to, the deputed officers performed their duties to the entire satisfaction of their Settlement Officers and were useful members of the staff. The experiment has on the whole continued to be a great success.

Training of District Kanungos in survey and settlement work.

14. During the year none of the District Kanungos were made available for training in settlement work, and one only underwent survey training in the Bihar camp.

Conversion of areas from local measures into acres.

15. To improve the transfer tables included in the annual volume of Agricultural Statistics and to facilitate the conversion of areas from local measures into acres, a list of the local measures obtaining in the different thanas of all the districts of Bengal, accompanied by conversion tables, has been compiled with the help of District and Settlement Officers. The work, which received very careful supervision and scrutiny, was done under the orders of Government conveyed in No. 2551, dated the 27th July 1907. The statements and tables were submitted to the Board with my letter No. 152T., dated the 20th May 1908 and it is understood that they will be circulated by the Revenue Department to all Sub-Registrars and to other local officers, who may require them for statistical purposes. It may be interesting to note that no less than 90 standards of local measures were found to obtain in the Province, varying from ·2531 of an acre to 3·4917 acres. The acre-decimal notation has taken root in the following districts:—Balasore, Cuttack, Puri, Angul, Darjeeling and Sambalpur, and it is confidently hoped that with the progress of settlement work its use will continue to extend. In order to achieve this result it has been proposed, wherever it is possible to do so without inconvenience to the public, to insert areas in the finally published settlement records according to the acre-decimal notation only.

Survey and settlement Rules.

16. The following rules were revised during the year:—

(1) Bihar Khewat writing rules.
(2) Survey and Settlement Account Rules, Chota Nagpur Division.
(3) Rules for the guidance of Assistant Settlement Officers employed on case-work in Bihar.
(4) Orissa Attestation Rules.
(5) Orissa Khanapuri Rules.
(6) Bihar Khanapuri Rules.

No. 1 will be submitted to the Board as soon as the Settlement Officer has supplied a report on the working of the instructions which were provisionally approved at the beginning of last field season. The two leading principles of the revised rules, *viz.*, (1) that discrepancies between the existing entries in the Land Registers and the facts of possession should be carefully investigated on the field and explained by the Settlement Department, when reported to the Collector, and (2) that the Collector should re-write his registers on the basis of the settlement khewats thus prepared and explained, have been embodied in the new Survey and Settlement Manuals. No. 2 was finally printed and submitted to the Board at the close of the year. No. 3 is now passing through the Press. The modifications in Nos. 4 and 5 are not important and will be considered by me in the present field season before they are reported for approval. No. 6 is passing through the Press. The revision of the Bihar Khanapuri Rules has been necessitated by the transfer of cadastral survey and khanapuri control to the Settlement Department.

Monthly and Annual Survey and Settlement Return Forms.

17. Revised forms of monthly and annual returns were submitted to the Board for approval in my letter No. 277T.S., dated the 22nd June 1908. The changes made in the annual returns were slight. Those made in the monthly returns due from Settlement Officers to the Director, and from the Director to the Board were more extensive. The main object of the changes was to link up the three sets of returns more closely than had hitherto been the case and to incorporate in them alterations dictated by the experience of the last two or three years since cadastral survey came under the direct control of the Department.

The revised forms were approved in the Board's Order No. 3491A., dated 20th August 1908, and in Government order No. 3277, dated the 24th idem and

have since been included in the new Survey and Settlement Manuals. The appendices to the present Report are drawn up in the new forms.

18. The year that has just closed has been distinguished by two important advances in the agrarian legislation of the Province. The progress of the Ranchi settlement had brought to light many serious defects in the landlord and tenant law of Chota-Nagpur. After years of deliberation a new Code of Agrarian law has been drawn up for the Division. Mr. W. H. Vincent, I.C.S., Judicial Commissioner of Chota-Nagpur, was placed on special duty in the last quarter of the year to prepare the new Tenancy Bill and under his guidance the Chota-Nogpur Tenancy Act (VI of 1908) was finally passed in Council on 19th September, 1908. It has received the assent of the Governor-General in Council since the close of the year and the rest of the settlement work of Chota-Nagpur will now be conducted under its provisions. One of the most important features of the new measure is the extension to Chota-Nagpur of the principle of the settled raiyat which is already in force in all other parts of Bengal.

A new Sonthal Parganas Regulation (III of 1908) has almost simultaneously been sanctioned by the Governor-General in Council. It removes from the existing settlement regulations of the Southal Parganas (III of 1872 and II of 1886) various defects that were disclosed by the progress of the settlement operations in that district during the past 10 years and specifically affirms the incident of non-transferability which has in the course of the settlement been found to attach to raiyati lands over more than nineteen-twentieths of district.

CHAPTER II.

[*See* Appendices I to III].

SETTLEMENTS OF LAND REVENUE (GOVERNMENT AND TEMPORARILY-SETTLED ESTATES).

BURDWAN DIVISION.

ESTATES IN MIDNAPORE.

	Area in square miles.	Number of villages.
Government and temporarily-settled estates ...	601·31	1,627
Zamindari estates *	468·21	1,460
Total ...	1,069·52	3,087

19. The main items of work included in the programme were—(*i*) the cadastral survey and khanapuri of the Jhargram estate together with the preparation of records for attestation and as much of the attestation as could be completed during the recess; (*ii*) settlement of fair rents, preparation of rent schedules, copying and final publication of the Majnamutha and Jallamutha estates; and (*iii*) office work and case-work of the Nayabasan estate.

20. Mr. C. W. Hodson, Deputy Collector, was Settlement Officer. He had 15 Assistant Settlement Officers under him, of whom 10 officers were employed on rent-settlement in the temporarily-settled estates, and the rest in the private estates.

21. *Jhargram.*—The cadastral survey of Jhargram started late in the season as its traverse survey was not completed till about the middle of January. The work was carefully organized and every precaution was taken to ensure that the standard of accuracy should not fall short of the Survey of India standard. The survey of 210 square miles was checked by 464 linear miles of personal and independent *partal*, giving an average of 2·2 linear miles per square mile which appears to be adequate. The total number of plots khanapuried was 94,733 giving an average of 451 to the square mile, or an average field of 1·4 acre. There is a good deal of jungle interspersed with the cultivation which accounts for the large size of the average plot. 25,816 plots, or 26 per cent. of

* *Note*—The operations in Jhargram and other zamindari estates have for convenience been dealt with here, though they properly come under Chapter III.

the whole, were checked by superior and subordinate agency. Assistant Settlement Officers checked 2,505 or 2·6 per cent. As the estate consisted largely of villages held by Sonthals, internal disputes were not numerous and the work of khanapuri was, on the whole, very simple. There were 155 boundary disputes, many of which were settled amicably. Internal disputes numbered 860 only or 4 to the square mile. Attestation was started in July and 102 square miles or about half the estate had been completed before the close of the year. Draft publication is in progress, and 256 objections were pending on 30th September.

22. *Majnamutha and Jallamutha.*—The rent-settlement of these temporarily-settled estates engaged the attention of the Settlement Officer and most of his staff throughout the year. As noted in last year's report, orders were passed by Government on Mr. Taylor's Rate Report of pargana Doro in No. 3539, dated the 20th November 1907. The work of rent-settlement in accordance with these orders was taken up from the beginning of the field season, and I was hopeful that most of it would be completed before the end of September 1908. Our calculations were upset by the unexpectedly large number of objections that were filed under section 104E. These took up about half of the rent-settling officers' time. Rents were proposed during the year for 103,495 tenants, and 13,490 objections were disposed of. The work was carried on throughout the hot weather and rains, and it reflects credit on the officers concerned that they got through more than half of the work. Rents remain to be settled for about 70,000 more tenants and the work is expected to continue till June 1909.

A large number of objections referred to disputes about the identification of homestead and rent-free lands which were not properly identified by the raiyats at earlier stages. Throughout the operations the tenantry have attended badly. It is only now when we have come to the last stage that they appear to realise the importance of having their rights correctly recorded. The rent settlement orders involve an enhancement of 3 annas in the rupee except on homestead and unprotected lands, and this enhancement is based on the rise of prices that has occurred since rents were last fixed. It would have been easy to prove that on this ground an enhancement of 8 annas or more was justifiable, but Government has been content to take 3 annas in the rupee and to guarantee that the major portion of the enhancement shall be devoted to improvement of the drainage channels and embankments of the estate. An attempt was made at the beginning of rent settlement to work up an agitation against the enhancement, and printed petitions were filed wholesale by the raiyats of certain villages. There was an idea that the example of the last settlement might be followed in which the assessments of Mr. Price were attacked in the Civil Courts, and the Board of Revenue reduced the rents by compromise. The Civil Court has, under the present law, no jurisdiction over the settlement of rent in Government or temporarily-settled estates. This was explained to the petitioners, as also the leniency displayed in the present assessment, and nothing more has been heard of the agitation. Government has meanwhile shown by its efforts to improve the drainage conditions of the estates and particularly by the important drainage scheme inaugurated in what is known as the Argoal circuit that the promises made in the orders on the Rate Report of Doro are intended to be fulfilled. There will never be any difficulty in realising the settled rents if these promises are kept steadily in view. Should they ever be forgotten or neglected, the tenantry will have cause to murmur.

A considerable interval must, under the law, elapse before the rents that are proposed are finally confirmed. The proportion of rents confirmed within the year was therefore small. Rents for the whole of the parganas should be confirmed without difficulty before the close of the present year and the new rents should be realisable over the whole of the estates from October 1909.

23. *Nayabasan and Rohini.*—Two officers were employed for the greater part of the year in the section 105 and section 106 cases of these private estates. They settled rents for 13,737 tenants, raising an existing rental of Rs. 34,280 to Rs. 45,517 or by 33 per cent. The enhancement was partly on the ground of excess area, and partly on the ground of rise in prices. Nayabasan includes a considerable jungle area in which there has been much reclamation. The same officers disposed of 752 section 106 cases. There still remains about six months' work for one officer to complete.

PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

Phulhatta Estate in Khulna.

Area, 17·66 square miles; Villages, 5; Tenants, 1,123; Plots, 7,631.

24. The orders on the assessment of land revenue contained in the Board's Resolution, dated the 24th September 1907, were confirmed in Government order No. 3650, dated the 29th November 1907. The final report on the survey and settlement proceedings was submitted shortly after the close of the year. The settlement rent-roll will shortly be deposited in the Collectorate.

ORISSA DIVISION.

Angul Estate in Angul.

Area, 669·15 square miles; Villages, 633; Plots, 338,729; Tenants, 31,275; Holdings, 32,159.

25. The programme of the year consisted of the assessment of rent, publication of the rent-roll, copy and distribution of records, correction of vandyke copies of maps and preparation of traces for reproduction by the Bengal Drawing Office, check of trijunction stones and writing of the final report.

26. Rai Narayan Chandra Naik Bahadur, Deputy Collector, was Settlement Officer throughout the year and had Babu Upendra Nath Mahanti and Maulvi Shaffiquddin Muhammad, Assistant Settlement Officers, to help him. The most important question was that of rent-assessment. It had been proposed that assessment should be made on the basis of classification, rice lands being assessed at the following rates:—first class Rs. 2-5-6 per acre, second class Re. 1-9-0, third class Re. 1-2-9; and uplands at lower rates corresponding with their comparative fertility. It was also proposed that the increase of rent should be taken in three instalments, the first for the first five years of settlement, the second from the sixth year, and the third from the 11th year, and further that there should be no enhancement beyond 100 per cent. The Commissioner of Orissa (Mr. Greer) suggested as an alternative that an enhancement limit of 50 per cent. should be fixed. Government called for a report as to the amount of reduction that would be involved in the fixing of the lower enhancement limit. The information could not be furnished till the rents of all tenants had been calculated at the proposed rates, and with the limited establishments available this work took several months to complete. The result showed that the fixing of the lower limit would involve an additional rent abatement of Rs. 8,461. On an examination of the figures I was not satisfied that the assessment proposals were altogether fair to the tenants, and I suggested in my No. 3429, dated the 30th November 1907, that the rate of third class rice land should be lowered to annas 12·6 per acre, and that of the total increase of assessed rent, one-half should be taken for the first five years and two-thirds from the sixth year, the remaining one-third being remitted for the period of settlement as compensation to the raiyats for the improvements in their lands effected by them. These proposals were accepted by Government in No. 289P., dated the 22nd January 1908, and the work of rent assessment was at once started. The acceptance of the proposals necessitated the re-calculation of all the rents, and it was the end of April before the new rents had all been assessed, explained to the raiyats and draft published. The proposals of rent settlement included the grant of concessions to *Pans* and other privileged tenants. After draft publication, objections were received to the number of 154, and these were disposed of by the Settlement Officer. I paid a visit to Angul with the Commissioner in February 1908, and in consultation with him and the local officers settled a number of difficulties connected with rent-settlement, and the rest of programme. The Deputy Commissioner and Subdivisional Officer thought that it would be impossible to complete the whole work before the end of March 1909, but it has been found possible by curtailment of the copying programme to bring the operations to a close within the past settlement year. The final report was submitted by the Settlement Officer before

he made over charge on the 30th September 1908, and is passing through the Press. The records of settlement are now in progress of being made over to the District record-room and Mutation office under the supervision of the Deputy Commissioner. The total cost of the Angul settlement operations up to date has been Rs. 1,42,277, which, spread over an area of 669 square miles, yields a cost-rate of Rs. 213 per square mile or annas 5, pies 4, per acre. As a result of the resettlement operations in Angul, the land revenue demand of the estate has been increased from Rs. 1,04,294 to Rs. 1,19,955 for the first five years of settlement and to Rs. 1,25,175 from the 6th year.

CHAPTER III.

[*See* Appendices I to VI.]

PERMANENTLY-SETTLED ESTATES.

PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

FATEHSINGH AND OTHER ESTATES IN MURSHIDABAD.

Name of area.	Square miles.	Number of villages.	Number of plots.	Number of holdings.
1	2	3	4	5
Fatehsingh	80·59	157	133,208	46,304
Beldanga	11·61	1	22,678	5,087
Mahisar	2·47	3	5,896	2,444
Three petty estates	·06	6	65	45
Total ...	94·73	167	161,847	53,880

27. In the district of Murshidabad settlement operations were continued from last year in estates Fatehsingh, Beldanga and Mahisar and were begun during the year in three petty estates. The operations were conducted by the Settlement Officer Maulvi Muhammad Chainuddin, Deputy Collector, under the general supervision of the Collector. He was assisted for the greater part of the year by a Sub-Deputy Collector. Two additional Sub-Deputy Collectors were deputed from Bihar at the close of the field-season to assist in the disposal of cases under sections 105 and 106 and to bring this long protracted settlement to a speedy termination.

28. *Fatehsingh.*—The programme for the year consisted of attestation and draft publication of 33 villages, disposal of 508 objections under section 103A, final publication and disposal of case-work under sections 105 and 106 for the whole area. The programme could not be completed because the proprietors applied on a large scale for the settlement of fair rents under section 105. They have sued for enhancement of rents on the ground of rise in prices and have furnished figures to justify an enhancement of 6½ annas in the rupee. Most of the cases are being amicably settled, the enhancement allowed averaging less than 3 annas in the rupee. Rents have been settled during the year for nearly 8,000 tenants. The cost of the operations up to the close of the year has been Rs. 91,943 and the estimated net expenditure to the end of March 1909, after deducting Court-fees and other receipts, is Rs. 1,00,000 yielding a cost-rate of Rs. 2-2 per acre. Proposals for the apportionment of cost were submitted to the Board with my letter No. 419T., dated the 4th August 1908. It has been decided that annas 8 per acre shall be levied from the raiyats as their share of the costs.

29. *Beldanga.*—The work remaining to be done in Beldanga consisted of fair copying and final publication of the records, case-work, recovery of cost and compilation of the final report. The records were copied, checked and finally published by January 1908. It was noted in last year's report that the main subject of dispute in this settlement was the enhancement of rent that had taken place from 1891 to 1895, and that the enhancement had been found to be illegal and had been disallowed by the Settlement Officer. It was hoped that after publication the proprietor would apply for settlement of fair rents under section 105 and come to terms with his raiyats. Instead

he filed 611 suits under section 106 in support of the illegally enhanced rents. These were heard at length by the Settlement Officer and decided against the proprietor. Some fair rents were settled for lands of settled raiyats declared liable to assessment. The total net cost up to the end of the year amounted to Rs. 10,790, averaging Re. 1-7 per acre. Proposals for apportionment were submitted to the Board in my letter No. 2193, dated the 3rd August 1908. It has been suggested that costs should be recovered in equal shares from the proprietor and raiyats.

30. *Makisar.*—The attestation, section 103A. work, fair copying and final publication of this area were completed during the year and there only remains case-work under section 105 and section 106. The number of attestation disputes was no less than 1,688, and of section 103A., objections, 384. The disputes as explained last year were due to the distribution of the lands of the village over 10 estates. The estimate of cost had in consequence to be raised from Rs. 2,057 to Rs. 4,300. Thirty-five applications for the settlement of rents of 834 occupancy raiyats have been filed by the proprietors.

Dihi Bhadra Estate in Khulna.

Area, 70 square miles; Villages, 70; Tenants 29,905; Plots 114,490.

31. The programme consisted of the completion of khanapuri recess work left over from the previous year, attestation, draft publication and disposal of objections under section 103A for the whole area and office work. Computation was subsequently included in order that the work of final publication might go hand in hand with recovery of the raiyats' share of the cost.

32. Babu Sharat Chandra Mukharji, Sub-Deputy Collector, was employed throughout the year as Settlement Officer under the supervision of the Collector. He was assisted by two successive Assistant Settlement Officers, Babu Jogesh Chandra Dutt and Babu Jotindra Nath Mukharji, for ten months.

33. Attestation of the records of the entire area was finished by June. The large number of rent-free claims and the very complex nature of the sub-infeudation of tenures coupled with the unhealthiness of the area rendered the attestation work extremely arduous. At khanapuri neither facts nor claims could be fully ascertained, as the parties failed to attend properly or did not watch the proceedings with sufficient closeness. The insufficiency of the information gathered at khanapuri necessitated a re-writing of Khewat, Part III and of the terij at attestation. The amount of sub-infeudation was great and cases were found where it ran to 13 degrees. Much of the area is swampy country where field boundaries were indistinct, and this gave rise to a large number of attestation disputes.

34. Of the 4,096 objections under section 103A, 34 per cent. were allowed. The bulk of the objections related to revenue-free and rent-free claims. Some of the proprietors filed numerous objections to the entries of raiyats and tenure-holders at fixed rents, but the majority of these objections were disallowed for want of evidence.

35. A sum of Rs. 10,000 was deposited during the year towards the cost of the operations.

36. As in the previous year, the Settlement Officer continued to do simultaneously the partition work of Dihi Babulia, which has an area of about 15 square miles, and includes lands that are intermixed with those of Dihi Bhadra. The Settlement Officer was much handicapped in the work of the year by sickness among his staff, which led to frequent desertions, and it is a matter of credit to him that he has carried through his programme in spite of all difficulties.

BHAGALPUR DIVISION.

Purnea District.

Area, 3,737; Villages, 4,048; Tenants, 4,79,989; Plots, 25,48,356.

37. The programme for the year was:—

(*a*) The completion of the office work and final publication of the records of 181 villages which had been left over from the previous year, and the disposal of the balance of the section 105 and section 106 cases.

(*b*) The recovery of cost and distribution of village maps throughout the district.

38. *Final publication and case-work.*—All records have been finally published and all case-work disposed of. A small number of appeals is still on the file of the Special Judge. The nature of the section 106 work was much the same as in previous years, except that among the applications for fixing fair rents were some from the landlords of villages attested in 1906-07, in which rents were paid on the *utbandi* or *halhansali* system. According to this the rents vary each year with the area cultivated. In some of these cases the system was by compromise altered and a fixed annual rent settled. In some again, the rates were altered and fair rates fixed, to be paid for the area which may be found on measurement to be cultivated each year. In none of these cases does it appear that any appeal was filed. On the whole the enhancements allowed were small, the average being less than that of last year. Most of the enhancements were allowed on the ground of prices of staple food crops having risen during the currency of the present rent, and in very few cases indeed could any other ground for enhancement be shown. The results of the appeals to the Special Judge are satisfactory. In most of the cases remanded for re-hearing the Judge differed from the original finding, only to the extent of holding that a few of the defendants had not proved their right to hold at a fixed rate of rent.

39. *Recovery of costs.*—The total amount of costs recoverable was Rs. 9,00,658 and the total number of copies of the village maps which had to be distributed to the landlords and tenants was 550,530. Of the demand, 96·7 per cent. was collected without the issue of certificate. By the issue of certificates 2·1 per cent. has been collected, bringing the total collections up to date to 98·86 per cent. of the total demand. Of the amount due from landlords 96·7 per cent. has been collected and of that due from occupiers, 99·99 per cent. Most of the balance is due from a few important landlords and proceedings are being taken to realize the amounts by the sale of their estates.

40. Reproduced copies of the village maps were generally distributed to the landlords and tenants when they came to pay their settlement costs. In the case of some of the bigger landlords special arrangements were made by which their maps and copies of the finally published records were made over to them at Purnea. The tenants throughout the district showed the greatest eagerness to pay their costs and take their maps and khatians.

41. The final report on the operations has been written by Mr. J. Byrne, I.C.S., a former Assistant Settlement Officer of the district, and is now passing through the Press.

South Bhagalpur.

Area, 1,630 square miles; Villages, 2949; Tenants 150,510.

42. The programme for the year was the attestation, draft publication, objection work, completion of records and final publication of thana Katauria (524 square miles) together with the disposal of commutation and fair rent applications and of cases under section 106 for the whole area of 1,630 square miles.

43. The operations were under the control of Mr. P. W. Murphy, I.C.S., Settlement Officer of Bihar. Maulvi Muhiuddin Ahmad, Deputy Collector, was in subordinate charge of the work in thana Katauria, where four other officers, including one Munsiff, did attestation. Ten officers were engaged for $2\frac{1}{2}$ months each on settlement of fair rents and 4 officers for $3\frac{1}{4}$ months each on commutation of produce rents.

44. The area under attestation is mostly in the possession of proprietors who are the successors in interest of the old ghatwals of the Khargpur Raj. Some of them now hold direct from Government and some under the Banaili Estate. The latter have mostly given up their ghatwali rights and have accepted in lieu thereof mukarrari tenures under the proprietors. The country is for the most part hilly and jungly and the lands are poor. The tenants consist mainly of low-caste raiyats, Sonthals and other aborigines, and are said to be absolutely under the thumb of the landlords. The jungles were reclaimed by these tenants on leases granted to the headmen of the village communities. There was an implied understanding that the rights conveyed by the leases were permanent and hereditary but in course of time as the rate of enhancement exceeded the rate of reclamation and the burden of rent began to press heavily on the original reclaimers, their headmen were gradually replaced by outsiders and the present thikadari system was established under which the villages are held by farmers liable to periodical enhancement of rent that bears no proportion to the increase of cultivation.

45. Those lessees who are descendants of the original reclaimers have in the present proceedings had their rights safeguarded by being recorded either as raiyats or as permanent tenure-holders, according to the circumstances of the cases. Those who are outsiders and mere farmers have been recorded as temporary tenure-holders.

46. Rent enhancements, which had been imposed without any regard to the provisions of the Bengal Tenancy Act, were carefully scrutinized throughout the area. Where they exceeded 2 annas in the rupee or had been imposed more than once in 15 years, and were not justified by the extension of cultivation, they were disallowed and the legal rents recorded. In many villages rents were amicably settled under section 109C. 852 tenants had their rents thus settled, the landlord's rental of Rs. 7,240 being reduced to Rs. 6,747.

47. During attestation irrigation records were separately prepared for every village and were draft-published with the other village records. The draft publication was carefully supervised, surprise visits being paid.

48. The number of objections to the published records was only 1,054 for 491 square miles, a very low average, and the disputes involved were mostly trifling.

49. The two most important items in the year's work were the fair rent settlements under section 105 and the commutation cases under section 40. 1,284 applications under section 105, affecting 15,684 tenants were disposed of, and a former rental of Rs. 3,08,672 has been enhanced to Rs. 3,38,103 or by $9\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Some of the enhancement was decreed on the ground of excess area, but the major portion of it is on the ground of rise in prices. The Settlement Officer reports the curious fact that the Banaili Raj has reserved for the Civil Court proceedings for the enhancement of rents of tenants holding lands in excess of the areas entered in the zamindar's papers.

50. There were no less than 1,957 commutation cases disposed of. They were taken up at convenient centres, and wherever necessary local enquiry was made. The result in most cases was to fix a rent higher than the average cash rents of the vicinity, but lower than the average rent previously paid by the tenant. The Board have decided that appeals lie to the Commissioner and not to the Settlement Officer from orders passed in commutation proceedings by Assistant Settlement Officers and numerous appeals filed by the Banaili Raj in these Bhagalpur cases are now pending before the Commissioner.

51. An incident of the year which is of importance to the whole Bihar Settlement has been the establishment of the head-quarters office at Bhagalpur in the buildings vacated last year by the Police Training School. The whole of the enormous office and field establishments of the Settlement can now be accommodated within the walls of the compound throughout the busy months of recess. Supervision has thus been facilitated and the inconvenience caused by the separation of the cadastral and settlement branches of the office avoided. Babu Nilmoni Dey, Assistant Settlement Officer, was in charge at head-quarters for the greater part of the year.

South Monghyr.

Area 2,156 square miles; Villages 2,336; Tenants 251,876; Plots 2,069,179.

52. *Programme.*—The programme for the year consisted of (1) attestation draft publication, objection work and preparation of records for final publication in 1,244 square miles, which were surveyed and khanapuried in 1906-07, (2) the cadastral survey, khanapuri and recess work of 912 square miles. These two areas together make up that portion of the district which lies south of the Ganges.

53. *Staff*—Mr. P. W. Murphy, I.C.S., Settlement Officer of Bihar, was in general charge of the operations. He was assisted in the attestation area by Mr. C. L. Phillip, I.C.S., and Maulvi Muhi-uddin Ahmad, who supervised the work of 13 attestation camps and in the cadastral area by Mr. J. A. Hubback, I.C.S., who, with the help of the Professional Adviser Mr. J. C. Lears, supervised the work of 8 cadastral survey and khanapuri camps. Each attestation camp and cadastral circle was in charge of an Assistant Settlement Officer who was either a Deputy Collector, Sub-Deputy Collector, or other officer specially appointed for settlement work.

54. *Attestation.*—The feature of the year's work in South Monghyr was the very extensive use that was made of the new section 109C of the Bengal Tenancy Act to effect an amicable settlement of the long-standing rent disputes between landlord and tenant in the southern portion of the tract

and more especially in the estates of the Maharaja of Gidhour and the Kumar of Khaira. It was extremely difficult at the outset to get reliable information regarding legally payable rents in these estates, because both proprietors dealt with their tenants through the medium of thikadars, some of whom were mere farmers, while others were long-established tenure-holders and others again, in aboriginal tracts, village headmen or representative raiyats. It was known, however, that there had been numerous enhancements of rent which were passed on by the thikadars to the raiyats and which on account of their frequency and amount were, under the provisions of the Bengal Tenancy Act, illegal and only in part justified by any extension of cultivation that had occurred. The illegality of the enhancements was proved, in many instances, by papers produced by the raiyats or recovered from the thikadars and proprietors. Special credit must be given in this connection to two Assistant Settlement Officers, Babu Surendra Nath Banarji (No. II) and Babu Suresh Chandra Chakrabarti. After much negociation between the Settlement Officer, Mr Phillip, and the two proprietors, I met them in camp and drew up terms of compromise according to which Gidhour agreed to have rents settled for all his raiyats under section 109C at rates one anna in the rupee less than the rents actually collected, foregoing all claims to extra rent for excess areas, while Khaira agreed to a reduction of two annas in the rupee, reserving a claim to extra rent for excess area in exceptional cases. The work of carrying out this amicable settlement protracted attestation to the end of June and in some areas was not completed till the recess had far advanced, but it has been a beneficent piece of work of which the Settlement Department may well be proud as it has placed the relations of landlord and tenant in South Monghyr on a sounder basis than has existed for many a long year, and it is to be hoped that all parties will honourably observe the settlement that has been effected. A good deal of trouble was experienced in getting the Gidhour raiyats whose legally payable rents had prior to the compromise been ascertained and recorded, to agree to the compromise rents, though the former would have been open to enhancement by the Civil or Settlement Court, while the latter are settled for 15 years. Ultimately out of 15,296 Gidhour tenants 9,080 compromised on a rent of Rs. 1,16,530 in place of a former rent of Rs. 1,24,111 and out of 6,774 Khaira tenants, 5,513 compromised on a rent of Rs. 92,789 in place of a former rent of Rs. 1,05,804. The non-compromise raiyats of Gidhour were chiefly the tenants of the Ghatwali Estate of Chakai, regarding the proprietorship of which a suit has been brought by a relative of the former ghatwals. A large number of section 105 applications have been filed in respect of this area.

Some section 109C work was also done among the smaller proprietors. 3,037 tenants of these minor landlords whose former rent was Rs. 42,663 compromised on a rental of Rs. 39,705. In all, nearly two and a half lakhs of rupees of rental have thus been settled during the year in South Monghyr, under section 109C.

In the jungly parts of South Monghyr, an attempt was made to define in the record the forest rights of landlord and tenant and the status of the village headman.

In the north-eastern portion of South Monghyr attestation was more simple, because rents were not generally found to have been illegally enhanced. The chief landlords are three—Darbhanga, Banaili and Mr. Grant of Sagrampur. Whatever enhancements had occurred in the Darbhanga Raj were justified by the irrigation improvements effected while the estate was under the Court of Wards. In the other two estates, a large area was found to be held on the bhaoli system. In the portion of thana Monghyr attested, many petty landlords were found. Disputes were numerous and difficult of decision, because of the facility with which fabricated evidence, oral and documentary, was manufactured.

55. *Draft publication and section 103A objections.*—Draft publication was carefully supervised and the raiyats of thanas Khargpur and Monghyr are reported to have taken a great interest in the work: Seven thousand three hundred and eleven cases under section 103A were filed and disposed of. In areas dealt with under section 109C, the 103A cases were mostly withdrawn, and few were filed in areas in which the compromise settlement preceded draft publication.

56. *Commutation of rents.*—1,050 applications, mostly from Mr. Grant's villages, were disposed of. There are still over 1,600 pending. Rents were

commuted mainly on the basis of the landlord's realisation papers which were well kept and could be relied upon. It was difficult and would have been unfair to have adopted any other basis for commutation in this area.

57. *Office work.*—There was an unusually large programme of work to get through and there is a small residue uncompleted, because of the delay caused by the section 109C work in certain villages.

Cadastral Survey and Khanapuri.

58. As this was the first year in which the Bihar settlement staff ran its own cadastral survey, the progress of the work was watched with a certain amount of anxiety. It gives me pleasure to report that the new system of work was a complete success and that the Superintendent of Provincial Surveys, who tested some of the maps, was of opinion that there had been no deterioration of quality under the new *regime*. Much credit is due to the Settlement Officer and to Messrs. Hubback and Cullis for the careful and detailed organisation which rendered the success of the year's working possible.

59. *Staff.*—The staff employed, apart from that already detailed, consisted of 8 Assistant Settlement Officers to each of whom a circle of about 100 square miles was allotted. Each had a kanungo to assist him, and for every two, a Head Inspector was deputed, whose business it was to give assistance in technical points. In each circle there were 4 Inspectors, who had under them from 12 to 14 amins. The Assistant Settlement Officer was placed in charge of all the work of his circle, and was made responsible for its progress and quality.

60. *Head-quarters.*—A field head-quarters was established at Lakhisarai with the Professional Adviser in charge, aided by an Assistant Settlement Officer, who was principally concerned with accounts and correspondence.

61. *Preliminary training.*—During September and October revised cadastral rules were drawn up on the model of the Ranchi rules and the Assistant Settlement Officers and Kanungos were trained in survey, survey check map passing, camp organization and accounts.

62. *Map and record check.*—The maps were tested by 3·81 linear miles of survey check per square mile, of which 1·46 mile was independent check, ·17 miles, personal check by Assistant Settlement Officers and ·53 miles, personal check by Head Inspectors and Kanungos. The check of record-writing amounted to 15·4 per cent. of the total number of plots. Of this check ·6 per cent. was done by Assistant Settlement Officers, 2·4 per cent. by Head inspectors and Kanungos and 12·4 per cent. by Inspectors. The Settlement Officer does not consider the amount of superior check to be adequate, but disputes are so numerous that they very soon absorb most of the officer's time, and it must be remembered that in the process of deciding disputes, the Asssistant Settlement Officer checks the khanapuri simultaneously.

63. *Proprietary interests.*—The writing-up of khewats was done by Inspectors, and their work was most carefully supervised by Assistant Settlement Officers and Kanungos. The Settlement Officer does not think that Inspectors have anything like the same opportunity for making illicit gains in this branch of their work under the system of single control as they had under the old system of dual control. The work is too laborious in these Bihar districts to be done entirely by Assistant Settlement Officers with their own hands.

64. *Disputes.*—There were 381 boundary disputes which were disposed of with the exception of 6 for which revenue survey maps could not be procured in time. The Settlement Officer of Bihar is at one with the Settlement Officer of Chota Nagpur in suggesting that there should be some provision in the Survey Act for the discouragement of frivolous boundary claims. There were 38,275 other disputes, averaging 42 per square mile. The majority of these were concerned with the system of rent, cash or produce, and a detailed enquiry, plot by plot, had often to be made. Apart from disputes as to whether land was held on cash or produce rent, a further dispute as to whether the produce rent was collected on the appraisement (*danabandi*) or division (*batai*) system, was very frequent. In many cases it was found that the usual system was appraisement but that the raiyat had the option of division if he considered he had been over-assessed. Other difficulties experienced at khanapuri were the suppression of raiyats and claims of landlords to hold land in their own estates or tenures as raiyats. These last were particularly common in the north of thanas Sheikhpura and Lakhisarai,

where many of the landlords are small men who have acquired fractional shares in estates or tenures after having held raiyati lands for many years.

65. *Other features of the year's survey and khanapuri*—

(*i*) Cadastral survey was completed for the whole of a circle before khanapuri was taken up. The Settlement Officer thinks, and I agree with him, that on the whole the disadvantages of this arrangement outweigh its advantages. He proposes to try a modified plan in the present season.

(*ii*) Some of the Assistant Settlement Officers were not sufficiently trained before the beginning of the season to be competent to pass maps after check. This threw much work on the Professional Adviser and is to be avoided, if possible, in future. The difficulty is that we do not always get the new officers deputed to Settlement early enough to give them the necessary training.

(*iii*) Much difficulty was experienced in linking up the cadastral survey of the villages on the south high bank of the Ganges with the work of previous seasons. I have referred to this point below. (*Vide* para. 71.)

(*iv*) Maps were inked up according to the Ranchi system by special draftsmen at the head-quarters of each camp. This arrangement turns out maps that look better and reproduce better than maps inked up by the amin himself. The inking up of plot numbers was rendered difficult by the extreme smallness of the plots.

(*v*) The revenue survey unit was modified in several instances under the new provisions of the Bengal Tenancy Act. Large revenue survey villages some of which covered 20 to 30 square miles were divided into sub-villages, and insignificant revenue survey villages were amalgamated where possible.

(*vi*) Besides the preparation of the ordinary record-of-rights it was necessary to prepare a record-of-rights connected with irrigation. For the majority of the villages of the area, a simple record of the sources of irrigation in the village was prepared by the amin. This gave the plot numbers of irrigation works and indicated roughly the area served by each. It also showed the date of construction, the name of the constructor and the name of the person responsible for the upkeep of each work, and described succintly the method of irrigation.

(*vii*) The payment of the large field staff including amins, tindals and coolies required very careful organization, both in the circle camps and in the head-quarters office. The Settlement Officer has described in his report the main features of the system and the general excellence of its results. Mr. Hubback is entitled to special credit in this connection.

66. *Recess work.*—The whole of the recess work which was this year of unprecedented magnitude was concentrated at Bhagalpur. Between the two districts (South Monghyr and Patna) no less than 26 lakhs of plots had to be dealt with in the Cadastral and Khanapuri recess office, a number which was more than 50 per cent. in excess of the previous average. The work was completed in good time in spite of a late start.

67. *Cost of operations.*—This so far as cadastral survey and khanapuri are concerned has been dealt with in the Patna portion of the report (*vide* para. 76).

PATNA DIVISION.

Patna District.

Area, 1,966 square miles.

68. *Programme.*—The programme for the season of 1907-08 was the cadastral survey and khanapuri of thanas Barh, Mokamah and Bihar, including the outpost of Silao. These cover 811 square miles. In addition to this it was found necessary to survey topographically about 19 square miles of diara.

69. *Staff.*—The staff consisted of 8 Assistant Settlement Officers and Kanungos with 4 Head Inspectors, 32 Inspectors, and about 370 amins.

Mr. P. W. Murphy, I.C.S., was Settlement Officer throughout the year and Mr. H. T. Cullis, I.C.S., Assistant Settlement officer in charge.

70. *Survey and Khanapuri check.*—Cadastral survey started early in November and lasted until the end of January. Khanapuri was not completed in all circles till the middle of June. The survey was adequately tested by 4 linear miles of check per square mile, of which 1·5 linear mile was independent check, ·17 mile personal check by Assistant Settlement Officers and ·54 mile personal check by Head Inspectors and Kanungos. The average number of plots per square miles was 1,764, giving an average field of ·36 acre. The percentage of plots checked in khanapuri amounted to 14·4 of which $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. only was checked by Assistant Settlement Officers and 2 per cent. by Head Inspectors and Kanungos. The check by gazetted officers is very small, but the decision of the numerous disputes of the area acted as an additional check.

71. *Diara areas.*—Considerable inconvenience was caused to the survey and khanapuri of villages on the northern edge of the district by the failure of the traverse party to plot on the cadastral sheets the stations of the previous surveys of North Bihar which were supposed to have extended South to the right high bank of the Ganges. The steps taken to rectify this omission considerably delayed the work of the field season. It was also discovered that the bed of the river lying between its high banks had not been completely covered by the traverse survey, and the ascertainment and survey of the gaps threw additional work on the settlement staff. Rules have since the close of the year been framed by the Superintendent of Provincial Surveys which will prevent the recurrence of such difficulties.

72. *Urban and Municipal areas.*—The non-municipal bazars of Mokamah, Bakhtiarpur, Soh and Silao were surveyed on the 64″ scale. Many congested village sites were also surveyed on the 32″ or 64″ scale. There are two municipalities in the area, Barh and Bihar. Both declined to have a survey made at their own expense and were dealt with on the lines laid down in the Board's letter No. 477A., dated 4th April 1893. The agricultural lands were surveyed in detail and the urban areas in block.

73. *Irrigation records.*—A work of considerable magnitude was involved in recording particulars of irrigation under the new sub-section 102(*gg*) of the Bengal Tenancy Act. The record of irrigation of individual fields was well done by the amins, but very few proved equal to the task of preparing village notes and this had to be done mainly by Inspectors. The accuracy and value of the record remains to be tested at attestation. Irrigation records were also prepared for some of the larger canals. These were accompanied by sketch maps and were explained to the parties concerned.

74. *Proprietary interests.*—Khewat writing presented considerable difficulties on account of the extreme subdivision and complexity of proprietary interests and the very defective state of the Collector's registers which appear in this district to be based not on the revenue survey village but on the detached parcel of land belonging to an estate. In many instances nobody could point out the so-called "Collectorate mauza" which forms the basis of registration. The full measure of the difficulty will not be ascertained till the Land Registers come to be revised on the basis of the settlement records.

75. *Disputes.*—Boundary disputes numbered 460 and were mainly for small areas. Many were frivolous. All have been disposed of save a few to which Government was a party. Internal disputes numbered 39,436, and averaged 49 per square mile. The vast majority of the disputes dealt with produce rents. The Settlement Officer is of opinion that on the whole the truth lay rather with the landlords than with the raiyats and he thinks that very many of the latter were put up by the field staff to make false claims. For his discussion of the whole case and for an interesting description of the numerous forms of produce rent obtaining in the district I must refer to the Settlement Officer's Annual Report which has been separately printed. It is obvious that the produce rent question in Patna will be the chief difficulty of attestation and that a very grave problem of the settlement will be to decide the general line that should be followed in dealing with applications for commutation of produce rent.

76. *Cost.*—The cost of cadastral survey and record-writing worked out to Rs. 204 per square mile in Patna as compared with Rs. 165 in South Monghyr, Over the whole area of 1,742 square miles covered by the year's survey

the average comes to Rs. 184 per square mile. The difference between the two districts is mainly due to the excessive minuteness of the average plot in Patna, where plots averaged 1,764 to the square mile as against 1,234 in Monghyr. The Settlement officer has shown from the figures of previous Bihar settlements that the cost rate varies more or less constantly according to the size of the field. It varies also according to the number of disputes and other factors which it would be difficult to enumerate. I have shown in my letter No. 3048, dated 26th October 1908, submitting the estimates for 1909-10 that the previous Bihar cost rates found in annual reports cannot be safely relied on for comparison or as a foundation for future estimates. The experience of the past year in Bihar shows that it would be highly unsafe to adopt less than Rs. 180 as a normal basis for the cost of cadastral survey and khanapuri in Bihar settlement operations.

SARHAN AND OTHER VILLAGES IN PATNA.

Area, 8·09 square miles; Villages, 3; Tenants, 1,344; Plots 10,614.

77. A pending objection under section 103A., was disposed of and the records were finally published by April. The balance of the recoverable costs, Rs. 3,600, was also realized during the year.

BHAGALPUR DIVISION.

SONTHAL PARGANAS*.

ZAMINDARI ESTATES.	Area in square miles.	Number of villages.	Number of tenants.	Number of plots.
Second Programme (first-half) ...	779·49	4,134	43,144	544,149
Second Programme (second-half) ...	809·33		88,413	760,042
Third Programme (first-half) ...	754·63	1,438	45,170	6,95,294
Third Programme (second-half) ...	824·66	1,421	71,302	7,62,446
Total ...	3168·11	6,993	2,48,029	27,61,931

78. The programme for the year included the following items:—

A.—Second-half of Second Programme.—Disposal of the few remaining objections to the published records, and of appeal and revision cases;

B.—Second-half of Third Programme.—Cadastral survey, khanapuri and recess work for the whole 824·66 square miles;

C.—First-half of Third Programme.—Attestation and rent settlement of 754·63 square miles with publication, objection work and issue of pattahs and kabuliyats for the same area.

The programme was fully carried out.

79. Mr. H. Ll. L. Allanson, I.C.S., was Settlement Officer till 5th May 1908 when he went on medical leave. Mr. P. M. Robertson, Deputy Collector, was in charge for the remainder of the year. Twelve Assistant Settlement Officers were employed for varying periods.

80 *A.—Second-half of the Second Programme.*—All the pending objections to the published records were disposed of. Mr. Allanson passed orders on 116 appeals and applications for revision. In the 198 appeals and applications for revision disposed of by the Commissioner during the year, the Settlement Officer's orders were upheld in 150, modified in 10 and reversed in 25 cases, while 13 were otherwise disposed of.

81. *B.—Third Programme (Second-half).*—The area, 824·66 square miles, cadastrally surveyed and khanapuried during the year lay in the subdivisions of Dumka, Pakaur, Godda, Jamtara and Deoghur. In order to complete the

*NOTE.—This has been detached from the rest of the Division to keep the Bihar settlement work together.

work as early as possible it was divided among 7 Assistant Settlement Officers, each circle having 6 Inspectors and 60 to 65 Amins. The circles were not all in compact blocks, as the areas were scattered.

The average size of the field was ·70 of an acre.

The check of cadastral survey averaged 5·26 linear miles per square mile, made up as follows: ·47 mile by Assistant Settlement Officers, ·74 mile by Head Inspectors, 2·78 mile by Inspectors, and 1·28 mile of independent partal. Khanapuri was also adequately tested. The subordinate staff checked 274,061 out of the total of 762,446 fields or 36 per cent., while the number of plots checked by Assistant Settlement Officers was 238,788, representing 31 per cent. of the total number of plots khanapuried. Of the plots checked 194,747 were checked in classification only and 44,041 throughout. The Settlement Officer and Mr. Robertson together inspected khanapuri in 119 villages and checked 16,516 plots.

As in the first-half of the programme the former classification was marked on Mr. Craven's maps, and was referred to in checking the present classification. On the whole the new classification is slightly higher than Mr. Craven's, which was found in many cases to be unduly low. The change is mostly due to improvements effected within the past 15 years.

The number of internal disputes at khanapuri averaged 12 per square mile against 14 in the previous season. There were only 217 boundary disputes, many of which were merely revivals of disputes decided by Mr. Craven.

82. *C.—Third Programme (First half).* The area of 754·63 square miles under attestation lay in the subdivisions of Dumka, Godda, Deoghur and Jamtara. The work generally presented no special difficulties except in taluk Pabia of the Jamtara subdivision where the following three points received special consideration:—

(1) Mukarrari leases were found to have been granted by the zamindar to individuals for the reclamation of waste-lands. Where they constituted encroachments on the headman's right of settlement or the raiyats' right of reclamation, or secured a rent in excess of the village rates, they were disallowed and appropriate orders passed.

(2) At last settlement considerable areas of forest lands were excluded from village boundaries under section 15 of Regulation III of 1872, and constituted forest reserves of the zamindar. The zamindar instead of preserving them as reserves has allowed the raiyats to reclaim them, and the question is now under consideration whether they should not be re-included in the villages from which they were carved.

(3) There are very large areas of *chakran* land in many villages. The holders of these lands were almost all recorded as *jamabandi* raiyats at last settlement and rents were settled for them with a note that instead of paying rent they render service to the zamindar. The nature of the services to be rendered is often uncertain, and it is being considered how the record should be framed so as to protect the interests of the raiyats in the event of the zamindar attempting to resume the lands.

Rents were settled throughout the tract according to the instructions prescribed by the Settlement Officer in 1903-04. On the whole the classification agrees very fairly with Mr. Craven's classification. For the whole area, the proportions of the several classes of rice land at the last settlement were 18, 24, 57, 1, respectively, as against 18, 23, 58 and 1 at the present settlement. At last settlement the total assessed area was 205,726 acres against 262,699 acres of the present. The increase in cultivation is 28 per cent. Rice lands have increased by 32 per cent., and *bari* (or upland) by 24 per cent. Of the total cultivated area, 49 per cent., is under rice and 51 per cent. under other crops, as against 47 per cent. and 53 per cent., respectively, at last settlement.

The last settlement rate-rent was Rs. 2,47,150. The present rate-rent is Rs. 3,18,944, an increase of 29 per cent., as against an extension of cultivation of 28 per cent. Out of the last settlement rate-rent, a sum of Rs. 2,29,108 was finally settled. The present settled rents are Rs. 2,79,809 for the first five years and Rs. 2,85,227 from the sixth year. These rents are 22 and 24 per cent., respectively, over the last settlement settled-rent. The rents at present paid by the raiyats were found to amount to Rs. 2,34,144, an increase of Rs. 5,035 over the last settlement rents. The present settled-rents

for the first five years show an enhancement of 19 per cent. over existing rents, and from the sixth year, of 21 per cent. The settled-rents may, therefore, be considered fair and equitable.

83. The following additional matters may be noted:—

(*a*) A special draftsman was attached to each khanapuri camp to ink up the cadastral maps. The experiment proved a complete success, and the maps reproduced well in the Bengal Drawing Office.

(*b*) The reproduced sheets of former programmes had been made over for sale to the Subdivisional Officers. As the sales proceeded very slowly it was thought desirable to appoint a special establishment to take the maps to the spot and sell them to the villagers. The experiment has met with considerable success. The maps sold well, especially in the aboriginal tracts, and it is hoped that the greater part of the expenditure on reproduction will eventually be recouped from the sales.

(*c*) The district boundary of the Sonthal Parganas according to the cadastral maps was compared with the boundary of the adjoining districts of Bhagalpur and Monghyr according to the cadastral maps of the Bihar settlement, and all differences were satisfactorily reconciled.

(*d*) The number of objections received up to the end of September from the area attested and published during the field-season amounted to 8,602, of which 5,700 were disposed of during recess. As the records remain open to objection for a year after publication, about 2,000 more objections may be expected. Under the new Regulation III of 1908, which has just received the assent of the Governor-General in Council, the period of objection has been reduced from 12 months to 6 months. This will enable the operations to be wound up six months earlier than would have been possible under the old regulations.

(*e*) The gross cost-rate of the Second Programme has been Rs. 304 per square mile. After deduction of miscellaneous receipts in the shape of court-fees, etc., the net cost-rate is Rs. 261 per square mile. The gross cost-rate is divided as under over the main heads of expenditure:—(1) cadastral survey and khanapuri, Rs. 64; (2) preparation of records for attestation, Rs. 33; (3) attestation, rent settlement and publication, Rs. 37; (4) disposal of objections under section 24, Rs. 37; (5) share of control, Rs. 79; (6) Contigencies, Rs. 40; (7) Miscellaneous, Rs. 14. The cost-rate of the Third Programme now in progress has up to date been Rs. 150 per square mile distributed as follows:—Cadastral survey and khanapuri Rs. 59; preparation of records for attestation, Rs. 30; attestation and rent-settlement, Rs. 13; disposal of objections, Rs. 7; share of control, Rs. 24; and contingencies, Rs. 17.

(*f*) Costs are recovered in the Sonthal Parganas settlement exclusively from the proprietors, who derive considerable increase of income from the rent enhancement. Of the Rs. 4,08,632, due from the proprietors of the Second Propramme, all except Rs. 25,895 due from insolvent ghatwals of Deoghur and covered by certificate, has been recovered. Deposits of cost are being made by the proprietors of the Third Programme in instalments. Rs. 1,04,047 was recovered during the year, and there is an arrear of Rs. 47,901 which is mostly covered by certificate.

ORISSA DIVISION.

Dompara Estate in Cuttack.

Area—84 square miles; Villages, 28; tenants, 8,557; Plots, 38,294.

84. The case work of this area which comprised the settlement of fair rents for 439 tenants in 23 cases under section 105 and the decision of 440 suits under section 106 of the Bengal Tenancy Act was completed before the end of December, 1907. The Settlement Officer, Babu

Balmukunda Kanungo, reverted to general duty from 1st January, 1908, but has continued to supervise from his head-quarters at Banki the miscellaneous work connected with the winding-up of settlement operations. It was decided in Government order No. 821, dated the 10th February, 1908, that costs should be recovered on the following lines:—Waste lands were assessed at $2\frac{3}{4}$ annas per acre and cultivated and occupied lands at 10 annas per acre. For the latter the raiyats paid one-half of the costs and the zamindar the other half. These proportions were varied in the case of privileged raiyats and tenure-holders. The recovery of costs from raiyats has been postponed for a year on account of the distress and scarcity of the past season. The Settlement Officer has promised to submit his final report shortly.

Jagir Mahals, including Parikud, in Puri.

Area—140 square miles; Villages, 128; Tenants, 13,996; Plots, 57,864.

85. Babu Sudarsan Das, Deputy Collector, was Settlement Officer throughout the year under the general supervision of the Collector. The programme for the year consisted of attestation, draft publication, disposal of objections under section 103A., copying and final publication of the records for the entire area and the disposal of cases under sections 105 and 106 of the Bengal Tenancy Act. The full programme was carried out with the exception of the case-work, the amount of which far exceeded anticipation. 43 cases under section 106 and 8,716 cases under section 105 were filed towards the close of the year, and it will take at least six months to dispose of them. Save in Parikud, a hitch has arisen regarding the section 105 cases, as one of the Jagir Mahal proprietors has refused to join.

86. The existing cash rents of the raiyats were lump rents for all lands held by them. With the approval of the Commissioner, the rents were split up and separate jamabandis were prepared for each village. These were followed in recording rents at attestation. Considerable difficulty was experienced in deciding produce rent disputes as the tenants combined to conceal the facts and the landlords had no reliable accounts nor agents. There were also numerous disputes about status and title, chiefly as regards lands held at quit-rents or rent-free by relatives and servants of the proprietors.

87. Draft publication followed attestation with commendable promptitude and was well supervised by the Settlement Officer. 1,086 objections under section 103A. were filed and disposed of. Three copies of the khatians were as usual prepared, one for the Collector, one for the Court of Wards (Parikud) and the Receiver of the Jagir Mahals and a third for the raiyat. A fourth copy was prepared for the common Manager of Bhingarpur on his depositing the cost.

88. Rupees 116 per square mile was expended on the operations during the year, bringing the cost rate up to date to Rs. 232 per square mile. Proposals for apportionment have been submitted by the Settlement Officer and will be considered after the Section 105 cases have been disposed of and the resulting enhancement, if any, is known.

89. The Collector has specially commended the Settlement Officer for the ability with which he has tackled the difficulties of the work and for the economy with which he has conducted the operations. The knowledge of this desolate tract gained during the settlement was of much use to the Collector in organizing the relief operations of the past season.

CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.

Ranchi District.

Area—7,128 square miles.

90. The programme of the year consisted of (*i*) the cadastral survey, khanapuri and recess work of 1,127 square miles in thanas Lohardaga, Lapung, Sisai, Karra, Mandar and Ranchi; (*ii*) attestation, disposal of objections and fair copying of records for 856 square miles in thanas Ghagra, Chainpur and Lohardaga; (*iii*) final publication of the records throughout an area of 1,618 square miles in thanas Gumla, Palkot, Kurdeg, Kochdega and Basia; (*iv*) disposal of suits under section 9A (8) of the Chota Nagpur Commutation Act for an area

of 1,048 square miles in thanas Karra, Kolebira, Khunti, Kochdega and Basia; (*v*) computation of costs in respect of an area of 1,618 square miles in thanas Gumla, Palk Kochdega, Kurdeg and Basia; and (*vi*) identification of *bhuinhari* lands in the maps of the present survey for 1,127 square miles in thanas Lohardaga, Lapung, Sisai, Karra, Mandar and Ranchi. The whole programme was completed with the exception of *bhuinhari* identification. The number of villages in which there were *bhuinhari* lands was much greater than in previous seasons, and as the work could not be begun till Vandyke copies of the new maps were received from the Bengal Drawing Office, a portion of the work remained uncompleted at the end of the year.

91. Mr. J. Reid, I.C.S., held the post of Settlement Officer for about 7½ months. Mr. J. D. Sifton, I.C.S., officiated for him while he was on leave and on temporary deputation as Judicial Commissioner for about 4½ months. Nine Assistant Settlement Officers were employed on the supervision of cadastral survey and khanapuri. Three Assistant Settlement Officers were employed on attestation and case-work under section 103A, and three others at the head-quarters of the settlement and cadastral offices. On the completion of field-work the staff was gradually reduced.

92. The survey was completed in three months and the quality of the work was good. The incidence of survey check was 2·1 linear miles per square mile. The quadrilaterals, which are the basis of the field survey, were further checked by 1·7 linear miles per square mile. The daily outturn of amins was about 30 acres of survey or 50 khanapuri numbers. The cadastral maps, which were inked up by draftsmen attached to the khanapuri circles reproduced very well.

93. The preliminary record-writing, including the decision of internal disputes, was completed by the middle of April. There were 21,006 disputes or an average of 18·6 per square mile, as against 21,134 previously recorded, or an average of 4·5 per square mile for the area of 4,771 square miles previously surveyed. The increase of disputes is due to the fact that in the vicinity of Ranchi and Lorhardaga surveyed in the past year, population is dense and cultivation more intense than in areas previously dealt with. The average size of a plot was 1 acre as against 1·7 acre in previous areas. Out of 6,85,637 plots, 76,876 or 11 per cent. were checked. The percentage is slightly below the prescribed standard of 12 per cent.

94. The number of boundary disputes decided during the year was 371 or an average of one dispute to every two villages under survey. Many of them were frivolous and the Settlement Officer has suggested an amendment of the Survey Act to prevent the institution of groundless claims. His suggestion, which is supported by the Settlement Officer of Bihar, will receive consideration.

95. Three officers were employed on attestation work. Disputes were not numerous and prædial conditions were the only noteworthy subject of contention. There was considerable dispute about the amount of compulsory labour or *begari* renderable by the raiyats. It was found that in christianised areas very little *begari* had been rendered for many years, and landlords' claims were generally disallowed. In the Bishunpur portion of thana Ghagra, the principal landlord, Guru Prasad Singh, claimed as much as 60 days' *begari* per annum. On examination his claim was reduced to 12 days.

As in previous years, it was found that many of the *bhuinhars* whose tenures were surveyed under the provisions of Act II of 1869, had lost their lands, having either sold or mortgaged them or been forcibly dispossessed by their landlords. The restrictions on the alienation of *bhuinhari* tenures which have been imposed in the Chota Nagpur Tenancy Act will, it is hoped, put a stop to these undesirable transfers.

Non-occupancy raiyats recorded as such under the provisions of Act I of 1879, account for 30 per cent. of the whole. As the principle of the settled raiyat has been embodied in the new Act, VI of 1908, the great majority of these will automatically obtain occupancy rights.

The average rates of rent per acre prevailing in the area attested were found to be as follows :—

	Occupancy holdings.	Non-occupancy holdings.
	Re. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Thana Ghagra	1 14 8	2 15 2
,, ,, Bishunpur outpost ...	1 14 10	3 3 4
,, Chainpur	1 7 0	2 0 6

Considering the poor quality of the land, particularly in the remote and jungly areas of Bishunpur and Chainpur, these rates are very high, and the rents will require to be carefully scrutinised in the event of a general settlement of fair rents being undertaken under the provisions of the new Act.

On the subject of forest rights the Settlement Officer writes as follows :—

"The area attested consisted largely of jungle. Throughout the three thanas it was found that the raiyats possess the customary right to take wood for fuel and domestic purposes. This customary right is, however, subject to well recognized restrictions, viz.:—

(*a*) The raiyats are entitled to take only so much wood as is required for *bonâ fide* domestic purposes.

(*b*) They cannot cut valuable trees, or trees larger than a certain girth, *i.e.*, about 27 inches in circumference.

Both the customary right and restrictions have been carefully recorded. In the area attested and in the area under khanapuri, there was much evidence forthcoming to show that raiyats do habitually abuse their rights, and that they are generally extravagant in the matter of felling trees and clearing jungle.

The restrictions now recorded, which are in accordance with admitted custom, may enable the local authorities to check this wanton extravagance in some cases. But it is obvious, if a large portion of the jungle is to be preserved, legislation is urgently needed. The difficulties in the way of such legislation are almost insuperable, as nothing effective can be done without interfering with the proprietary rights of the landlords, and curtailing the customary rights of the villagers to some extent. Many of the landlords favour a scheme for the partition of the jungles, one part being reserved for the raiyats, and the other reserved for the landlord. This, of course, is a simple solution of the difficulty, but it is likely that the jungle reserved for the raiyats would rapidly be cleared, if no measures for preserving it, and checking extravagance were devised. I think, however, that it is possible to devise such measures, and it is likely that a solution of the question will be found on those lines ultimately."

96. The computation programme was completed, but owing to the prevailing scarcity recovery operations were suspended.

97. The area statistics compiled in recess show that out of a total of 548,194 acres in thanas Chainpur, Bishunpur and Ghagra, the *don*, or low lands, comprised only 11·2 per cent., the *tanr* or uplands comprised 34·8 per cent., and the jungle and uncultivated lands comprised 54 per cent. The area cropped every year amounted to only 142,893 acres, or 26 per cent. of the whole. The important food crops are rice, gondli, marua and urid and the only important non-food crop is surguja.

98. The cost-rate for the survey and khanapuri of the area worked out to Rs. 105·61 per square mile as against Rs. 86·24 and Rs. 89·52 for the two previous years. The increase in the cost-rate is explained by the greater than normal percentage of cultivated lands and the comparative smallness of the average field. There was an additional item of expenditure in the salary of kanungos who were employed to help the Assistant Settlement Officers in the inspection of cadastral survey and khanapuri. The cost-rate of Rs. 105·61 was divided over main heads as follows:—cadastral survey, Rs. 34; khanapuri, Rs. 25·63; completion of maps, Rs. 15·18; area extraction, Rs. 9·47; and completion of records and statistics, Rs. 21·33. For the total survey and settlement charges over an area of 5,898 square miles the Settlement Officer anticipates an average cost-rate of Rs. 184 per square mile, or annas 4-7 per acre.

Dhalbhum Estate in Singhbhum.

Area—1,200 square miles.

99. The programme of the year consisted of (*i*) the cadastral survey, khanapuri and recess work of 580·77 square miles; (*ii*) attestation, objection work, office work and ghatwali land identification for an area of 586·67 square miles. The programme was carried out with the exception of a small residue of fair copying work which could not be completed on account of the dearth of Bengali muharrirs.

100. The operations were under the general supervision of the Settlement Officer of Chota Nagpur. Mr. B. A. Collins, I.C.S., was in immediate charge of the cadastral and khanapuri work from 30th October to 16th April, when he reverted to the general line on the completion of the programme. Five Assistant Settlement Officers were employed on the supervision of cadastral survey and khanapuri, four officers on attestation and case-work; and one

officer was in charge of the head-quarters cadastral camp at Mohulia. During recess the Ranchi and Singhbhum staffs were amalgamated and worked together at Ranchi.

101. The survey of the area was completed in about three months and was carried out mainly by up-country amins, as owing to the unhealthiness of the tract and the difficulty of the work among the Atkosi hills, Bengali amins were found to be of little use. The survey check was adequate, averaging 2 linear miles per square mile in addition to 1 linear mile of quadrilateral check. As about half the area was jungle, the check per square mile of cultivated land was about 4 linear miles.

102. One of the most notable features of the preliminary record-writing was the small number of internal disputes which amounted to only 739 in all, or little more than one per square mile as against an average of 18·6 per square mile in the Ranchi area. The cause of the paucity of disputes is partly that there is abundant land available for reclamation and partly that the whole pargana is owned by a single proprietor holding direct, unlike Ranchi, where there are numerous proprietary tenure-holders.

The average size of a plot was 1·6 acre. Over 11 per cent. of the total number of plots was checked. There was a great deal of illness among the inspectors, and this accounts for the slight shortage from the 12 per cent. standard. The average daily outturn of amins' work was about 20 acres of survey or 25 khanapuri numbers. This is considerably less than the average for Ranchi district, and was due to the inferiority of the staff and the inability of the up-country amins to do khanapuri in the Bengali language.

The recess work finished early and the maps reproduced very well. Each khanapuri circle had a draftsman to ink up maps. Uniformity and a fair standard of excellence were thus secured.

103. At the attestation stage there were few disputes about rent and predial conditions. The main subjects of dispute were the rights of headmen and jungle rights. In the majority of the attested villages there was a headman or pradhan, who collected rents and represented the village community in its dealings with the State and the zamindar. A special record of their rights and obligations was prepared in the form sanctioned in the Board's order No. 1230A.—T., dated the 8th November 1907. The original pradhans, belonged nearly all to the aboriginal races, who cleared the tract, *viz.*, Sonthals, Bhumijs and Mundas. The statistics now collected show that the aboriginal headmen are being rapidly supplanted and that unless the protective measures which have just been embodied in the Chota Nagpur Tenancy Act meet with success, their total disappearance is only a matter of time. Aboriginal headmen have usually been replaced by non-aborigines, but there has been of late a tendency to resume pradhani villages and keep them khas. The ghatwals have fared no better than the aboriginal pradhans. Their rights have been sold up in about 70 per cent. of cases, and only 30 per cent. have succeeded in preserving their tenures intact. The Ghatwali compromise of 1885 which was intended to preserve the ancient rights of the ghatwals is reported to have proved a failure. The people who have supplanted the aboriginal pradhans and ghatwals are mostly Bengalis from Midnapore and other adjoining districts. The main subject of dispute with regard to the pradhani tenure and office was its heritability, and the right of the pradhan to take fresh settlement. Pradhans belonging to the original family of reclaimers were all found to have hereditary rights. Twenty per cent. of the other pradhans were also proved to have hereditary rights, and the remainder were found to have a right of resettlement on the expiry of their leases during their lifetime. All lands reclaimed in the village by pradhans or their ancestors, or otherwise acquired by them before the acquisition of pradhani rights were recorded as their raiyati lands, and will be preserved for them in the event of their dispossession from office. No objections were made to these entries.

104. It was found that by custom all raiyats as soon as they took settlement of land, became *ipso facto* occupancy raiyats and that the 12 years' criterion, therefore, did not apply. The number of raiyats recorded as having khuntkatti rights was 943. Their tenancies are usually large ones, and the amount of land included is not less than 5 per cent. of the whole cultivated area. The provisions of the new Chota Nagpur Tenancy Act on the subject have defined and will protect their rights.

105. Throughout the area attested it was found that the resident raiyats of villages possessed the customary right to take wood for fuel and domestic purposes. This right is subject to certain well recognized restrictions which have been duly recorded. A jungle cess of 6 pies per rupee of rent which was found to have been levied from the raiyats for the last seven or eight years was held by the Settlement Officer to be illegal, after full consideration of the objections of the proprietor. The Settlement Officer reports that there is the same amount of wasteful destruction of jungle practised in Dhalbhum as in Ranchi. It is doubtful whether the restrictions that have been recorded will be successful in preventing a continuance of these practices. The probability is that nothing but special legislation will be effective in arresting the deforestation of the country.

106. Artificial irrigation was found to be practised to a considerable extent from water reservoirs constructed by the throwing of dams across valleys. It is remarkable that there were very few disputes about the use of water for irrigation.

107. There were very few disputes also about rent. The average rate per bigha of rice land found to prevail was 11 annas. In about one-third of the attested area the system of produce rent was found to prevail. It is probable that most of these produce rents will be commuted under the provisions of the new Act.

108. The raiyats' right to reclaim lands from scrub jungle or waste and to bring them under cultivation without the landlord's or even the pradhan's consent is universally admitted. It was further found that by local custom, the pradhan alone was entitled to settle new raiyats on the lands included within the periphery of the village.

109. Out of a total area of 375,757 acres in the area attested, rice lands covered 23·52 per cent., *gora* or up-lands 14·72 per cent., and jungle and waste-lands the remaining 61·76 per cent.

110. The cost-rates for the cadastral survey and khanapuri of the area work out to Rs. 105·53 per square mile as against Rs. 124·44 for the previous year. The cost-rate for that year was abnormally high owing to the heavy initial expenditure on tents, instruments, etc. The distribution of the cost-rate over main heads is as follows:—cadastral survey, Rs. 29·80; khanapuri, Rs. 29·21; completion of maps, Rs. 15·10; area extraction, Rs. 8·83; completion of records and statistics, Rs. 22·59.

CHAPTER IV.

(See Appendices I to X.)

REVISION SETTLEMENTS AND MAINTENANCE OF LAND RECORDS.

Initial revision of the record-of-rights in Orissa.

111. In the annual report of last year a full account was given of the initiation of the revisional settlement operations in Orissa. The progress of the first year was disappointing. The causes of the failure to work up to the original programme were examined, and considerable changes of procedure, organization and staff were effected before the opening of the year now under report. The results attained during the year prove that the changes have been effective, and that under the new *régime* the revision settlement has made very satisfactory progress.

112. Mr. James Taylor, Deputy Collector, who has had considerable experience of settlement work and of Orissa took over charge as Settlement Officer in October 1907. He was assisted in the work of supervision by a Junior Civilian, Mr. J. F. W. James for 8 months of the field season, and by an experienced Deputy Collector, Babu Jogendra Narain Mitra, who was in charge of the head office till February 1908. The field staff consisted of 4 khanapuri officers, and 17 attestation officers, most of whom were Sub-Deputy Collectors. The field season was protracted to the end of June, after which 14 officers reverted to general duty and the rest were employed on case and office work.

113. The tabular statement below compares the expenditure of the year with that of the previous year, and shows the progress made, by lakhs of plots where possible, in the different stages of the work:—

Expenditure.	1906-07.	1907-08.
	Rs. 1,40,636	Rs. 2,24,753
Items of work.	No. of plots.	No. of plots.
Initial copying of records ...	22½ lakhs	28¾ lakhs
Khanapuri	11 ,,	20¾ ,,
Attestation	7 ,,	12¾ ,,
Section 103 A objections ...	7 ,, (5,659 cases)	12¾ ,, (14,934 cases).
Check and Terij writing ...	4½ lakhs	13¾ lakhs.
Fair copying	1½ ,,	13¾ ,,
Comparison	½ ,,	13¼ ,,
Final publication	...	10¼ ,,
Cases under section 105 ...	...	3,578 cases.
Ditto 106 ...	...	167 ,,

While the expenditure has been about 60 per cent. heavier than in the previous year, the progress has been more than twice as great. The achievement has also been in accordance with the revised programme of the year which has been fully worked up to. During the coming field season it is expected that an even faster rate of progress will be attained because last season the khanapuri programme was upset by the exceptional floods which devastated the southern portion of Balasore and the northern half of Cuttack, while the progress of attestation was impeded by the fact that for the first half of the season it had to be done in patches, and frequent moves of circle camps were necessary.

Initial copying.—This work has been done mainly at Cuttack where a second office had to be opened after completion of the bulk of the Balasore work. The initial copying of records is now about 20 lakhs in advance of khanapuri, and provides material for the programme of the present field season.

Khanapuri.—This work was in charge of Mr. James, who was aided by 4 Assistant Settlement Officers and later by four kanungos transferred from the attestation camps. The original idea was that khanapuri should be left to the supervision of Inspectors or kanungos, but it was very early found that responsible gazetted officers were necessary for its supervision. The alterations of procedure introduced at the beginning of the season raised the average outturn of recorders from 70 plots per diem to over 100. During the closing months of the year, the average had risen to about 120 plots. The chief business of the khanapuri officer is to see that his field staff records all changes correctly. It was found that some officers paid more attention to disputes than to check work and it has been decided that in the present season they will enquire into those disputes only in which the facts of possession are at issue, leaving purely title disputes, as for example claims to shares, to be decided at the attestation stage. The rules have been slightly modified in order to concentrate attention as far as possible on the waste land plots and other areas in which encroachments, reclamation, etc., occur most frequently. The number of disputes dealt with at khanapuri was 13,606 which gives an average of about 13½ per square mile.

Attestation.—Nearly 13 lakhs of plots were attested during the year. The average monthly outturn of plots improved from 9,500 in the previous year to 15,190 in the year under report. The outturn was adversely affected by the patchy nature of the first half of the programme. Towards the close of the year the average outturn had risen to nearly 20,000 plots per officer. It has been found desirable in the interests of the programme not to take up attestation too soon after khanapuri. Khanapuri goes on till the end of May or later, and the attestation of at least half of each season's work must be postponed till the opening of the next field season as otherwise it would have to be done in patches. With about 10 lakhs of plots in hand, the attestation circles of the following season can be arranged compactly. It is impossible to

carry on attestation throughout the rains for climatic reasons as well as for the reason that late attestation would throw out section 103A. work and the preparation of records in recess for final publication.

Draft publication and section 103A., objections.—Draft publication followed closely on attestation and was found on inspection to be carried out satisfactorily. The number of objections filed per 100 plots was 1·16 as against ·90 in the previous year. Of the 14,934 cases 14,400 were applications for mutation work to which the landlords gave consent after publication.

Office work and final publication.—Office work was well organized and excellent progress was made. The Bihar rules were followed with local modifications. At final publication copies of the records were distributed free to landlords and tenants in revenue paying areas. Khatians and khewats of revenue-free proprietors and their tenants were sold to them at 2 annas a sheet and as the number of such persons is very great in Orissa, the amount realized was Rs. 6,934 which will be credited to the cost of settlement.

Case work.—Eighty per cent. of the section 105 cases disposed of were suits filed by raiyats for the settlement of fair rents on lands reclaimed by them since the last settlement, which their landlords would not let them have exception produce or rack rents. Some landlords did not put in an appearance and it is said to be their intention to sue for khas possession. Others have appealed to the Special Judge against the rents settled. I will deal further with this question below.

114. *Annual maintenance.*—No annual maintenance was attempted during the year, but arrangements were completed to experiment in this direction from the present field season. Recorders nominated by the local panchayats worked as muharrirs during the past field season and were trained in their duties. They were put through a special course of survey training during the recess. A programme was prepared for the maintenance of records in about 1,000 square miles of north Balasore, and detailed proposals were submitted by the Settlement Officer which have been provisionally approved by the Board. The draft maintenance Bill was received back from the Government of India in the course of the year with certain criticisms for consideration, and it was suggested that the experiment should be tried this year of maintaining records without resort to legislation. The work that has been initiated in north Balasore will supply the necessary basis for a reply to the Government of India. The draft bill has been circulated to selected officers and local bodies, from most of whom replies have been received, and are now under the consideration of Government. Mr. Garrett has written a voluminous report containing a history of revenue law in Orissa and a criticism of the Bill. One result of this has been the deputation of Mr. Maddox, I.C.S., on a special enquiry which embraces the whole of the agrarian conditions of the division.

115. *General programme and estimates of the Revision Settlement.*—After we had gained some experience of the working of the revised procedure of the revision settlement, I examined the general programme and estimates in detail with the help of the Settlement Officer in March 1908 and drew up a comprehensive scheme for the completion of the operations. It had long before become evident that the operations would cost a great deal more than originally anticipated. In my report No. 1060, dated the 31st March 1908, as modified in No. 2931, dated the 15th October 1908, I have shown that there is no hope of completing the operations before September 1912, and but little chance of keeping the expenditure lower than $11\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs of rupees instead of $6\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs as originally estimated. The estimated cost-rate for an area of approximately 5,800 square miles is practically Rs. 200 per square mile. This may seem high for a revision settlement, but it has to be remembered that from the stage of khanapuri onwards, the operations differ in no way from those that have to be undertaken in original settlements. The attestation, draft publication, section 103A. objections, office work, final publication and case-work are just the same as in Bihar, where in our latest programmes we have had to allow Rs. 160 for cadastral survey and khanapuri and Rs. 210 for settlement stages of work.

116. *Some special features of the year's work—(a) Extent of changes in the old records.*—The number of plots attested was 1,283,591. The number of khatians was 352,872, so that each khatian contained on an average less than four plots. The number of changes in the ownership of holdings was 257,338 equal to a percentage of 73 on the number of holdings. This proportion seems very high. It is due to the fact that in a

very large number of khatians there are several co-sharers and it rarely happens that no change has occurred in 10 years' time. The number of boundary changes was 4,21,950 equal to 33 per cent. of the number of plots. Boundaries are being omitted from the finally published records as their entry entails numberless unessential alterations. The number of changes in the description column which includes plot-subdivisions was 167,885 equal to 13 per cent. of the total number of plots. The number of changes in fields was 80,292 equal to 6·3 per cent. of the whole. The number of these would have been much greater if we had attempted to amalgamate fields, but this sort of alteration was vetoed after the first year's experience. The number of alterations due to mistakes in area extraction was 1,506 or ·12 per cent.

(*b*) There are three prominent difficulties in the relations of the landlords and tenants of Orissa which will have to be settled by Government before long. They are (1) the respective rights of landlord and tenant in newly-reclaimed lands, (2) the transfer of holdings and the amount of mutation fee demandable by the landlord, and (3) the right of the landlord to bar occupancy rights.

(1) *Reclaimed lands.*—The raiyats claim the right to hold lands reclaimed with the tacit or implied consent of their landlords at fair and equitable rates determined with reference to the prevailing rates of the village. The landlords wish to treat the reclaimers as trespassers unless they will consent to accept whatever terms the landlords choose to impose, and many zamindars appear to think that all reclaimed land should be recorded as their private land to be cultivated on produce rents by mere tenants-at-will.

(2) *Transfer of raiyati rights.*—The practice of transfer has undoubtedly become everywhere very common. Whether it is on the whole beneficial or mischievous to the tenantry is a point that may be open to dispute, but the landlords accept the practice, and as between them and their tenants the only question is what amount of mutation fee should be paid by the tenant for the purchase of his landlord's consent. The ordinary zamindar of the reasonable type is content to accept one-fourth of the consideration money as a mutation fee and the purchasing raiyat gladly pays this. The unreasonable and grasping zamindar endeavours to bleed the purchaser and I am told that in some cases as much as 100 per cent. of the consideration money has been demanded. The result of course is that the raiyats conceal the true purchase money or disguise the transfer by calling it a perpetual sub-lease or mortgage. Government, I think, should prescribe a definite limit to the mutation fee and should record the transferee as soon as he tenders payment of the amount fixed by law.

(3) *Bar of occupancy rights.*—This is intimately connected with the question of reclamation rights but extends also to *nij-chas* lands or land that would be recorded elsewhere as *bakasht malik*. It has lately been discovered by some proprietors that section 178 of the Bengal Tenancy Act is not one of those that have been extended to Orissa, and under cover of the argument that in the absence of section 178, section 7 of Act X of 1859 has not been repealed by the extension to Orissa of sections 20—21 of the Bengal Tenancy Act, they have been taking kabuliyats from the cultivators of reclaimed and *nij-chas* lands in bar of occupancy rights. The argument is not accepted by the Settlement Courts. It remains to be seen whether it will be accepted by the Civil Court. If it is held by the latter to be sound, legislation will at once become necessary. I proposed in the course of the year the extension of section 178 to Orissa, but the proposal has been held in abeyance pending the report of Mr. Maddox on this and other questions discussed by Mr. Garrett. That zamindars are rapidly increasing the area held in their own cultivating possession is obvious from the figures collected at attestation, for while the *nij-jot* area remained exactly as before, the *nij-chas* area was found to have increased from 14,787 to 17,639 acres or by nearly 20 per cent. The figures seem to dispose of the complaint of the zamindars that they are being ruined by the revision settlement's disregard of their *nij-jot* and *nij-chas* rights.

(*c*) *Attitude of the people towards the operations.*—I have not the slightest doubt from what I have personally seen in the khanapuri and attestation camps that the revision settlement is eagerly welcomed by the raiyats of Orissa and that when certain persons say that the operations are harassing to the poor raiyats, they are talking nonsense. The only people who object to the settlement are oppressive landlords whose misdeeds are brought to light by it.

The Settlement Officer writes as follows on this subject:—

"A large number of zamindars still regard the operations with some disfavour, specially those who are oppressive or grasping. The revision is on the other hand evidently welcomed by the tenants for the reasons given in the Director's Annual Report last year. This was strikingly shown during the past season's khanapuri operations in Cuttack. I have previously described how we were forced to select special areas in Cuttack in order that unnecessary harassment should not be caused to tenants holding lands in the flooded tracts. Thus in thana Tirtol certain areas in which considerable losses had occurred were excluded. When Mr. James, the Assistant Settlement Officer in charge was inspecting the work in the adjoining protected area, a large number of tenants from the flooded portion came to him and begged that operations should start at once in their tract. They went so far as to deny loss of crops, and thereby ran the risk of losing the taccavi advances sanctioned by the Collector. The Chakla Kanungo happened to be with Mr. James at the time, and assured him there had been serious loss of crop and the latter did not therefore accede to the tenants' request.

From time to time paragraphs appear in various papers purporting to be reports of meetings of landlords and tenants protesting against the revision operations. There is little doubt that the writers of these reports are entirely influenced by the landlord."

Revision Settlement of Tenure Dharnikuda, in Puri.

117. On the application of the Receiver to the estate of Kumar Sirish Chandra Singh, the Board, in their letter No. 1037A., dated the 21st July 1908, directed under section 103 of the Bengal Tenancy Act the revision of the settlement khewat of Dharnikud, a Padhani Sarbarakari tenure, belonging to estate No. 269 in the district of Puri, as it had been found by the Civil Court to be defective and the kabuliyat executed on its basis was declared to be invalid. The Settlement Officer of Parikud, Babu Sudarsan Das, was entrusted with the work. The village being under water, the operations could not be started before September 1908. The attendance of the padhans was only procured by issue of warrants. The revised khewat has been attested and will be published in due course.

Maintenance of Land Records in Sambalpur.

118. During the year the limits of Revenue Inspectors' circles in Sambalpur were re-arranged so as to correspond as far as possible with the boundaries of police-stations as revised by the Inspector-General of Police. The conduct of the Patwari staff was on the whole satisfactory. Three were dismissed for incompetence, and 1 for dishonesty, while 6 were suspended and fines amounting to Rs. 821 were imposed, chiefly for non-residence. The Deputy Commissioner has proposed, and I have sanctioned, the distribution of sums realised in the shape of Patwari fines amongst the most deserving of the staff. Patwaris are compelled to live within their circles. During the year the number of non-resident patwaris was reduced from 37 to 6. Twenty-one patwaris and 27 candidates for appointment received survey instruction in the classes opened during the rains at Revenue Inspectors' head-quarters. The pay of patwaris at present varies from Rs. 9 to Rs. 11 per mensem. In these days of rising prices it is impossible to procure the services of competent men on the wages offered, and the Deputy Commissioner is considering whether there should not be three grades on Rs. 10, Rs. 12 and Rs. 15. The pay of a patwari according to the new system would not vary according to his circle, but according to his position on the list. The proposal deserves serious consideration.

The testing of khasra entries by Revenue Inspectors was adequate. It covered 122,149 plots in 1,930 villages or 10 per cent. of the total khasra entries of the whole district. The Superintendent of Land Records checked 4,605 plots in 230 villages and in addition enquired into 423 miscellaneous applications. The Assistant Superintendent checked 3,989 plots in 245 villages, besides correcting the records of 74 villages and doing some miscellaneous work. The Tahsildars of Sambalpur and Bargarh tested 772 entries in 120 villages and the additional Tahsildar of Bargarh 206 entries in 21 villages. The Deputy Commissioner tested 227 khasra entries in 14 villages and examined the Patwari papers of 147 villages, while the Sub-divisional Officers tested 209 entries in 38 villages. The jamabandies of 1,899 villages were filed punctually before the due date and those of the remaining 31 villages were filed before the close of the year. The number of jamabandi entries checked by Kanungos was 132,028 and the average percentage of inaccuracies discovered was only ·34 per cent. of the total number tested. The office of the Kanungo, Sambalpur Tahsil, was inspected by the Superintendent of Land Records once and that of Bargarh Tahsil once by the Deputy Commissioner and twice by the Superintendent of Land Records. The result of inspection was found to be on the whole satisfactory.

119. The inclusion of Sambalpur within Bengal has been a very great advantage to the Province from the help that its system of land maintenance has been to us in considering the details of the annual maintenance scheme proposed to be introduced in Orissa. I paid a visit to Sambalpur during the last cold weather in order to study the Central Provinces system on the spot and familiarize myself with its working. The Deputy Commissioner (Mr. Moberly), who takes a keen interest in the work of his patwaris and Revenue Inspectors, gave me every help in obtaining the information I wanted. He has submitted proposals for the issue in codified form of those Central Provinces circulars which as they stand or as modified are applicable to Sambalpur. Another question which was discussed was the feasibility of a general revision of the trace maps of settlement, which, though based on a cadastral survey made by the Survey of India some years ago and kept up to date by the Patwaris, have, through defects of tracing, in many villages ceased to be absolutely accurate. I have deferred consideration of the question till the present cold weather, when I hope to visit the district along with the Superintendent of Provincial Surveys and get the benefit of his advice.

The results of the working of the Mutation offices.

120. The returns of the Mutation offices established at Bettiah, Hajipur and Mahnar under the Land Records Maintenance Act, VII of 1895, show a slight improvement in their working, the number of mutations registered being 3,028 as compared with 2,950 in 1905-06 and 2,771 in 1906-07. The amount realized in fees was Rs. 320 against Rs. 295 in the previous year. The total receipts, including these fees amounted to Rs. 1,570 while the expenditure incurred in maintaining the offices was Rs. 3,335. The system is obviously far from a success.

Maintenance of Land Records and inspection of rent-rolls in Government and Wards' Estates.

121. The figures embodied in Appendices VII to X indicate the results obtained in the record of mutations and the inspection of rent-rolls in Government and Wards' Estates for which a survey and record-of rights have been completed. The standard of mutation report estimated as normal in Board's Circular order No. 11 of April 1903, was attained or exceeded in the Government Estates of five districts only. It was approached in two districts, while in the remaining seven districts the percentage fell considerably short. Taking the Government Estates as a whole the percentage attained was 6·26 against 4·42 and 4·07 in the two preceding years.

In the Khurda Estate of Puri, a complete record of mutations was effected in the Milan khasra operations, which were inspected by me in the course of the year. I am unable to give detailed information regarding them as the final report on the operations has not yet been furnished by the officer in charge. In the Government Estates of Kotdesh and Kodhar, in the same district, the applications filed for mutation were small on account of the failure of crops. In the Banki Estate the low percentage of mutations is attributed by the Collector to the inefficiency of the mutation staff and steps have been taken to improve it. In Balasore the low percentage is only nominal, as the greater portion of the area was covered by the revision settlement which will supply a complete record of mutations, and the remainder was temporarily omitted from the scope of the revision operations because of the distress caused by exceptional floods. In Chota Nagpur the mutation work of Palamau appears to have been well carried out. The returns for other districts are blank.

122. As regards the Wards' Estates referred to in the Appendices, the prescribed standard was reached only in four estates, namely Bahadurpur in Monghyr, Delang and the Garh Ghoradiah and Kalupara sarbarakari estates in Puri, and Janampiri Estate in Ranchi. As stated in previous years, the percentage of mutations is very low in the Hathwa Estate on account of the system of usufructuary mortgage being in force by which the tenants avoid absolute alienations while obtaining the temporary accommodation required. No mutations were recorded in the Dompara Wards' Estate as the settlement operations there have just been completed. In the Delang Estate of Puri the satisfactory results are due to the detection of unreported mutations by the tahsil staff at the time of rent collection. In the Sonthal Parganas the percentage of mutations recorded is nominal, because the estate managers and tahsildars have to deal chiefly with headmen and in few villages only with raiyats. In future years it would be sound to show in column 3 of the return only a figure

which would be composed of the number of headmen in pradhani villages added to the number of raiyats in khas villages.

123. The results of inspection of rent-rolls are shown in Appendix X, the form of which was altered this year (*vide* paragraph 18 above), to distinguish the check of superior agency from that of subordinate agency. These two were formerly mixed up and it was impossible to say how far the inspection was really effective. The returns which have been received this year are not very complete, because in many cases no separate record of superior and inferior check was kept. It is hoped that in future years there will be an improvement in the returns. The advantage of the new form may be illustrated from the case of Banki, where the rent-roll of 16,421 tenants out of 31,029 was inspected by subordinate agency and 243 unreported mutations were detected, while the rent roll of 864 tenants was inspected by superior agency and no less than 179 unreported mutations detected. This seems to show that the check by subordinate agency was wanting in thoroughness. The former standard of check prescribed in Board's Circular Order No. 11 of April 1903 was 50 per cent. I should like to see this made the standard for the subordinate agency and 5 or 10 per cent. set as a standard for superior agency. Prominent attention may be drawn in this respect to the work done systematically in the Sambalpur district under the Central Provinces system.

124. The Bhagalpur reports were received late and are incomplete because the managers of the major Wards' estates of that district have either no papers or incomplete papers or have not submitted returns. The reports of the Patna Division were also received late. The Commissioner is dissatisfied with the mutation work of the Patna, Gaya and Shahabad districts and is taking steps to ensure that the subject will receive more adequate attention in the present year. The Midnapore report also received late explains that all the major Government and Wards' estates of the district are still under process of settlement and that mutations are being incorporated in the records by the Settlement Department.

CHAPTER V.

Utilization of Land Records.

125. I have been favoured by all District Officers with extracts from their Land Revenue Administration Reports for 1907-08 dealing with the subject of the utilization of Land Records and it is encouraging to find that appreciation of the usefulness of settlement records, cadastral maps, and thana index maps in all branches of the administration continues to grow apace. As settlement is gradually spreading over fresh areas of the Province, District Officers are more and more able to testify to the help they and their subordinates have received from the settlement records in criminal and revenue cases and in the general work of administration. The difference that exists from this point of view between a district that has been fully surveyed and settled, and one that has not yet been touched by settlement operations may well be illustrated by a contrast of the reports of the Collectors of Muzaffarpur and Hooghly. The former writes:—

> In criminal cases survey plot numbers of the disputed lands are furnished by the Police in most of the cases investigated by the Police. At Sadar the Magistrate in charge of receiving petitions insists on the survey plot numbers being given by the parties in direct cases also. This is chiefly done in cases under sections 107, 133, 144 and 145, Criminal Procedure Code. The survey plot numbers are noted by him in the proceedings drawn up in such cases. The parties are called upon to file copies of the survey and settlement records as evidence in support of their statements. In some cases cross petitions of complaint have been disposed of then and there on the evidence of the khatians produced. Mr. Rowland Chandra (the senior Magisterial officer) has made the fullest use of such records during the year under review. The other Magistrates have also used these records freely in cases arising out of land dispute before them, and in chaukidari matters the survey maps are found to be of great utility.
>
> The survey and settlement records have been equally freely used in revenue work during the year. They are referred to in every case under section 40, Bengal Tenancy Act. In land acquisition cases valuations are made on the basis of these records. They have also been referred to by the Certificate Officer to verify the rent payable to Wards' estates. The record-keeper has referred to these records in certificate cases when there is any doubt about the present proprietor. The record-keeper has also verified the local names of the villages from the settlement records where there has been a doubt about the

correct publication of a sale notification. The Excise Deputy Collector has used the survey maps for the extension of the distillery area. The settlement records have also been used in income-tax inquiries and in writing the Fishery Report. These records have also been used during the year in most of the Land Registration contested cases. In matters connected with the administration of the Courts of Wards, references are made freely to the survey and settlement records. They are also generally used in partition cases and in disposing of cess revaluation objections.

On the other hand, the Collector of Hooghly writes:—

Survey and settlement records were not utilized *in any way* in this district during the past year, and hence the section under that head in this office Land Revenue Administration Report for 1907-08 was blank. There has been no regular survey and settlement yet in this district.

126. To a keen District Officer good maps and accurate land records are absolutely necessary to do justice to the task of administering his charge and it is because I am fully alive to this that I have pressed on the attention of Government the necessity of so increasing settlement establishments and rearranging the general provincial programme as to enable the deltaic districts of Bengal to be tackled at an earlier date than originally proposed. According to the sanctioned programme districts like Jessore, Khulna, 24-Parganas, Howrah, Hooghly, Midnapore, Bankura and Burdwan will not be touched for ten or fifteen years yet. Most of them are districts which more than others require to be submitted to the scrutiny of survey and settlement and would have their administration lightened and improved by the existence of good maps and records. The advantages derived by District Officers from settlement records are for the present most apparent from the reports of the Collectors of the North Bihar districts, the Orissa districts, and the Deputy Commissioners of the Sonthal Parganas, Singhbhum and Ranchi. From the Presidency and Burdwan Divisions there is little to report, because little has yet been accomplished.

127. Regarding the use made of settlement records by Civil Courts there is little information. It was brought to my notice by Mr. Byrne, I.C.S., when officiating as District Judge of Midnapore, that the Munsifs' Courts of that district paid less attention than they ought to those provisions of the amended Bengal Tenancy Act which prescribe the inclusion in rent-suit plaints of information extracted from the settlement records, and he suggested that the Settlement Officers should keep the Civil Courts regularly informed of the progress of final publication in districts wholly or partially under settlement. A circular has been issued on the subject to Settlement Officers, and District Judges have been requested to forward extracts from the Settlement Officer's quarterly statements of areas finally published to the subordinate courts concerned.

The experiment of employing a number of selected Munsifs on settlement deputation continues to prove a success. The education of these selected officers is bound in time to introduce into the judicial service a leaven of respect for the settlement records, and of acquaintance with their contents.

128. From the District Officers' reports it is clear that in documents affecting land, presented for registration, the maps and records of settlement are playing an increasingly important part. It was considered in the course of the year whether a rule could be framed under the Registration Act to make the insertion of areas according to the settlement records obligatory, and though legal opinion was against this, steps have been taken on the executive side, as far as possible, to bring the description of lands in documents fully into line with their description in the settlement records.

CHAPTER VI.

[*See* Appendix XI].

Maintenance of Boundary Marks.

129. In order to secure greater uniformity in the treatment of the subject of boundary marks in district reports, a special circular was issued from this office in May 1908 containing instructions for the guidance of District Officers in the preparation of their reports. The reports that have been received this year show that the subject has, on the whole, received more careful attention than usual and that District Officers are fully alive to the importance of taking proper steps for the inspection and maintenance of boundary marks. In areas

that came under survey and settlement considerable sums are spent on the erection of these marks and as their disappearence cannot but be seriously prejudicial to the interests of raiyats, proprietors and Government, the labour that is spent on their preservation is not labour lost. The notes below summarize the work that has been done in each Division. Fuller details will be found in tabular form in Appendix XI.

130. *Burdwan Division.*—A very small proportion of this Division has been surveyed and settled and the rules for the maintenance of boundary marks are therefore not generally applicable. In Midnapore the marks of the temporarily-settled estates of Pataspur and Sujamutha were inspected. It is not clear from the reports what action is proposed to be taken for the inspection and maintenance of boundary marks in the area now under settlement. I will enquire regarding this during the present touring season. In Jhargram, which came under survey last field-season, all trijunction stones embedded at traverse survey were verified during khanapuri. In the Burdwan district adequate attention was paid to boundary pillars. Twenty were constructed in the Surjapur Khas Mahal at a cost of Rs. 100 and steps were taken to replace missing stones in this and other estates. In Hooghly and Howrah a few existing marks were duly inspected. In Bankura only one out of 389 marks inspected was found to be damaged. In Birbhum 10 marks out of 362 inspected were found to be damaged or missing. The Collector has reported that no action was taken to make good the damage, as it was brought to notice late in the year.

131. *Presidency Division.*—The rules are applicable only to Government and temporarily-settled estates and a few zamindari estates of this division. The Collector of Khulna reports that 73 boundary pillars were erected during the year in the private estate of Chit Dantia, recently settled and arrangements will be made for the erection of pillars in the 81 Sundarban estates of which the settlement is nearing completion. Adequate steps were taken to inspect and maintain the boundary marks of Khas Mahals, Rs. 58 being spent on repairs. In the same district the Settlement Officer of Dihi Bhadra expended Rs. 230 on the purchase and erection of boundary marks and prepared the prescribed registers and maps for their maintenance. In Jessore all the existing pillars, 33 in number were inspected, and 14 out of 16 found to be missing were replaced. In Murshidabad the boundary marks of Government estates were adequately inspected and arrangements have been made to replace missing ones, except where their loss is due to river encroachment. In the Fatehsingh and other estates of this district under settlement, the Settlement Officer has erected boundary pillars and prepared all the necessary maps and registers. In the 24-Parganas registers were opened in the prescribed form and boundary stones placed in charge of dafadars for rural areas, and of the Police for municipal areas. Of 1,576 marks inspected 62 were found to have been damaged and 257 missing. 42 were replaced and 200 stones were obtained, but not fixed up before the close of the year. Several persons were prosecuted and convicted for damage to boundary marks. In Nadia the inspection of marks was adequate. A considerable amount of damage was done by river action and flood. 100 pillars were purchased during the year, but were not put up before its close.

132. *Patna Division.*—Although this division includes several districts that have been completely surveyed and settled, the application of the rules has been generally impossible, because trijunction marks were not verified at the time of settlement nor were the necessary maps and registers prepared. Trijunction mark maps on the basis of thana maps are now being supplied to Collectors by the Bengal Drawing Office, but as they show where marks ought to be, rather than where they are known to be, no use is being made of them. The Board decided in No. 1531A, dated 19th March 1907, that the application of the rules should be deferred till the stones could be verified in the expected revision settlement that was to precede a scheme of annual maintenance. As the prospects of the realization of this scheme seem from the results of the Orissa experiment to be gradually receding into the distant future, it is time, I think, to consider whether something should not be done to scrutinize independently the existence of trijunction marks. It would not be hard to obtain, through thana officers and chaukidars, information as to which of the marks shown on the trijunction maps are actually represented by existing stones and which are not. From these reports, it would be possible to estimate roughly what proportion of the stones is in existence

and what proportion is damaged and missing. It could then be considered whether a special staff should be organized to replace missing stones and to make over the boundary marks when thus brought up to date to the chaukidars or other local agency. In the Patna district which is now under settlement, the Settlement Officer has had trijunction stones verified at the khanapuri stage, and the rules will be applicable as soon as the settlement has passed over the district. Similar arrangements will be made in Shahabad and Gaya as they come under settlement. For the present Collectors in all districts of the division have confined their attention to Government and Wards' Estates in which inspections have been made with varying degrees of thoroughness and action taken to restore and repair missing and damaged boundary marks.

133. *Bhagalpur Division.*—In the Sonthal Parganas, arrangements have been made by the Settlement Officer for a complete re-check of trijunction stones in areas surveyed and settled prior to 1906-07. During the present cold weather missing stones will be replaced in the Damin-i-koh Government Estate previously checked. The subject is receiving careful attention from the Settlement Officer in areas still under settlement and it is hoped that before the close of the year the Deputy Commissioner will be supplied with complete maps and registers for the whole district. In Purnea the Collector has been supplied with maps and registers for the area attested in 1906-07 in which stones were verified at attestation, but not for the rest of the district. I think that as in the rest of North Bihar, the maps and registers should be prepared on the assumption that stones exist at all trijunction points and arrangements made by the Collector for the gradual verification of the marks and the replacement of those missing. For the present, attention has been paid to the inspection of Government Estate marks only. For South Bhagalpur and South Monghyr stones have been verified and maps and registers made over to the Collectors. The northern halves of those two districts are in the same position as the rest of North Bihar and the same remarks apply to them as to the unverified portion of Purnea. In Darjeeling the rules apply only to the Kalimpong estate where the boundary marks are maintained by the raiyats and the work of repair was found on inspection to have been carried out efficiently.

134. *Orissa Division.*—Pending completion of the revision settlement, the Collectors of the Balasore, Cuttack and Puri districts have not attempted to apply fully the rules for the maintenance of boundary marks. Meanwhile the subject is receiving careful attention from the Settlement Officer who reports that in the course of the past settlement year 7,005 boundary marks of Balasore and Cuttack were inspected either at khanapuri or attestation. Of these 5,892 were found to be in fair condition. The remaining 1,113 included 133 damaged and 980 missing; 1,051 were replaced, 62 were found to have been formerly on the site of the railway line or to have disappeared into the beds of rivers and streams. The existing and newly-replaced stones were made over to the charge of village chaukidars. It is to be hoped that as soon as the Settlement Officer has made over his maps and registers of trijunction stones as examined and completed at the revision settlement to the Collectors, they will take adequate steps to have the stones protected. Should an annual maintainance scheme be sanctioned, it will no doubt be the duty of the recorders and inspectors as in Sambalpur to inspect and maintain all boundary marks, but it is essential that there should be no deferment of protective action till the maintenance scheme is sanctioned or applied. Arrangements have been made to replace all the marks found damaged or missing in the Banki and Dompara estates of the Cuttack district. In Angul boundary marks were inspected and rectified by the Settlement Officer and 1,100 new pillars were erected at a cost of Rs. 1,428 met from the settlement budget. The demarcation of boundary lines between Angul and the adjoining states has been completed and pillars have been erected along the boundary. The stones embedded in the Parikud Wards' estate and the Jagir mahals of Puri were examined during attestation and all missing marks were replaced. A special mujmili map and a register of boundary stones for this area have been prepared by the Settlement Officer. The map is now being reproduced in the Bengal Drawing Office. The procedure for the maintenance of traverse marks laid down in a recent circular of the Central Provinces Government has, with some modification, been extended to Sambalpur under Board's order No. 545A.-T., dated 20th September 1908. In this district the village mukadams are responsible for the up-keep and the Patwaris for the inspection of all

boundary marks. The Deputy Commissioner took a special interest in this branch of the work of Land Records maintenance and prompt action was taken during the year for the restoration of damaged and missing marks.

135. *Chota Nagpur Division.*—Trijunction mark maps and register of 12 thanas of Ranchi had been received by the Deputy Commissioner and the cairns were distributed to the chaukidars by a Deputy Collector especially deputed for the purpose. Inspection of boundary marks in Government, Wards' and Encumbered estates disclosed only 1 missing stone out of 621 inspected. Preparation of registers and maps for the remainder of the district continues as attestation progresses and the rules will soon be applicable to the whole district. In the Palamau Government estates much damage was done by abnormally heavy rain to boundary marks. Of 2,995 damaged, 1,766 were replaced by the headmen and the rest will be restored during the present cold weather. In three Government Estates of Hazaribagh 38 pillars out of 864 were damaged by rain and cattle. The Deputy Commissioner reports that inspections were made by the Tahsildars and the Subdivisional Officer, but he does not say what action is proposed to be taken to repair or replace the damaged pillars. In Manbhum there is no proper record of boundary marks put up in the course of Ghatwali and other surveys, and no action can be taken to preserve them at present. The work of inspection and maintenance of boundary marks received considerable attention in Singhbhum, where the Deputy Commissioner has ordered periodical inspection and report by stipendiary officers of the Kolhan boundary marks which are in charge of the village headmen. The inspections of the past year were made by responsible officers and steps have been taken to make good all damage found to have occurred. The Deputy Commissioner is enquiring how far the headmen of Porahat can be held responsible for the maintenance of their boundary marks. Arrangements have also been made to repair pillars found to be missing or damaged along the boundaries of the Feudatory and Political States. In Dhalbhum, now under settlement, trijunction stones are being put down and mark maps prepared as the work of survey and settlement progresses.

CHAPTER VII.

CHARGE AND TOURS OF THE DIRECTOR AND NOTICE OF OFFICERS.

136. *Charge.*—I was in charge of the Department as Director of Land Records, Bengal, throughout the year.

137. *Tours.*—In November 1907, I inspected the survey and settlement Operations in Monghyr and Bhagalpur. In December 1907, I inspected the survey and settlement Camps of Dhalbhum, Balasore and Midnapore. I visited the settlement camps of the Sonthal-Parganas, Murshidabad and Bhagalpur in the month of January 1908. In February and March I inspected settlement operations in Puri, Angul, Khulna, Balasore, Ranchi and Midnapore. I also visited Sambalpur in March to acquaint myself with the Central Provinces system of records maintenance. In April I again inspected the survey and settlement Camps of Bhagalpur and Patna. In August and September I inspected settlement work in Murshidabad, Bhagalpur, Balasore and Ranchi. I was on tour for 120 days during the year. This figure falls short of last year's because I was specially requested by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor to devote the last quarter of the year to the Final Report of the Sonthal-Parganas Settlement, and was obliged in consequence to curtail my rains' tour from two months to three weeks.

138. *Notice of officers.*—In conclusion I have to acknowledge the ability and zeal with which the Department has been served throughout the year by the great majority of its officers. Mr. P. W. Murphy, with the assistance of his able lieutenants, Messrs. Hubback, Philip and Cullis and Maulvi Mohiuddin Ahmad, has successfully inaugurated the new system of single control in Bihar, a performance which is the more creditable when the unusual heaviness of the year's programme is taken into account. I would again draw attention here to the excellent work that was done during the year in effecting an amicable settlement of rents in the Gidhour, Khaira and other estates of South Monghyr. In Chota Nagpur Mr. J. Reid fully maintained his high reputation and brought the year's work to a successful close. He was ably assisted in Ranchi by Mr. J. D Sifton and in Dhalbhum by Mr. B. A. Collins. A special word of thanks is due to the latter for his indefatigable energy in carrying through the survey and record-writing of an unhealthy

and difficult tract of jungle country. Mr. J. Murphy again did good work as professional adviser of the Chota Nagpur settlement. Mr. Taylor's organization of the Orissa Revision Settlement deserves high praise. In the supervision of field work he received much help from Mr. J. F. W. James. Mr. H. Ll. L. Allanson brought to bear on the Sonthal Parganas operations his usual mastery of principle and detail. When his health broke down and he went on leave at the close of the field-season, he left the settlement in the capable hands of Mr. P. M. Robertson. Mr. C. W. Hodson supervised energetically the rent settlement work of the Midnapore estates which continued throughout the hot weather and rains and taxed to the utmost the endurance of all officers employed on it. Maulvi Muhammad Chainuddin did well in Murshidabad, Babu Sudarsan Das in Puri, and Babu Sharat Chandra Mukharji in Khulna, while Rai Narayan Chandra Naik Bahadur brought the Angul settlement and Babu Balmakund Kanungo the Dompara settlement successfully to a close.

The thanks of the Department are also due to Mr. J. Byrne for his Purnea Report, to Mr. H. Coupland for his Monghyr Report, and to Mr. T. S. Macpherson for his Report on the Porahat record-of-rights. My Personal Assistant Babu Charu Chandra Kumar gave me valuable assistance in all branches of the office work throughout the year.

The following Assistant Settlement Officers have been selected for special mention from the reports of their Settlement Officers:—

Deputy Collectors.

1. Babu Hem Chandra Chatarji.
2. „ Nilmani Dey.
3. „ Suresh Chandra Chakrabutty.
4. „ Phanindra Nath Mukharji, No. II.
5. Babu Khetra Bhusan Prasad.
6. „ Rampada Chatarji.
7. „ Bhuban Mohan Chatarji.
8. „ Satish Chandra Ray.

Munsifs.

1. Babu Nalini Mohan Banarji.
2. Babu Brajendra Kumar Ghose.

Sub-Deputy Collectors.

1. Babu Surendra Nath Sarkar.
2. „ Surendra Nath Sen.
3. „ Hari Das Ray.
4. „ Chandra Kumar Mathur.
5. „ Mohendra Nath Gupta.
6. Pandit Lakshmi Misra.
7. Babu Karali Charan Gangali.
8. Maulvi Anwar Karim.
9. Mr. Francis Hollow.
10. Maulvi Saiyid Dilawar Ali.
11. Babu Madhab Chandra Misra.
12. „ Jatindra Narayan Mukharji.
13. Mr. Hugh McPherson.
14. Babu Jyotish Chandra Maitra.
15. „ Surendra Nath Banarji, No. II.
16. „ Sailesh Nath Mukharji.

Others.

1. Mr. N. S. McGowan.
2. Babu Jotindra Nath Mukharji.
3. „ Bireshwar Sanyal.
4. Babu Bhubaneshwar Sanyal.
5. „ Akshay Kumar Mukharji.
6. „ Mahendra Nath Sarkar.

Many of the officers included in the two last portions of the list have been repeatedly recommended to Government for promotion and it is a matter of extreme regret to me that recognition of the good work done in the Department during the past two years has been very scanty.

Before closing the report I desire to acknowledge the cordial co-operation which I have at all times received from Captain Hirst, Superintendent of Provincial Surveys, Bengal, in the survey work of the Department. We have had much joint work to do in connection with the separation of the survey services of the two Provinces and other important questions of organization and he has always freely placed at my disposal his valuable assistance and advice.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

H. McPHERSON,

Director of the Dept. of Land Records, Bengal.

APPENDICES.

[*N.B.*—Figures in these Appendices which do not agree with those in last year's Report are revised figures.]

APPEN

General Progress of Survey and Settlement

Division and District.	Name of estate or tract under settlement.	Date fo inception of operation.	Estimated area, in square miles under settlement.	Total number of villages.	Area cadastrally surveyed in square miles.			Area in which records have been prepared for attestation.		
					Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year.	Total	Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year,	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
										Land Revenue
Burdwan.										*(a) Government*
Midnapore ...	Balarampur and other Petty Government estates.	8th Oct. 1903	91·26	145	90·96	0·30	91·26	90,96	0·30	91·26
Presidency.										
Khulna	Phulhutta ...	5th Jan. 1906	17·66	5	17·66	...	17·66	17·66	(B)	17·66
Orissa.										
Angul	Government Estate.	1st Feb. 1905	669·15	633	669·15	...	669·15	669·15	...	669·15
Burdwan.										*(b) Temporarily*
Midnapore ...	Kalyanpur, Jalamutha, Majnamutha and other estates.	8th Oct. 1903	510·05	1,482	499·57	10·48	510·05	499·57	...	499·57
										Other
Burdwan.										*(a) Ori*
Midnapore ...	Dipikiarchand, Jamirapal, Nayabasan, Rohini, Jhargram and other petty estates.	8th Oct. 1903	468·21	1,460	258·21	210·	468·21	258·21	172·42	430·63
Presidency.										
Murshidabad ...	Fatehsingh ...	25th Nov. 1902	80·59	157	80·53	·06	80·59	80·53	·06	80·59
	Beldanga ...	10th Nov. 1905	11·61	1 divided into 4 blocks.	11·61	...	11·61	11·61	...	11·61
	Mahisar ...	16th April 1907	2·47	3	2·47	...	2·47	...	2·47	2·47
	Three petty estates	March and April 1908.	·064	6	...	.064	.064	...	.064	.064
Khulna	Dihi-bhadra estate	1st Nov. 1906	70	70	70	...	70	13	57	70
Patna.										
Patna	Patna	1st Nov. 1906	1,966	4,889	...	811	811	...	811	811
	Sarhan and other villages.	May 1906 ...	8·09	3	8·09	...	8·09	8·09	...	8·09
Bhagalpur.										
Monghyr	South Monghyr ...	October 1906	2,156	2,336	1,244	912	2,156	1,244	912	2,156
Bhagalpur	South Bhagalpur	October 1905	1,630	2,949	1,630	...	1,630	1,630	...	1,630
Purnea	Purnea ...	October 1903	3,737	4,048	3,737	...	3,737	3,737	...	3,737
Orissa.										
Cuttack	Dompara ...	1st Nov. 1905	84	28	84	...	84	84	...	84
Puri	Parikud ...	9th Dec. 1906	140	128	140	...	140	140	...	140
Chota Nagpur.										
Ranchi	District operations	1st Mar. 1902	7,128	Not known	4,771	1,127	5,898	4,771	1,127	5,898
Singhbhum ...	Dhalbhum ...	1st Sept. 1906	1,200	Ditto	587	581	1,168	587	581	1,168
Bhagalpur.										
Sonthal Parganas ...	Zamindari estate 2nd Programme.	October 1902	1,588·82	4,134	1,588·82	...	1,588·82	1,588·82	...	1,588·82
Ditto ...	Zamindari estate 3rd Programme.	October 1906	1,579·29	2,859	754·63	824·66	1,579·29	754·63	824·66	1,579·29
Orissa.										*(b) Reco*
Balasore	Balasore ...	22nd Sept. 1906	1,712	3,605	962·82	435·09	1,397·91	962·82	435·09	1,397·91
Cuttack	Cuttack ...	20th Jan. 1908	2,400	5,091	...	568·15	568·15	...	568·15	568·15
	Total ...	...	27,250·264	34,032	17,207·52	5,479·804	22,687·324	17,148·05	5,491·214	22,639·264

(*a*) Spent on rent
(*b*) Cost included
(*c*) Cost included

DIX I.

during the year ending 30th September 1908.

SQUARE MILES.

In which attestation has been completed—			In which draft publication has been completed—.			In which final publication has been completed—			Cost of operations—.			Total cost-rate in the operations shown as completed in this return.	
Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year.	Total.	up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year.	Total.	Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year.	Total.	Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year.	Total.	Estimated.	Actual.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
SETTLEMENT.													
Estates.													
90·96	...	90·96	90·96	...	90·96	44·78	...	44·78	34,626	13.343	47,969	...	...
17·66	...	17·66	17·66	...	17·66	17·66	...	17·66	1,595	...	1,595	84	90
669·15	...	669·15	669·15	...	669·15	669·15	...	669.15	89,213	(a) 53,064	1,42,277	102	213
settled Estates.													
499·57	...	499·57	499·57	...	499·57	38·19	70·46	108·65	1,92,902	74,777	2,67.679	...	...
SETTLEMENTS.													
ginal.													
258·21	102·07	360·28	258·21	19·29	277·50	247·33	8·13	255·46	69,213	68,621	1,36.834	...	...
61·68	18·91	80·59	61·68	18·91	80·59	49·88	30·71	80·59	67,513	24,430	91,943	...	...
11·61	...	11·61	11·61	...	11·61	...	11·61	11·61	7,601	3,189	10,790	...	...
...	2·47	2·47	...	2·47	2·47	...	2·47	2·47	396	2,613	3,009	...	...
...	·064	·064	...	·061	061	...	·061	·061	...	...(b)	...(b)	...	...
...	70	70	...	70	70	...	...	...	24,334	14,536	38,870	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,69,759	1,69,759	...	...
8·09	...	8·09	8·09	...	8·09	...	8·09	8·09	...(c)	...(c)	...(c)	...	444
...	1,223	1,223	...	1,219	1,219	...	442	442	58,730	2,72,195	3,30,925	...	...
1,106	491	1,597	1,106	491	1,597	580	808	1,388	1,93,888	81,542	2,75,430	...	...
3,737	...	3,737	3,737	...	3,737	3,556	181	3,737	5,85,786	84,559	6,70,345	...	...
84	...	84	84	...	84	84	...	84	15,579	1,757	17,336	315	206
...	140	140	...	140	140	...	140	140	16,298	16,220	32,518	...	...
3,920	857	4,777	3,920	857	4,777	2,289	1,631	3,920	4,56,840	1,72,712	6,29,552	...	...
...	586	586	...	586	586	...	...	...	73,024	1,14,610	1,87,634	...	...
1,588·82	...	1,588·82	No draft publication in this district.			1,588·82	...	1,588·82	4,12,120	646	4,12,766	260	269
754·63	824·66	1,579·29				754·63	824·66	1,579·29	84,397	1,27,756	2,12,153	...	...
sional.													
513·64	878·43	1,392·07	509·70	882·37	1,392·07	...	772·78	772·78	1,40,636	2,24,753	3,65,389	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
13,321·02	5,193·604	18,514·624	10,973·63	4,286·101	15,259·731	9,919·44	4,930·971	14,850·411	25,23,691	15,21,082	40,44,773	...	...

assessment.
in the Fatehsingh Settlement.
in the South Bhagalpur operations.

APPENDIX II.

Return of Survey and Khanapuri Inspection and of Boundary and Internal Disputes during the year ending 30th September 1908.

Name of area under Settlement.	CADASTRAL SURVEY,						KHANAPURI.					Number of boundary disputes decided.	Number of internal disputes decided.
	Area in square miles surveyed during the year.	PERSONAL PARTAL IN LINEAR MILES.			Independent partal in linear miles.	Total partal in linear miles.	Total number of plots khanapuried.	NUMBER OF PLOTS TESTED.					
		By Assistant Settlement Officers.	By Kanungos and Head Inspectors.	By Inspectors.				By Assistant Settlement Officers.	By Kanungos and Head Inspectors.	By Inspectors.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
					Settlement of Land Revenue—Temporarily Settled Estates.								
Midnapore.													
Petty estates ...	10·48	.....	.....	.....	.....	49·23	21,936	.....	.....	.....	736	6	185
					Other Settlements.								
					(*a*) ORIGINAL.								
Midnapore.													
Jhargram	210·	52·32	105·72	193·62	112·82	464·48	94,733	2,505	2,971	20,340	25,816	155	860
Bihar.													
Patna	811	139·25	437·26	1,466·93	1,234·39	3,277·83	1,464,192	3,537	28,816	179,227	211,580	449	39,436
South Monghyr ...	912	150	488	1,500	1,328	3,461	1,125,831	5,808	28,076	139,649	173,533	375	37,400
Chota Nagpur Division.													
Ranchi	1,127	132	305	1,369	946	2,752	685,637	4,244	11,854	60,778	76,876	371	21,006
Dhalbhum in Singhbhum.	582	67	101	675	330	1,173	229,630	3,166	1,753	21,014	25,933	169	739
Bhagalpur Division.													
Sonthal Parganas, Zamindari estates (Third programme.)	824·66	382·52	613·17	2,291·22	1,056·12	4,343·03	744,008	238,783	.....	274,061	512,849	217	10,259
					(*b*) REVISIONAL.								
Orissa Division.													
Balasore	.....	... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	731,747	3,519	25,315	37,927	66,761	6	4,426
Cuttack	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,351,852	8,616	14,268	98,908	121,792	.....	9,186

APPENDIX III.

PART A.

Progress in settlement of rents under Section 104 Act VIII of 1885 in areas that are under Settlement of Land Revenue during the year ending 30th September 1908.

Estate or tract under settlement.	Total area in square miles.	Total number of villages.	Total number of tenants.	Number of tenants for whom rents have been proposed—			Number of Villages for which settlement rent-roll has been published in draft—			Objections under section 104E—		
				To the end of the previous year.	During the year.	Total.	To the end of the previous year.	During the year.	Total.	Instituted.		
										To the end of the previous year.	During the year.	Total.
1	2	2	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Midnapore Government and temporarily settled estates.	601·31	1,627	195,929	10,735	103,495	114,230	282	515	797	1,216	15,546	16,762
South Bhagalpur...	·72	25	127	...	127	127	...	25	25	...	31	31
Purnea	1·84	16	284	158	126	284	...	16	16	...	4	4
Angul	669·15	633	31,275	...	31,275	31,275	...	633	633	...	154	154

Estate or tract under settlement.	Objections under section 104E—			Number of villages and tenants of which during the year a settlement rent-roll has been confirmed—						Comparative Rental of villages and tenants in columns 19 and 20.		
	Disposed of.			To the end of the previous year.		During the year.		Total.				
	To the end of the previous year.	During the year.	Total.	Villages.	Tenants.	Villages.	Tenants.	Villages.	Tenants.	Former rental.	Settled rental.	Difference per cent., + or—
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Midnapore Government and temporarily settled estates.	1,216	13,490	14,706	282	14,777	181	32,034	463	46,811	76,206	Rs. 89,858	+17·91
South Bhagalpur...	...	31	31	...	...	3	35	3	35	...	...	...
Purnea	...	4	4	...	...	16	284	16	284	...	...	...
Angul	...	154	154	...	...	633	31,275	633	31,275	104,294	(a) 1,26,175	...

(a) This is the rent settled from the 6th year ; Rs. 1,19,955 has been settled for the first five years.

APPENDIX III.

PART B.

Progress in settlement of rents in areas that are not under settlement of Land Revenue during the year ending 30th September 1908.

Estate of tract under settlement.	Total area in square miles.	Total number of villages.	Total number of tenants.	PROCEEDINGS UNDER SECTION 109(c) BENGAL TENANCY ACT.				NUMBER OF SECTION 105 CASES WHICH HAVE BEEN INSTITUTED—			
				Number of tenants.	Rent according to landlord.	Rent legally payable.	Rent settled by compromise.	To the end of the previous year.		During the year.	
								Number	Number of tenants.	Number.	Number of tenant.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Midnapore.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			*Original.*	
Nayabasan and Rohini.	186·96	671	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,736	19,799
Murshidabad.											
Fatehsingh ...	80·59	157	46,304	...	...	...	...	...	...	653	9,610
Beldanga ...	11·61	1	5,087	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	881
Bihar.											
South Bhagalpur ...	1,630	2,949	150,383	852	7,240	...	6,747	57	483	1,295	17,027
Purnea ...	3,735	4,048	479,705	...	...	...	...	6,260	84,418	764	11,498
South Monghyr ...	1,244	1,371	92,280	17,630	272,579	...	249,914	...	...	13	187
Orissa.											
Dompara ...	84	28	8,557	...	...	...	...	103	6,148	...	...
Parikud ...	140	128	13,996	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,476	13,996
										Revision Settlement	
Balasore ...	962·3	2,312	334,520	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,559	5,896

Estate of tract under settlement.	NUMBER OF SECTION 105 CASES WHICH HAVE BEEN INSTITUTED—		NUMBER OF CASES WHICH HAVE BEEN DISPOSED OF—						OF TENANTS IN COLUMN 18.		
	Total.		To the end of the previous year.		During the year.		Total.		Former rental.	New rental.	Difference, per cent. + or —.
	Number.	Number of tenants.	Number.	Number of tenants.	Number.	Number. of tenants.	Number.	Number of tenants.			
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Midnapore.									Rs.	Rs.	
Nayabasan and Rohini.	1,736	19,799	...	...	1,120	13,737	1,120	13,737	34,280	45,517	+32·78
Murshidabad.											
Fatehsingh ...	653	9,610	...	...	546	7,961	546	7,961	42,120	49,207	+16·82
Beldanga	13	881	...	...	13	881	13	881	5,015	5,201	+ 3·71
Bihar.											
South Bhagalpur ...	1,352	17,510	...	...	1,284	15,684	1,284	15,684	308,672	338,103	+9·53
Purnea ...	7,024	95,916	5,859	79,458	1,165	16,458	7,024	95,916	76,367	82,388	+7·88
South Monghyr ...	13	187	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orissa.											
Dompara ...	103	6,148	78	5,709	25	439	103	6,148	2,599	2,741	+ 5·46
Parikud ...	9,476	13,996	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
										Revisional.	
Balasore ...	5,559	5,896	...	...	3,578	3,898	3,578	3,898	9,282	13,585	+46·36

APPENDIX III.

PART C.

Progress in disposal of Case-work other than settlement of fair rents during the year ending 30th September 1908.

Name of estate or tract under settlement and nature of case.	Instituted to the end of the previous year.	Instituted during the year.	Total. instituted.	Disposed of in previous year.	Disposed of during the year.	Total disposed of.	Balance pending.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I—LAND REVENUE SETTLEMENT.							
Midnapore.			*Temporarily-settled Estates.*				
Boundary disputes ...	216	7	223	213	6	219	4
Section 103A ...	27,812	...	27,812	27,788	...	27,788	24
Do. 40 ...	1,566	411	1,977	99	819	918	1,059
II—OTHER SETTLEMENTS.							
Midnapore.			(*a*) *Original.*				
Boundary disputes ...	58	156	214	58	155	213	1
Section 103A ...	3,573	5	3,578	3,322	...	3,322	256
Do. 106 ...	293	865	1,158	281	752	1,033	125
Murshidabad.							
Fatehsingh estate—							
Boundary disputes ...	127	6	133	127	6	133	...
Section 103A ...	1,509	419	1,928	1,420	508	1,928	...
Section 105 ...	...	653	653	...	546	546	107
Do. 106 ...	...	310	310	...	293	293	17
Beldanga estate.							
Boundary disputes ...	9	...	9	9	...	9	...
Section 103A ...	1,020	...	1,020	1,020	...	1,020	...
Do. 106 ...	...	649	649	...	649	649	...
Mahisar.							
Boundary disputes ...	5	...	5	5	...	5	...
Objections under Section 103A.	...	384	384	...	384	384	...
Three petty Estates.							
Section 103A ...	...	5	5	...	5	5	...
Khulna.							
Dihi Bhadra Estate.							
Section 103A ...	...	4,096	4,096	...	4,096	4,096	...
Patna—Sarhan Estate and other villages.							
Boundary disputes ...	7	...	7	7	...	7	...
Section 103A ...	135	...	135	134	1	135	...

Name of Estate or tract under settlement and nature of case.	Instituted to the end of the previous year.	Instituted during the year.	Total instituted	Disposed of in previous year.	Disposed of during the year.	Total disposed of.	Balance pending.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
South Bhagalpur.							
Boundary disputes ...	716	...	716	710	6	716	...
Section 40 ...	1,426	1,122	2,548	473	1,957	2,430	118
Do. 103A ...	9,663	1,054	10,717	9,646	1,071	10,717	...
Do. 106 ...	...	536	536	...	524	524	12
South Monghyr.							
Boundary disputes ...	256	381	637	256	375	631	6
Section 40 ...	...	2,697	2,697	...	1,050	1,050	1,647
Do. 103A ...	...	7,311	7,311	...	7,311	7,311	...
Purnea.							
Boundary disputes ...	1,621	...	1,621	1,621	...	1,621	...
Section 103A ...	76,624	...	76,624	76,624	...	76,624	...
Do. 40 ...	53	...	53	16	37	53	...
Do. 106 ...	2,578	620	3,198	2,426	772	3,198	...
Cuttack.							
Dompara.							
Section 106 ...	426	14	440	21	419	440	...
Puri.							
Parikud.							
Section 103A ...	...	1,086	1,086	...	1,086	1,086	...
Do. 106 ...	...	58	58	...	15	15	43
Ranchi.							
Boundary dispute ...	1,886	371	2,257	1,886	371	2,257	...
Section 103A ...	15,509	1,683	17,192	15,509	1,683	17,192	...
Do. 9A (C. N. C. A.)	1,305	444	1,749	1,305	444	1,749	...
Do. 160 (C. N. L. and T. A.)	704	...	704	704	...	704	...
Section 9A(8) (C. N. C. A)	31	13	44	21	10	31	13
Singhbhum.							
Dhalbhum Boundary disputes ...	320	179	499	320	169	489	10
Section 103A ...	...	3,290	3,290	...	3,290	3,290	...
Do. 9A (C. N. C. A.)	...	104	104	...	104	104	...
Sonthal Parganas.							
Zamindari Estates 3rd programme.							
Boundary disputes ...	299	217	516	299	217	516	...
Section 24, Regulation III of 1872 ...	...	8,602	8,602	...	5,700	5,700	2,902
Orissa.			(*b*)—*Revisional.*				
Boundary disputes ...	...	6	6	...	6	6	...
Section 103A ...	5,659	14,934	20,593	5,659	14,934	20,593	...
Do. 40 ...	...	871	871	...	29	29	842(*a*)
Do. 106 ...	...	329	329	...	167	167	162

(*a*) Kept pending under the Commissioner's orders.

APPENDIX III.

PART D.

Progress in Settlement of Land Revenue during the year ending 30th September 1908.

Name of estate or tract under settlement.	Total area.	Total existing assets.	Total new assets.	New Land Revenue settled during the year.				Total cost and cost rate.		
				Area.	Existing Land Revenue.	New Land Revenue.	Percentage of difference, + or—	Total costs incurred on area in column 5	Cost rate per square-mile according to sanctioned estimate.	Actual cost rate per square mile, column 9÷5.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Sq. m.	Rs.	Rs.	Sq. m.	R.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Angul	669·15	1,04,294	1,25,175*	669·15	1,04,294	1,25,175*	+20·02	1,42,277	279	213

* Settled from the 6th year; Rs. 119,955 settled for the 1st five years.

PART E.

Results of Appeals during the year ending 30th September 1908.

Name of estate or tract under settlement.	Nature of case.	Pending from previous year.	Instituted during the year.	Disposed of during the year.	Balance pending.	Results of appeals (column 4).			
						Decisions.			Cases returned for re-trial.
						Upheld.	Modified.	Reversed.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		I.—Land Revenue Settlements.							
Midnapore.		*Temporarily-settled Estates.*							
Majnamutha and others ...	104G.	...	45	36	9	28	6	2	...
	Section 40	...	59	59	...	43	2	...	14
		II.—Other Settlements.							
Midnapore.		(a) *Original.*							
Depakiarchand	Section 105	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Jamirapal	Do 105	2	...	24	...	...	...	...	24
Murshidabad.									
Beldanga estate	Section 106	...	93	...	93	...	...	...	...
Khulna.									
Dihi-Bhadra Estate ...	Boundary disputes ...	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
Bihar.									
Patna	Boundary disputes ...	...	90	90	...	78	9	3	...
South Bhagalpur	Ditto ...	4	...	4	...	1	1	2	...
	Section 105	...	122	...	122	...	...	...	...
	Do. 106	...	17	...	17	...	...	...	...
	Do. 40	...	51	1	50	1	...	...	...
South Monghyr	Boundary disputes ...	31	138	158	11	131	10	17	...
	Section	...	26	...	26	...	...	...	...
Purnea	Boundary disputes ...	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
	Section 105	284	391	507	168	352	31	69	55
	Do. 106	142	284	333	93	251	4	70	8
	Do. 40	...	14	...	14	...	...	...	...
Chota Nagpur.									
Ranchi	Boundary disputes ...	1	49	36	14	31	2	3	...
	Section 160 (C. N. L. & T. A).	81	2	78	5	77	1	...	...
	Section 9A(8) (C. N. C. A.).	...	3	1	2	1	...	...	...
Dhalbhum	Boundary disputes ...	320	179	499	10	43	4	2	...
Sonthal Parganas.									
Zamindari Estates, 2nd Programme.	Section 24 of Regulation III of 1872.	85	2	85	2	68	2	10	5
	Revisions ditto ...	30	4	31	3	23	...	5	3
Zamindari Estates, 3rd Programme.	Section 24 of Regulation III of 1872.	...	186	...	186	...	...	...	...
	Revisions ditto ...	...	59	...	59	...	...	...	...
		(b) *Revisional.*							
Balasore	Section 105	...	11	...	11	...	...	...	...
	Boundary disputes ...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the nature and number of holdings recorded in each settlement during the year ending 30th September 1908.

Name of estate or tract under settlement.	Number of khatian recorded in the name of—												
	Proprietors.		Tenure-holders cultivating possession.	Raiyats at fixed rates or fixed rents.	Settled raiyats.	Occupancy raiyats.	Non-occupancy raiyats.	Rent-free holders.		Unoccupied.	Government.	Total.	Under-raiyats.
	As private lands.	Not as private lands.						Service tenure.	Other.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
						II.—Other Settlement.*							
Midnapore.						*(a) Original.*							
Jhargram	...	...	94	18	2,309	14	123	10	54	198	27	2,847	13
Murshidabad.													
Fatehsingh ...	...	11	289	482	4,776	...	320	151	683	29	4	6,745	1,479
Mahisar	...	...	59	221	1,499	...	19	22	278	20	1	2,119	325
Three Petty Estates	...	...	1	...	42	...	...	...	1	...	...	44	1
Khulna.													
Dihi Bhadra Estate	1	13	1,117	1,355	20,565	79	125	48	148	61	29	23,541	6,364
Bihar.													
South Bhagalpur	...	62	1,208	6	22,169	12	371	190	340	2,933	181	27,472	6,369
South Monghyr ...	2	1,424	2,087	115	92,021	144	2,280	3,073	2,431	6,530	683	110,790	13,604
Cuttack.													
Dompara	9	21	224	1,148	5,018	77	282	567	705	99	...	8,150	407
Puri.													
Parikud	...	70	85	1,739	8,178	4	29	1,741	1,610	255	20	13,731	265
						(b) Revisional.							
Balasore	931	5,147	12,427	45,755	211,338	2,670	9,048	737	38,595	5,269	789	3,32,706	20,166

* *Note.*—Chota Nagpur and the Sonthal Parganas are excluded from this return as they have peculiar classes of tenants.

APPENDIX V.

Showing the progress made in Recovery of Costs during the year ending 30th September 1908.

Division.	District.	Estate or tract under settlement.	Demand.			Collections.							Balance.		
						Landlords' share.			Occupiers' share.						
			Landlords' share.	Occupiers' share.	Total.	Voluntary.	By certificate.	Total.	Voluntary.	By certificate.	Total.	Grand Total collected.	Landlords' share.	Occupiers' share.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Burdwan ...	Midnapore	Anandpur, Dubrajpur.	741	741	1,482	...	...	...	741	...	741	741	741	...	741
Patna ...	Patna ...	Sarhan Estate ...	3,600	.....	3,600	3,600	...	3,600	...	...	...	3,600	...	...	...
Bhagalpur ...	Bhagalpur	South Bhagalpur	80,434	.....	80,434	80,434	...	80,434	...	...	..	80,434	...	...	...
Ditto ...	Purnea ...	Purnea	6,55,721	2,44,937	9,00,658	6,27,622	18,578	6,46,200	2,42,677	1,840	2,44,517	8,90,717	9,521	420	9,941
Ditto ...	Sonthal Parganas.	1st Programme ...	177	.....	177	...	70	70	...	...	...	70	107	...	107
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	2nd Programme ...	54,025	.....	54,025	1,339	26,898	28,237	...	...	...	28,237	25,788	...	25,788
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	3rd Programme ...	1,51,948	.....	1,51,948	72,683	31,364	1,04,047	...	..	...	1,04,047	47,901	...	47,901

APPENDIX VI.

PART A.

Statement of some sales during the past 10 years of Proprietary Rights collected during attestation in the year ending 30th September 1908.

Name of estate or tract under settlement.	Area under attestation during the year.	Area of villages in which statistics were collected.	Number of estates in the selected villages.	Sales of estates or portions of estates.			Whether the purchaser belongs to the class of			
				Number of sales.	Land revenue transferred.	Price paid.	Landlord.	Raiyat.	Mahajan.	Lawyer.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Sq. M.	Sq. M.								
South Bhagalpur ...	491	491	.....	1	139	14,000	1	.....	.....	.....
South Monghyr ...	1,223	1,223	924	37	811	1,31,764	22	3	11	1
	Revision Settlement.									
Balasore	878	52	656	176	5,091	62,114	164	82	58	.....

APPENDIX VI.

PART B.

Statement of mortgages during the past 10 years collected during attestation of the year ending 30th September 1908.

Name of estate or tract under settlement.	Area under attestation during the year in acres.	Number of holdings attested.	Area, in acres, held by mortgagees—						Profession of mortgagee.							
			From proprietors.	From tenure-holders and under-tenure-holders.	From raiyats at fixed rates.	From settled raiyats.	From occupancy raiyats.	From non-occupancy raiyats.	Landlord.		Raiyat.		Mahajan.		Lawyer.	
									Number.	Area in acres.	Number.	Area in acres.	Number.	Area in acres.	Number.	Area in acres.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
			Other settlement.													
Midnapore.			*Original.*													
Jhargram ...	65,280	8,195	65,280	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	65,280	...	...
Murshidabad.																
Fatehsingh ...	8,280	8,224	...	...	1·32	2·17	...	...	...	...	5	3·49	...	...	...	...
Khulna.																
Dihi-Bhadra ...	44,800	23,541	...	16·39	2·63	75·31	2·00	...	...	...	30	88·28	4	8·05	...	...
Bihar.																
South Bhagalpur	314,176	23,828	...	93	...	1,845	2	...	23	23	1,081	1,518	243	390	15	9
South Monghyr ...	782,720	98,073	260	638	7	8,117	1	176	328	404	6,408	6,246	1,455	2,304	60	245
			Revision settlement													
Balasore ...	562,195	352,872	29	1,116	727	2,842	9	3	227	395	1,708	2,288	675	2,027	10	16

APPENDIX VI.

PART C.

Statement of Transfers of Occupancy Rights during the past 10 years collected during attestation of the year ending 30th September 1908.

Name of district and settlement.	Area under attestation during the year in square miles.	Number of raiyati holdings attested.	Area of raiyati holdings attested in acres.	Number and area of holdings transferred.				Profession of transferee.								Number of raiyats who still occupy their lands.		Price per acre of area transferred.	
				Entire holdings.		Part holdings.		Landlord.		Raiyat.		Mahajan.		Lawyer.					
				Number.	Area in acres.	Number.	Area in acres.	Number.	Area in acres.	Number.	Area in acres.	Number.	Area in acres.	Number.	Area in acres.	On cash rents.	On produce rents.	Whole holding.	Part of holding.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

APPENDIX VII.

(*See* Chapter IV of the Report.)

Showing Mutations in Tenants' Rights for the year ending 30th September 1908.

Government Estates.

Division and District.	Estate.	Total area of the estate in acres.	Total number of tenancies.	Number of mutations registered.										Percentage of mutations to total number of tenancies, col. 9 (*a*) + (*b*) on col. 4.	Total area in acres transferred.	Average price per acre of land sold.
				Sale.		Succession.		Partition.		Gift.		Total.				
				Whole	Part.	Whole.	Part.	Whole.	Part.	Whole	Part.	Whole.	Part.			
1	2	3	4	5		6		7		8		9		10	11	12
				a	*b*	*a*	*b*	*a*	*b*	*a*	*b*	*a*	*b*			
Burdwan Division.																
Midnapore	Kaminachak ...	313	276	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1·8	2	5
Presidency Division.																
Khulna	Chandkhali ...	1,441	48	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	6·2	...	...
Do.	Mahamadabad ...	2,849	139	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	3·5	...	...
Patna Division.																
Patna	Government estates	40,089	7,984	46	12	89	3	3	32	1	...	139	47	2·33	552	...
Gaya	Ditto ...	49,197	3,949	45	143	161	26	10	43	...	2	216	214	10·8	1,566	39
Shahabad	Ditto ...	11,726	1,408	4	8	55	6	...	3	...	...	59	17	5·39	456	61
Bhagalpur Division.																
Bhagalpur	Government estates	29,329	2,051	20	9	37	...	1	...	...	2	58	11	3·36	133	...
Monghyr	Ditto ...	53,796	8,441	124	163	81	15	19	5	4	1	228	184	4·8	2,021	...
Purnea	Ditto ...	3,388	881	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	·90	15	...
Darjeeling	Terai Government estates.	124,376	845	9	83	17	89	...	...	3	14	29	186	25·44	8,978	21
Ditto	West Teesta Khas mahals.	15,096	1,385	10	...	6	...	...	...	3	...	19	...	1·37	201	30
Ditto	Kalimpong Government estates.	114,216	5,835	139	40	238	22	...	1	49	19	426	82	8·7	3,974	40
Orissa Division.																
Cuttack	Town Khas Mahals	747	1,911	36	13	46	14	1	...	5	...	88	27	6·01	16	2,000
Do.	Banki	75,030	33,828	442	665	1,201	68	23	121	3	1	1,669	855	7·4	2,440	100
Balasore	Nayanand	17,987	11,617	34	73	99	28	...	...	...	...	133	101	2·01	237	30
Do.	Chandbali	178	128	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	4·68	137	200
Puri	Kotdesh	110,562	13,776	89	327	79	21	...	2	2	2	170	352	3·7	350	77
Do.	Kodhar	5,277	787	2	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	8	2	42
Sambalpur	Malguzari	130,911	5,820	34	78	151	10	5	52	4	5	194	145	6	2,610	23
Ditto	Thikadari	864,447	37,395	184	473	1,006	66	27	393	29	21	1,246	863	6	13,960	13
Ditto	Raiyatwari	6,411	223	8	1	5	...	...	3	...	...	13	4	8	73	...
Ditto	Zamindari	906,822	23,652	353	349	648	26	12	156	8	4	1,021	535	7	16,201	3
Chota Nagpur Division.																
Palamau	Government estates	272,000	16,463	37	3	1,250	469	3	54	7	11	1,297	536	11·13	12,796	47
	Total ...	28,36,188	1,78,842	1,617	2,448	5,192	862	104	775	118	82	7,031	4,167	6·26	66,720	...

APPENDIX VII—*concluded.*

WARDS' ESTATES.

DIVISION AND DISTRICT.	ESTATE.	Total area of the estate in acres.	Total number of tenancies.	NUMBER OF MUTATIONS REGISTERED.										Percentage of mutations to total number of tenancies, col. 9 (*a*)+(*b*) on col. 4.	Total area in acres transferred.	Average price per acre of land sold.
				Sale.		Succession.		Partition.		Gift.		Total.				
				Whole.	Part.	Whole.	Part.	Whole.	Part.	Whole.	Part.	Whole.	Part.			
1	2	3	4	5		6		7		8		9		10	11	12
				a	*b*	*a*	*b*	*a*	*b*	*a*	*b*	*a*	*b*			
Patna Division.																
Gaya	Deo Ward's and Deo Rani's Estate.	61,264	9,196	10	...	65	...	29	...	...	...	104	...	1·1	206	6
Saran	Hathwa	409,600	91,504	512	428	2,266	5	56	503	13	3	2,847	939	4·1	7,871	56
Bhagalpur Division.																
Bhagalpur	Lugma	7,350	1,751	5	30	33	23	...	5	...	...	38	58	5·4	215	32
Monghyr	Shakarpura	6,387	2,417	37	82	47	...	3	...	...	...	87	82	6·9	...	...
Ditto	Bahadoorpur ...	31,990	8,932	183	231	209	114	13	...	...	...	405	345	8·8	...	...
Ditto	Ratan	5,190	4,118	18	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	2	·48	42	45
Purnea	Khagra	1,033,245	766	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	·13	25	12
Sonthal Parganas ...	Pakour	12,361	9,803	30	32	1	...	2	2	...	...	33	34	·68	49	6
Ditto ...	Maheshpur	187,475	6,681	27	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	20	·70	46	70
Ditto ...	Pathrol	66,848	2,205	6	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	·5	366	290
Ditto ...	Garsara	10,872	189	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	·5	94	55
Orissa Division.																
Cuttack	Darpan	68,727	23,111	19	367	...	1	...	...	...	...	19	368	1·67	510	34
Puri	Delang	52,211	8,977	28	20	935	...	...	9	...	...	963	29	11·05	1,390	56
Do.	Garhghoradia and Kalupara.	8,451	3,844	1	22	580	...	...	...	...	...	581	22	15·6	612	78
Chota Nagpur Division.																
Ranchi	Bajpur	6,865	440	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	2·95	...	...
Do.	Burhadih	17,147	485	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	·20	...	...
Do.	Gooroo	2,034	227	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	3·52	...	...
Do.	Jamudag	1,839	246	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	7·31	...	...
Do.	Janampiri	1,664	205	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	8·29	...	...
Do.	Jeria	17,681	1,278	4	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	1·25	...	...
Do.	Lowahatu	5,717	544	...	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	29	...	5·33	...	...
Do.	Rora	1,085	618	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	·16	...	...
Do.	Sarjamdih	7,738	674	...	...	32	...	...	1	...	...	32	1	4·89	...	...
Do.	Siri	1,445	715	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	·41	...	...
Do.	Tamar	146,384	976	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	·81	...	...
Do.	Biru	157,723	2,496	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	·12	...	...
Do.	Bunay	...	1,655	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	·30	...	...
	Total ...	2,329,293	184,053	890	1,234	4,283	143	103	520	13	3	5,289	1,900	3·90	11,426	...

APPENDIX VIII.

[See Chapter IV of the Report.]

Showing Re-settlement of Vacant Tenancies during the year ending 30th September 1908.

GOVERNMENT ESTATES.

DIVISION AND DISTRICT.	ESTATE.	VACANT TENANCIES TO BE RE-SETTLED DURING THE YEAR.		VACANT TENANCIES TO RE-SETTLED DURING THE YEAR.	
		Number.	Area in acres.	Number.	Area in acres.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Patna Division.					
Patna	Government Estates	4,344	98·07	1,990	65·46
Gaya	Ditto ...	52	184·31	27	70·34
Shahabad	Ditto ...	43	135	1	4
Bhagalpur Division.					
Bhagalpur	Government Estates	2	14·03	2	14·03
Purnea	Ditto ...	...	...	3	5·75
Darjeeling	Ditto ...	17	175·60	5	57·53
Orissa Division.					
Cuttack	Town Khas Mahals	...	...	1	·01
Do.	Banki ...	...	...	79	30
Balasore	Nayanand Birso ...	1	0·97	...	...
Puri	Kotdesh ...	2	0·82	2	0·82
Sambalpur	Malguzari ...	3	24·88	1	5·05
Do.	Thikadari ...	5	16·88	2	13·29
Do.	Zamindari ...	44	317·05	9	75·26
Chota Nagpur Division.					
Palamau	Government Estates	581	1968·32	527	1,881·57
	Total ...	5,094	2,935·93	2,649	2,223·11

APPENDIX VIII—*concluded.*

WARDS' ESTATES.

DIVISION AND DISTRICT.	ESTATE.	VACANT TENANCIES TO BE RE-SETTLED DURING THE YEAR.		VACANT TENANCIES RE-SETTLED DURING THE YEAR.	
		Number.	Area in acres.	Number.	Area in acres.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Burdwan Division.					
Midnapore	Pachetgarh ...	35	43	17	24
Patna Division.					
Gaya	Deo Ward's and Deo Rani's Estates.	8	50·11	3	15·29
Saran	Hathwa ...	1,361	3,166	1,052	2,134
Bhagalpur Division.					
Monghyr	Ratan ...	134	287·99	24	51·92
Purnea	Khagra ...	50	1,219·55	36	112·27
Sonthal Parganas ...	Pakour ...	255	253	22	29
Orissa Division.					
Puri	Delang ...	2	1·07	...	...
Do.	Garh Ghoradia and Kalupura.	1	1·08	1	1·08
Chota Nagpur Division.					
Ranchi	Bajpur ...	4	51·74	4	51·74
Do.	Jamudag ...	2	39·32	2	39·32
Do.	Janampiri ...	1	5·36	1	5·36
Do.	Jeria	31	108·29	31	108·29
Do.	Lawahata ...	7	89·78	7	89·78
Do.	Mardhan ...	2	10·51	2	10·51
Do.	Rora	1	57·40	1	57·40
Do.	Sarjamdih ...	3	46·56	3	46·56
Do.	Sonahatu ...	4	155·68	4	155·68
Do.	Siri	18	820·09	18	820·09
Do.	Tamar ...	2	17·70	2	17·70
Do.	Jarai ...	1	10·4	1	10·48
Do.	Burhadih ...	35	70·43	35	70·43
Do.	Topo ...	12	200·76	...	...
Do.	Lero ...	3	13	...	...
Do.	Sahequia ...	4	45·5	...	...
Do.	Burway ...	13	200	...	...
	Total ...	1,989	6,964·40	1,266	3,850·90

APPENDIX IX.

[See Chapter IV of the Report.]

Showing New Settlements of Waste Lands during the year ending 30th September 1908

GOVERNMENT ESTATES.

DIVISION AND DISTRICT.	ESTATE.	Total number of new tenancies on new lands settled.	Total area of such tenancies.	REMARKS. (Explanatory of the mode of settlement, *i.e.*, whether rent was fixed according to settlement rates or otherwise.)
1	2	3	4	5
Patna Division.				
Patna ...	Government Estates	680	1,515	
Gaya ...	Ditto ...	26	194	
Shahabad ...	Ditto ...	10	6	
Bhagalpur Division.				
Bhagalpur ...	Government Estates	476	2,489	
Monghyr ...	Ditto ...	219	1,616	
Darjeeling ...	Ditto ...	192	694	
Orissa Division.				
Cuttack ...	Town Khas Mahals ...	1	·07	Settlement rate.
Do. ...	Banki	25	9·15	Ditto.
Balasore ...	Nayanand Birso ...	284	162	Ditto.
Do. ...	Chandbali ...	12	2·86	
Puri ...	Kotdesh ...	3	1·64	Rents were fixed according to village rate.
Do. ...	Kodhar ...	6	11·98	Ditto ditto.
Do. ...	Balukhand ...	8	7·81	Rupees 100 and Rs. 150 per acre.
Sambalpur ...	Malguzari ...	58	95·11	Rent fixed otherwise than at settlement rates.
Ditto ...	Thikadari ...	197	233·64	
Ditto ...	Raiyatwari ...	3	2·21	
Ditto ...	Zamindari ...	496	995	
Chota Nagpur Division.				
Palamau ...	Government Estates	43	78	Rent assessed at settlement rates.
	Total ...	2,739	8,113·47	

APPENDIX IX—*concluded.*

WARDS' ESTATES.

DIVISION AND DISTRICT.	ESTATE.	Total number of new tenancies on new lands settled.	Total area of such tenancies.	REMARKS. (Explanatory of the mode of settlement, *i.e.*, whether rent was fixed according to settlement rates or otherwise.)
1	2	3	4	5
Burdwan Division.				
Midnapore ...	Pachetgarh ...	13	7	Rent assessed at settlement rates.
Patna Division.				
Saran ...	Hathwa ...	317	514	
Bhagalpur Division.				
Monghyr ...	Ratan ...	61	133	
Purnea ...	Khagra ...	4	24	
Sonthal Parganas	Pakaur ...	21	19	
Orissa Division.				
Cuttack ...	Darpan ...	1,203	838	Assessment made at village rates.
Puri ...	Delang ...	13	6	Rates enhanced from that of last settlement.
Do. ...	Sarbarahkari tenures	1	·78	
Chota Nagpur Division.				
Ranchi ...	Jeria ...	21	40	
Do. ...	Sonahatu ...	3	3	
Do. ...	Bajpur ...	5	4	
Do. ...	Jamudag ...	1	1	
Do. ...	Loahatu ...	4	8	
Do. ...	Sarjamdih ...	1	14	
Do. ...	Siri ...	13	11	
Do. ...	Tamar ...	1	12	
	Total	1,682	1,634·78	

APPENDIX X.

[See Chapter IV of the Report].

Showing the results of the Inspection of Rent-rolls for the year ending 30th September 1908.

Government Estates.

Division and District.	Estate.	Total number of villages in the estate.	Total number of tenants.	Check by Tahsildars and other subordinate Agency.				Check by Managers and other superior Agency.*			
				Number of villages.	Number of tenants.	Percentage of tenants checked to total.	Number of unreported mutations detected.	Number of villages.	Number of tenants.	Percentage of tenants checked to total.	Number of unreported mutations detected.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Burdwan Division.											
Midnapore	Kaminachak	3	271	3	271	100	.....	3	271	100	.....
Presidency Division.											
Khulna	Chandkhali	10	48	3	5	10·4	...	...	...	...	...
Do.	Mahammadabad ...	5	139	4	5	3·5	...	...	...	...	...
Patna Division.											
Patna	Government Estates	89	8,226	73	7,343	89	.....	74	7,343	89	.....
Gaya	Ditto ...	84	4,297	77	3,636	85	6	25	328	8	5
Shahabad	Ditto ...	15	1,408	1	78	5·5	.....	15	1,408	100	67
Bhagalpur Division.											
Bhagalpur	Government Estates	33	1,510	15	934	62	.....	20	1,400	93	30
Darjeeling	Terai Jotes	845	3,046	556	1,922	63·09	38	...	...	...	...
Ditto	West Teesta Khas Mahals.	21	1,385	21	1,385	100	Nil.	10	500	36·1	...
Ditto	Kalimpong Government estates.	48	5,335	...	...	...	...	48	1,221	21	...
Orissa Division.											
Cuttack	Town Khas Mahals ...	35	3,184	35	3,184	100	40	35	1,062	33·3	...
Do.	Banki	144	31,029	126	16,421	52·9	243	72	864	2·7	179
Balasore	Nayanand	104	11,617	10	1,481	12·7	102	...	...	...	...
Do.	Chandballi	1	128	1	128	100	11	...	...	...	...
Do.	Bhadrak Salt Gola ...	1	1	1	1	100	...	...	...	...	...
Puri	Kotdesh	588	13,776	141	10,422	75·6	1,347	...	...	...	...
Do.	Khodhar	18	787	5	787	100	54	...	...	...	...
Do.	Balukhand	1	304	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sambalpur ...	Malguzari	116	5,320	116	4,904	84	...	36	1,521	26	...
Ditto	Thikadari	809	37,395	808	30,536	81	...	220	8,304	22	...
Ditto	Raiyatwari	13	223	13	202	91	...	2	31	14	...
Ditto	Zamindari	994	23,652	993	18,905	80	...	174	3,208	14	...
Chota Nagpur Division.											
Palamau	Government estates ...	399	16,463	...	4,958	32·59	...	...	...	...	...

Wards' Estates.

Patna Division.											
Gaya	Deo Wards' and Deo Rani's Estate.	65	9,196	...	...	.....	.....	60	8,307	90·3	.....
Bhagalpur Division.											
Bhagalpur	Lugma	22	1,751	...	...	.....	.....	17	1,456	83·2	18
Monghyr	Ratan	167	4,179	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Purnea	Khagra	766	5,698	587	4,203	73·89	...	42	133	2·33	...
Sonthal Parganas	Pakour	64	9,808	64	9,808	100	34	64	9,808	100	...
Orissa Division.											
Cuttack	Darpan	367	23,111	204	14,625	63·28	206	64	700	3·02	54
Puri	Delang (Hastabud and Sarbarakari.)	235	8,977	...	...	...	...	21	932	10·3	12
Do.	Sarbarahkari tenures (Garh Ghoradia and Kalupara.)	55	3,844	...	...	...	...	11	603	15·6	

* Note.—For some areas information was not separately available this year for columns 5—8 and 9—12.

APPENDIX XI.

[*See* Chapter VI of the Report.]

Result of Inspection of Boundary Marks during the year ending the 30th September 1908.

Division and District.	Total number of estates surveyed under the Survey Act or Bengal Tenancy Act.	Total number of estates in which permanent boundary marks were erected.	Number of marks erected in the estates mentioned in column 3.	Number of marks inspected during the year under report.	Result of inspection of the marks shown in column 5.			Number of damaged or missing marks restored.	Cost of restoration and how met.	Result of prosecution if any.
					Number in fair order.	Number damaged.	Number missing.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Burdwan Division.	GOVERNMENT ESTATES AND TEMPORARILY-SETTLED ESTATES.									
Burdwan ...	*	10	219	188	151	28	9	...	.....	...
Birbhum ...	3	3	14	14	14	...	...	...	.....	...
Bankura ...	7	3	27	27	26	1	...	...	.....	...
Hooghly ...	7	12	152	152	133	19	...	...	.....	...
Midnapore ...	19†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...
Howrah ...	2	2	40	40	22	18	...	...	.....	...
Presidency Division.										
24-Parganas ...	33	33	1,890	1,576	1,257	62	257	42	Rs. 11 from contingencies.	10 persons fined at Rs. 2 each.
Nadia	46	26	517	493	420	46	27	...	.....	
Jessore ...	1	2	28	28	11	1	16	14	Rs. 50. Met from the improvement grant.	...
Khulna ...	55	41	272‡	223	213	10	...	10	The cost was met from contingencies.	...
Murshidabad ...	98	77	850	688	671	7	10	2	Annas 12 paid from contingencies.	...
Patna Division.										
Patna	44	22	549	549	545	4	...	2	Rs. 3 met from contingent grant.	...
Gaya	21	21	1,346	1,346	1,335	1	10	4	.....	...
Shahabad ...	31	62	881	435	397	29	9	...	.....	...
Saran	13	18	327	318	300	2	16	...	.....	...
Darbhanga ...	9	9	92	92	92	...	...	...	.....	...
Bhagalpur Division.										
Bhagalpur ...	Figure not available.	11	55	33	30	3	...	...	.....	...
Darjeeling ...	49	49	100	30	30	...	...	...	.....	...
Orissa Division.										
Cuttack ...	Figure not available.	Figure not available.	7,259	4,385	3,871	64	450	414	.....	...
Angul	1	1	2,474	81	81	...	...	81	Rs. 675 met by Government.	...
Sambalpur§ ...	1,930	1,853	66,749	66,749	66,046	124	579	414	.....	...
Balasore ...	Figure not available.	1,491	7,035	4,503	3,812	118	573	659	Cost borne by the Settlement Department.	...
Chota Nagpur Division.										
Hazaribagh ...	2	3	864	230	134	89	7	...	.....	...
Ranchi	3	3	195	195	195	...	...	...	.....	...
Palamau ...	2	2	17,125	13,453	10,406	2,995	52	1,766	Restored through village headmen with the help of raiyats, free of cost.	...
Singhbhum ...	6	6	784	142	120	22	...	...		
Total ...	2,182	3,760	1,09,844	95,970	90,312	3,643	2,015	3,408		

* Number not reported.
† No permanent marks were erected in these estates.
‡ Of these, 39 pillars are not boundary pillars but they are pillars showing division line.
§ Surveyed under section 27 of the Land Revenue Act of C.P.
N.B.—The figures against "Total" in columns 2 and 3 are not complete for want of figures in certain cases.

Division and District.	Total number of estates surveyed under the Survey Act or Bengal Tenancy Act.	Total number of estates in which permanent boundary marks were erected.	Number of marks erected in the estates mentioned in column 3.	Number of marks inspected during the year under report.	Result of inspection of the marks shown in column 5.			Number of damaged or missing marks restored.	Cost of restoration and how met.	Result of prosecution, if any.
					Number in fair order.	Number damaged.	Number missing.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
				WARDS' ESTATES.						
Patna Division.										
Gaya	64	79	448	369	351	...	18	...	.....	...
Saran	238	238	11,630	11,581	11,343	97	141	50	Rs. 50 met by Hathwa Raj.	...
Champaran ...	1	1	15,447	15,447	9,942	3,143	2,362	36	Cost met by Bettiah Raj.	...
Darbhanga ...	1	118	775	775	715	...	60	16	Cost paid in advance in the previous year.	...
Orissa Division.										
Cuttack ...	2	2	216	216	205	4	7	...	.....	...
Puri	1	1	55	55	55	...	...	...	.....	...
Chota Nagpur Division.										
Ranchi	24	24	945	621	620	...	1	...	.....	...
Total ...	331	463	29,516	29,064	23,231	3,244	2,589	102	.....	...
				ZAMINDARI ESTATES.						
Burdwan Division.										
Burdwan ...	70	49	230	230	224	1	5	1	Cost Rs. 2.	...
Birbhum ...	4	48	348	348	338	5	5	...	.....	...
Bankura ...	62	62	362	362	362	...	...	...	.....	...
Hooghly ...	..	...	30	30	30	...	...	...	.....	...
Midnapore ...	1	1	230	230	221	7	2	...	.....	...
Presidency Division.										
Jessore	...	1	5	5	4	1	...	...	.....	...
Khulna ...	5	5	176	107	105	1	1	...	.....	...
Murshidabad ...	2	2	1,619	500	487	...	13	13	Met from the general cost of the settlement.	...
Patna Division.										
Saran	5,455	5,298	Not known.	8,909	7,893	564	452	...	.....	...
Bhagalpur Division.										
Bhagalpur ...	Figure not available.	35	72	9	9	...	...	...	.....	...
Sonthal Parganas ...	62	62	5,329	3,814	3,139	...	694	675	676 met from Settlement funds.	...
Orissa Division.										
Puri	1	1	80	80	73	...	7	7	Rs. 43 met from Settlement fund.	...
Chota Nagpur Division.										
Singhbhum ...	2	2	113	113	88	25	...	...	.....	...
Total ...	5,664	5,566	8,594	14,737	12,973	604	1,179	696	.....	...
Grand Total ...	8,377	9,789	1,47,954	1,39,771	1,26,516	7,491	5,783	4,206	.....	...

N. B.—The figures against "Total" and "Grand Total" in columns 2, 3 and 4 are not complete for want of figures in certain cases.

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REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

LAND REVENUE.

CALCUTTA, THE 2ND APRIL 1909.

RESOLUTION—No. 1874L.R.

READ—

The Survey and Settlement Reports for the year ending the 30th September 1908, with the remarks of the Board of Revenue thereon.

The Survey and Settlement Reports for the year ending the 30th September 1908 have been prepared generally in accordance with the orders of Government, and are within the prescribed limit of pages. They have, however, been submitted to Government nearly two months late. This is due to delay in the submission of the Report of the Superintendent of Provincial Surveys, who has had to devote much time to the framing of a scheme for the organization of a separate Survey Department for Bengal, and to arrangements for the division of the Survey Office between this Province and that of Eastern Bengal and Assam. This scheme has recently received the sanction of the Secretary of State, and each Province will henceforth have a Survey Department of its own. Major R. T. Crichton, C.I.E., is now in charge of the Survey Department in this Province under the designation of Director of Surveys, Bengal, and Captain Hirst has been deputed to the Province of Eastern Bengal and Assam.

2. The main work of the Survey and Settlement Departments during the year was carried on by the Bihar and Chota Nagpur parties in the districts of Patna, Shahabad, Monghyr, Bhagalpur, Purnea, Ranchi, Manbhum and Singhbhum. In addition, the settlement of certain zamindari estates in the Sonthal Parganas, that of the Majnamutha and other estates in Midnapore, the resettlement of Angul, the revision settlement in Cuttack and Balasore, and the topographical survey of the Khulna Sundarbans were operations of considerable importance. For the most part, the year's programme was fully carried out by both Departments. The following comparative statement shows the amount of work done in the year under review and in the preceding year :—

	1906-07. Square miles.	1907-08. Square miles.
(1) Survey Department—		
Traverse survey	6,309	5,107
Topographical survey	1,591	1,313
(2) Settlement Department—		
Cadastral survey	4,176	4,477
Record-writing	5,249	5,491
Attestation	4,497	5,194
Final publication	5,145	4,931

In addition, 1,003 square miles of revisional cadastral survey were completed in Orissa. The decrease in traverse survey was due to the completion of the Sundarbans work. With 4,158 square miles completed during the year under report, the total area in respect of which a record-of-rights has now been prepared in Bengal, under the control of the Director of Land Records, amounts to over 44,000 square miles.

3. The cost-rates during the year for traverse survey in different major areas, as reported by the Superintendent of Provincial Surveys, are compared below :—

	1906-07. Rs.	1907-08. Rs.
Monghyr	35·9	40·8
Patna	34·2	41·0
Shahabad	...	37·3
Ranchi	37·3	34·3

The cost-rate in Manbhum was Rs. 41·6 per square mile.

The rates for 1907-08, so far as they relate to the Bihar districts, include the payment of grain compensation allowances on account of the high price of food-grains in those districts. The high rate of Manbhum is ascribed to the smallness of the area (638 square miles in pargana Barabhum) and its remoteness from the main work. The cost of cadastral survey and record-writing in Patna amounted to Rs. 204 per square mile, as against Rs. 165 in South Monghyr. The high rate in Patna was due to the smallness of the average field. Khewat writing was also found difficult owing to the minute and complex division of proprietary interests and to defects in the Collectorate Land Registration registers. The work of recording particulars about irrigation was also a heavy task. The Director of Land Records has observed that, as the cost-rate varies constantly according to the size of plots, the number of disputes and other contingencies, "it would be highly unsafe to adopt less than Rs. 180 as a normal basis for the cost of cadastral survey and khanapuri in Bihar settlement operations." In Ranchi, there was a large increase to Rs. 105·61 per square mile, from Rs. 86·24 and Rs. 89·52 in the two previous years. This has been ascribed to the increase in the percentage of the cultivated area and to the comparative smallness of the average field. The employment of Kanungos to help the Assistant Settlement Officers in inspecting cadastral survey and khanapuri was also responsible, to a certain extent, for the increase. The cost-rate in Dhalbhum fell to Rs. 105·53; and, but for the unhealthiness of the tract, a still lower figure might have been attained.

4. The important administrative change, inaugurated by the transfer of the cadastral survey and initial record-writing in Chota Nagpur from the Survey to the Settlement Department in October 1905, was completed by a similar transfer in Bihar at the beginning of the year under report. All cadastral work in the Province is now conducted by the settlement staff, the Bihar and Chota Nagpur parties having each an officer of the Survey Department as a professional adviser. It is a matter for considerable satisfaction that the results obtained under the new system have received the cordial praise of the Superintendent of Provincial Surveys. Mr. Reid and his assistants in Chota Nagpur set an excellent example in the production of maps of great accuracy, admirably suited for the purpose of reproduction; and the Bihar officers have done very well indeed in their first season.

5. Of the larger operations in progress, the traverse and topographical survey of the Government reserved forests in the Khulna Sundarbans, which was commenced in February 1907, was completed during the year. The total area dealt with is 2,264 square miles, and the total expenditure incurred Rs. 2,18,040. The survey of the Sundarbans of the 24-Parganas and Khulna has now been completed. It was a very difficult operation, presenting many features of a novel kind, both technical and administrative, and for the success obtained in this work, Major Crichton is entitled to great praise. The survey and the preparation of a record-of-rights of the district of Purnea was brought to a close. The resettlement of the Angul Government Estate, comprising an area of 669 square miles, was completed. The increase of revenue derived from the resettlement amounts to Rs. 21,000, while the operations have cost Rs. 1,42,277, or As. 5-4 pies an acre. In fixing the new rates, special consideration has been shown in the case of new cultivation. The survey of the suburbs of Calcutta, including the Panchannogram Government Estate, was begun in February 1903, and has proved a complicated and difficult task. It is now all but completed. In paragraph 100 of his Report, the Superintendent of Provincial Surveys has made various suggestions in regard to the publication and maintenance of the maps prepared, and to the maintenance of the records, which will be communicated to the Corporation of Calcutta for consideration.

6. In the attestation proceedings of the year, in the district of Ranchi, 30 per cent. of the raiyats dealt with had to be recorded as non-occupancy raiyats, in accordance with the provisions of Act I (B.C.) of 1879. The great majority of these will now become occupancy raiyats under the new Chota Nagpur Tenancy Act (Bengal Act VI of 1908), which has been passed in order to remove the many serious defects of the old law, which, already notorious, had been much emphasised by the exact information obtained in the course of the settlement operations. In South Bhagalpur and South Monghyr, a prominent feature of the work was the extent and serious character of the disputes about

rent. Illegal enhancements had been made on an extensive scale, but in most cases the disputes were amicably settled under the provisions of the new section 109C of the Bengal Tenancy Act, introduced by the amending Act I of 1907. The work done by the officers, who were employed in this matter, was far from easy, but has resulted in such improved relations between landlords and tenants as promise to give peace and contentment over a large area. That this new provision has so soon been generally and successfully employed is a subject of congratulation to its authors. The settlement of fair rents, under section 105 of the Bengal Tenancy Act, on application from the landlord or tenant, was made on an extensive scale in South Bhagalpur. Rents were settled for 15,684 tenants, the average enhancement decreed amounting to $9\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., due partly to excess area and partly to the rise in prices.

7. On this latter ground, an enhancement of three annas in the rupee was sanctioned by Government for the Majnamutha, Jalamutha and other temporarily-settled and Government estates in the district of Midnapore, although the actual rise in prices since the former settlement would have justified an enhancement of eight annas or more. The rents settled have actually resulted in an enhancement of 17·91 per cent. only; and a large portion of the additional revenue has been ear-marked for the improvement of the drainage channels and embankments of the estates. The operations in this district are carried on under conditions particularly trying to the officers engaged, and Mr. Hodson and his assistants have done well.

8. So far as district operations are concerned, recoveries on account of the cost thereof were postponed in Ranchi in consequence of the recent scarcity, and were carried on only in South Bhagalpur. The total amount recoverable there was Rs. 9,00,658, of which 98·8 per cent. was collected, coercive measures being found necessary only for 2·1 per cent. of the demand. As usual, the tenants throughout the area showed the greatest eagerness to obtain their maps and extracts from the record-of-rights, and almost the whole amount due from them was collected at the time of distribution of these papers.

9. The revision settlement of Orissa, as a preliminary to the continuous maintenance of the records, made good progress, notwithstanding the dislocation of work caused by heavy floods. It is satisfactory that the changes in procedure, organisation and staff, made in accordance with the experience of the previous year, have been successful. The statistics furnished by the attestation proceedings have clearly illustrated the necessity of keeping the settlement records up to date. The number of holdings dealt with was 352,872, and it was found that, during the ten years which had elapsed since the last settlement, ownership had undergone alteration in as many as 73 per cent. of the holdings, while the number of boundary changes was 33 per cent. of the number of plots. The Director of Land Records has reported that the revision is very popular with the raiyats, and he has forwarded with his report the following interesting extract from the report of the Settlement Officer (Mr. Taylor):—

"A large number of zamindars still regard the operations with some disfavour. The revision is, on the other hand, evidently welcomed by the tenants for the reasons given in the Director's Annual Report last year. This was strikingly shown during the past season's khanapuri operations in Cuttack. I have previously described how we were forced to select special areas in Cuttack in order that unnecessary harassment should not be caused to tenants holding lands in the flooded tracts. Thus, in thana Tirtol, certain areas in which considerable losses had occurred were excluded. When Mr. James, the Assistant Settlement Officer in charge, was inspecting the work in the adjoining protected area, a large number of tenants from the flooded portion came to him and begged that operations should start at once in their tract. They went so far as to deny loss of crops, and thereby ran the risk of losing the *takavi* advances sanctioned by the Collector. The Chakla Kanungo happened to be with Mr. James at the time, and assured him that there had been serious loss of crops, and the latter did not, therefore, accede to the tenants' request.

10. The maintenance of land records in the district of Sambalpur went on satisfactorily. It has a special interest from the light it throws on similar problems awaiting solution in the districts of Cuttack, Balasore and Puri. The year's work of the mutation offices established at Bettiah, Hajipur and Mahnar, under the Land Records Maintenance Act of 1895, gave further proof of the failure of the system introduced by that Act. The maintenance of records and the inspection of rent-rolls in Government and wards' estates show

a slight improvement. It is hoped that the general rules, which have recently been issued by the Board of Revenue, will lead to better results.

11. For some years Government has carefully watched the progress of the utilisation of the settlement records in the different branches of the administration, and in paragraph 9 of last year's Resolution (No. 2136L.R., dated the 9th April 1908), some improvement was noticed. The present Report of the Director of Land Records furnishes evidence of a more extended appreciation of the usefulness of records-of-rights, village cadastral maps and thana index maps. This appreciation is naturally far more marked in districts fully surveyed and settled than in those of which only small and isolated areas have been dealt with; but it is evident that District Officers do not even yet make the fullest use of the records and of the maps prepared in the survey. The experiment of employing Munsifs on settlement work, which is being made with the approval of the High Court, continues to be successful, and the Settlement Officers have reported very favourably on the quality of their work.

12. The Lieutenant-Governor observes that District Officers paid greater attention than before to the important subject of the inspection and maintenance of boundary marks. In Government and private estates taken together, about 95 per cent. of the total number of marks were inspected, but of the damaged or missing marks, only 37 per cent. were restored. The deficiency was greatest in wards' estates, the Bettiah Estate in Champaran being conspicuous in its failure to restore lost or damaged marks. It is desired that District Officers should not relax their activity in this branch of their work.

13. The Director of Land Records has brought to the notice of Government the services of those of his subordinates who have done conspicuously good work, and his remarks will be noted in the Appointment Department. The Lieutenant-Governor's acknowledgments are due more especially to Messrs. Murphy, Reid and Taylor, who have held charge of the most important of the settlements. The Report of Mr. T. S. Macpherson on the Porahat settlement is a work of permanent value. The Director of Land Records, Mr. H. McPherson, has managed his Department with great thoroughness, and he has so controlled the various settlements as to secure the efficient performance of their work.

The thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor are also due to Captain Hirst for his efficient supervision of the Survey Department, and he notes with satisfaction the praise given to Messrs. R. B. and A. W. Smart and Mr. Berkeley. Captain Hirst's duties during the year were rendered specially arduous by the impending partition, which, by his care and attention, has been carried out without disturbance to the progress of field work.

14. Extracts from the two Reports are published for general information.

ORDER.—Ordered that this Resolution be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and that a copy of it, with copies of the two Reports and the Board's note, be submitted to the Government of India.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

F. W. DUKE,

Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 1875L.R.

COPY, with copies of the two reports, forwarded to the Surveyor-General of India for information.

No. 1876L.R.

COPY, with a copy of the Survey Report, forwarded to the Municipal Department of this Government for information and for necessary action, with reference to the last sentence of paragraph 5 of the Resolution.

No. 1877L.R.

COPY, with a copy of the Settlement Report, forwarded to the Political Department of this Government for information.

No. 1878L.R.

COPY, with a copy of the Settlement Report, forwarded to the Appointment Department of this Government for information, with special reference to paragraph 13 of the Resolution.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

A. H. LEY,

Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The 2nd April 1909.

B. S. Pres—6-4-1909—8093C—1,042—J. L. C.

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on 01 February, 2020